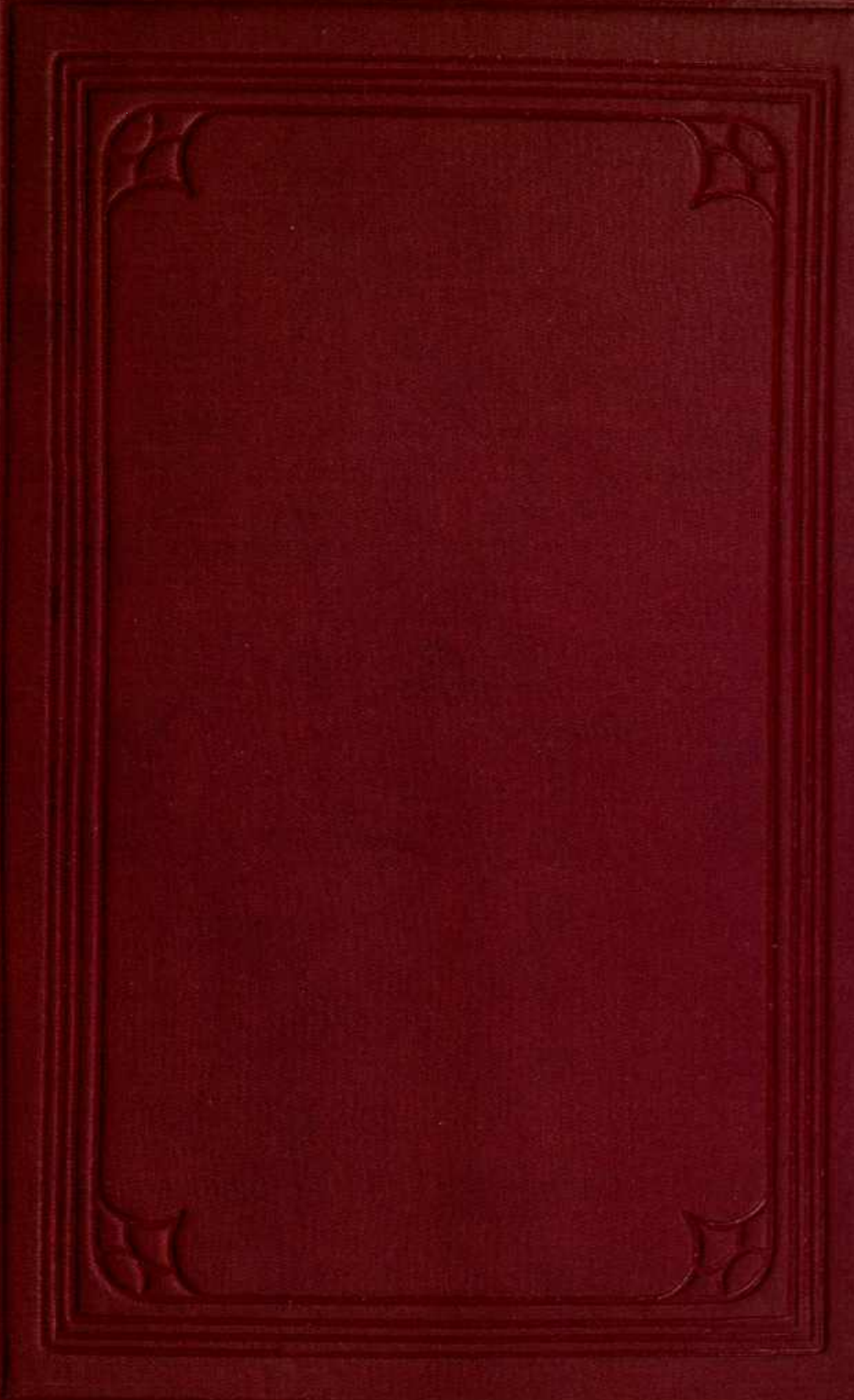

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HANDBOOK TO
THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON,

Alphabetically Arranged,

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE,
AND OF ALL PLACES OF INTEREST,
WITHIN A CIRCLE OF TWENTY MILES ROUND LONDON.

BY JAMES THORNE, F.S.A.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II.

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HAZELL, WATSON, AND VINEY, LONDON AND AYLESBURY.

LAMBOURNE, ESSEX (Dom. *Lamburna*), lies just off the Ongar road, 2½ m. from the Theydon Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Ongar br.), through Abridge, and 13 m. from Whitechapel by road. Pop. 939.

Abridge is a hamlet of Lambourne, and contains the shops and inns. (*See* ABRIDGE.) Lambourne *Church* (St. Mary and All Saints) stands on high ground 1 m. S.E. of Abridge and the highroad. It has nave and chancel, with tall tiled roofs. A short wooden tower and spire rises from the W. end of the nave. The N. door is Norm., but the body of the church has been covered with plaster inside and out, and all evidence of antiquity hidden. The windows are modern, and without tracery; some fragments of old painted glass are apparently Flemish. The interior is cumbered with high pews and a gallery. *Obs. mont.* to Thomas Wynyffe, the deposed Bp. of Lincoln. Lambourne was his first living; and after his deprivation (1641) he returned to Lambourne to spend his remaining days, and was buried in the ch. 1654. At the foot of the Bp.'s tomb, but without a mont., lies the Rev. Michael Tyson, the antiquary, known by his etchings. Tyson was given the living by his college —Christ Church, Cambridge,—but died shortly after induction (May 4, 1780). *Obs.* alto-rilievo of Hope leaning on an urn, by Wilton, on mont. of John Lockwood (d. 1778). *Brass*, with effigies, of Robert Barefoot, citizen and mercer of London (d. 1646), and Katherine his wife. In the ch.-yard notice the fine views over the forest and away to the Kentish hills; and the grand old oak on the N.

Close to the ch. is the old manor-house, *Lambourne Hall*, now a farm-house. *Bishop's Hall* (General W. M. Wood), ¼ m. S.W. of the ch., marks the site of a residence of Henry Spenser, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, who in 1381 defeated John Litester and his Norfolk followers. *Patch Park* (E. Eliot Eliot, Esq.) is just beyond the rectory, 1 m. N.E. from the ch. *Knoll Hall*, 1¼ m. S.E. of the ch., a mansion built by the 1st Lord Fortescue, was taken down some years ago, and the site occupied by a farm-house. *Dews Hall*, ½ m. S. of the ch., was the seat of the Lockwoods.

LAMORBEY, KENT (*see* BEXLEY).

LANGLEY BURY, HERTS (*see* ABBOT'S LANGLEY).

LANGLEY MARSH, BUCKS (anc. *L. Maries* and *Marish*), adjoins Upton, Horton, and Iver. The vill. is 2 m. N.W. of Colnbrook, and a stat. on the Grt. W. Rly., 16¼ m. from Paddington. Pop. 1694, including 474 in the eccl. dist. of St. Thomas, Colnbrook, and 48 in that of Gerard's Cross.

The suffix *Maries* or *Marish* is supposed by Lipscomb to be derived from Christiana de Mariscis, who held the manor after the Montfichets. It escheated to the Crown in the reign of Edward I.; and was granted by Henry VI. to Eton College in 1447, but resumed, and, in 1492, was assigned by Henry VII. to Elizabeth, Queen Consort. Henry VIII. gave it as dower, in 1510, to his consort Katherine of Aragon. In 1523 he granted a lease of it for life to Henry Norres, Keeper of the King's Woods; and in 1540 made a further grant to Sir Anthony Denny. Edward VI. granted the reversion to Heneage and Willoughby in 1548; and in 1551 assigned the manor to the Princess Elizabeth. Charles I., in 1626, alienated the manor to Sir John Kederminster, whose daughter carried it by marriage to Sir John Parsons. From Parsons it passed to Seymour, then to Masham. In 1738 Lord Masham sold it to the 2nd Duke of Marlborough. Fifty years later it was sold to Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart., in whose family it continues.

The old Manor House—about a mile N. of the church—was pulled down by the Duke of Marlborough about 1758, and the present mansion, *Langley Park*, erected on the site. It is a large square stone building, with a central pediment, in the bald pseudo-classic taste of the time; but is stately, commodious, and has some noble rooms, in which are many good pictures, and among them Reynolds's masterpiece, Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse. The park is nearly 3 miles long, and has an area of over 300 acres; is richly wooded, contains 2 lakes, and affords many picturesque views. The *Black Park*, a celebrated feature of Langley Park, N. of the Home Park, acquired its name from the dense fir plantations made by Lord Blandford about a century ago.

Langley Marsh was originally a chapelry of Wraysbury, and though made a separate parish. the living continued annexed to that of Wraysbury till 1856. The population is very much scattered. The vill. is chiefly in a line with the Rly. Stat., nearly ½ m. E. of the church; but there are several outlying hamlets, mostly *Greens*, as *Horsemoor Green*, *Sawyers' Green*, *George Green*, *Middle Green*, *Westmoor Green*, *Imer Green*, and *Langley Broom*.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is exceedingly interesting. It is small: of various dates, and much of it late; very irregular, but withal picturesque. By it, on the S., is an immense yew tree, much split and decayed; the ch.-yard is well kept, and full of rose-trees and flowers; on either side of it is a group of solid-looking old red-brick almshouses—one founded by Sir John Kederminster, the other by a Seymour. The church consists of a nave and N. aisle of the Perp. period, and a somewhat earlier chancel and N. aisle. The chapel or manor pew and library on the S., and the W. tower, of brick, were built by Sir John Kederminster, between 1630-50. The nave is divided from the aisle by wooden columns. There is a plain oak rood screen. In the chancel are 4 sedilia. The elevated chapel on the S., which is separated from the nave by a screen of "Coade's artificial stone," erected in 1792, is now the manor pew. On the front, and around the frames of the latticed door and windows, are admonitory Scripture texts in Latin; on the sides the arms of the Kederminsters, etc.; and above is an eye, with the words "Deus videt" on the pupil. Connected with the pew is the Library, to be noticed presently.

Monts.—A large architectural structure, N. of the chancel, in two divisions: one to John Kederminster (d. 1553), and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1590), with their effigies kneeling before lecterns, on which are open books, and beneath them 2 sons and 3 daughters; the other to Edmund Kederminster, one of the six clerks of Chancery (d. 1607), and wife (d. 1618), kneeling effigies, with 2 sons and 6 daughters. *Brass*—John Bowser, "gent. of Coole Broke in the 64th year of his age . . . . and in the 50 yeare of the peace of the Gospel in England, 1608, March ye 23;" effigy with long beard, furred gown and ruff.

The *Library*, at the W. end of the manor pew, was founded by Sir John Kederminster. In his will, dated Feb. 22, 1631, he provides for the "library which I have prepared and adjoined to Langley Church," and, "for the benefit as well of ministers of the said town, and such other in the county of Bucks as resort thereunto, I do appoint that those books which I have already prepared, be there duly placed together, with so many more as shall amount to the sum of £20." He expressly forbids any book to be taken out of the library.*

The room is quaint and curious. It is comparatively spacious, panelled, painted white, and has roughly executed but expressive paintings of Prophets, Apostles, and Scriptural Saints; numerous inscriptions; views of Windsor Castle, Theobalds, etc. The Cardinal Virtues support a large coat of arms over the mantelpiece; and here again, as in the pew, is the emblematic eye and "Deus videt." The books are enclosed in 5 presses, with panelled doors. There are about 300 volumes, folios and quartos, some rare and a few illuminated; chiefly the Fathers and early divines; a few medical works, and one of general literature—'Purchas his Pilgrims.' The curious family receipt book, mentioned by Lipscomb, does not appear to be now in the collection. On the wall is a catalogue of the books, written on vellum. Mr. Charles Knight, in a pleasant notice of the library, written after he had been staying a month at Langley, asks whether John Milton may not have availed himself of it during his 7 years' residence at Horton.

> "Why not? He who wrote L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Lycidas, Comus, Arcades, wrote them in his father's house at Horton, within little more than two miles from this spot. From 1632, after Sir John Kederminster founded this library, to 1638, when that broad vellum catalogue was hung upon these walls, John Milton could walk over here through pleasant fields, and pass sweet solitary hours in this room." †

LATTON, Essex (Dom. *Latuna*), on the borders of Hertfordshire, 1¼ m.

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* Lipscomb, Hist. and Antiq. of the County of Bucks, vol. iv., p. 542.

† Passages of a Working Life, vol. iii., p. 170.

S.W. from Harlow town (across Mark Hall Park), and 1½ m. from Harlow Rly. Stat.: pop. 225.

Latton consists of a few scattered farms and cottages, and a church standing by a stately mansion (*Mark Hall*, Miss Arkwright), far away from the other dwellings. Standing in the park, on high ground amidst fine trees, the little *Church* (St. John the Baptist) looks picturesque, but is not architecturally remarkable. It is Perp. in style, and consists of a nave and chancel, a chapel on the N. used as the manorial pew, and a large sq. tower on the W., with an angle turret terminating at the belfry floor in a tiled roof; much mended with brick, and, like the body of the ch., rough-cast. The *int.* has been renovated and reseated, and the E. window filled with painted glass. Of the many *monts.*, the most noteworthy is one on the S. wall of the chancel, with small kneeling effigies of a knight and lady. *Brasses:* Sir Peter Arderne, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, d. 1467, and wife; John Bohun, d. 1485, and wife; of about the same period, or a little later, a man and his wife, 3 sons, and a daughter; a priest with a chalice, and one or two more. In the ch.-yard, E. of the chancel, *obs.* a marble cross to Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram, d. July 29, 1866, æt. 72, and wife; and contiguous to it a massive polished red granite cross to Joseph Cotton Wigram, Bp. of Rochester, d. April 6, 1867, æt. 69.

A small Augustinian priory was founded here before 1270, but it never rose into importance. Part of the priory church, Dec. in style, now serves as a barn. *Latton Priory Farm*, as it is called, is about 3 m. S. of Latton, and ½ m. W. of the Epping road, at Randalls.

LAVER, HIGH, Essex, the burial-place of John Locke, is about 5 m. N. by W. from the Ongar Rly. Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly., through Bobbingworth and Moreton: pop. 497.

High Laver is a quiet country vill. in a secluded part of the county, far from any main road, and about midway between Ongar and Harlow. The occupations are agricultural. There are no resident gentry, but the farms look flourishing, the cottages comfortable, and the country pleasant.

Otes, a manor-house in High Laver par., was in 1690 the seat of Sir Francis Masham, M.P., when Locke, failing in health, and unable to withstand the winters of London, at their invitation, "took up his abode with Sir Francis and Lady Masham at Otes, where he was perfectly at home, and enjoyed the society most agreeable to him."* Lady Masham, daughter of Cudworth, the author of the Intellectual System, and a woman of uncommon intellectual powers, held Locke in great reverence, and devoted herself to solace his last hours. Locke died at Otes, Oct. 28, 1704. The house, a moated Tudor mansion, about a mile N.W. of the ch., continued to be the family seat till the death of the last Lord Masham in 1776. It was pulled down in 1804.

High Laver *Church* (All Saints) stands high on the side of a cross road, by the Hall, of old the manor-house, now a farm. It is of undressed flints and sandstone, and consists of nave and chancel, tower at the W. with short octagonal spire, and a wooden porch at the S.W. The nave is Perp., the chancel has lancet windows, and the W. window is Dec.; but the church was restored throughout in 1865-6, and lost at once its old rusticity, and all evidences of antiquity: the windows and the tower are in the main new. The *int.*, plain but neat, has been fitted with low seats, and the principals of the roof exposed.

Locke was buried in a vault in the ch.-yard, close to the S. porch. A thick blue slab, on an altar-tomb, bears his name, and the dates of his birth and death (b. Aug. 29, 1632; d. Oct. 28, 1704). On the ch. wall above the tomb is a black marble slab, with a long Latin inscription to his memory, written by himself some three or four years before his decease.† Locke's tomb was restored, and enclosed within a Gothic railing, by Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1866. E. of the ch., close to the chancel, are tombs like Locke's of his friends Sir Francis and Lady Masham, Lord Masham, and Lady Abigail Masham—the Mrs. Masham of Swift's correspondence, Queen Anne's bedchamber-woman, favourite, and mistress, Sarah of Marlborough's foe, and Harley and Bolingbroke's confederate. In all there are 10 or 12 of the Masham tombs, almost exactly alike, clustered about the E. end of High Laver Church.

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* Lord King, Life of Locke, p. 251, Bohn's ed.

† King, Life of Locke, p. 266. Lord King states erroneously that the epitaph was "placed *upon* his tomb;" the tomb and epitaph are wide apart.

LAVER, LITTLE, Essex, contiguous to and on the E. of High Laver—the churches are 1 m. apart—is another thinly peopled agricultural parish (27 houses and 104 inh. in 1871). The village, hardly a village,—half a dozen cottages, shop, farm, and the Leather Bottle—are on the highroad, midway between the churches of the sister parishes. Little Laver *Church* (St. Mary the Virgin), still small, was enlarged as well as elaborately restored in 1872, at the cost of the patron of the living, the Rev. Rd. Palmer, of Purley, Berks, as a memorial of his brother, the Rev. Henry Palmer, the late rector. The *int.* has been handsomely fitted up, and stone pulpit, substantial open oak seats, and carved font erected.

LAVER, MAGDALEN, Essex, about 1 m. W. of High Laver, a vill. of 175 inh., is so called from the ch., which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and to distinguish it from High and Little Laver. Magdalen Laver *Church* stands in the open fields, among finely formed and luxuriant trees, and consists of Perp. rough-cast nave and chancel, with tall red-tiled roofs, and old and battered wooden W. tower, painted black, and terminating in a gabled roof. The *int.* is plain, plastered, has high pews, and is kept in excellent condition. A slender oak screen divides the nave and chancel. *Obs.* the helmet with dragon crest suspended against the wall, and the hooks for 3 other helmets. The font is Perp., of fair details. The heads of some of the windows contain fragments of original painted glass.

LAVERSTOCK GREEN, Herts (*see* Abbot's Langley).

LEATHERHEAD, Surrey, on the river Mole, 3½ m. S.W. from Epsom, 4 m. N. from Dorking, and 18 m. from London by road; a stat. on the Croydon and Dorking br. of the L., B., and S. C. Rly. (22¾ m.), and the terminus of the Wimbledon and Leatherhead br. of the L. and S.W. Rly. (21 m.) Pop. 2455. Inns, *Swan* hotel; *Bull* commercial inn.

The present form of the name has been reached by slow steps. In the will of Alfred the Great is a bequest to the "custos de *Leodre*"; and it again occurs as *Leodria*. In the Dom-boc it is written *Laret*. In the Testa de Nevill, it occurs (temp. Richard I.) as *Lerred*. In 1203 it is written *Ledred*, and so on with variations as *Leddered* and *Ledrede*, till in the 15th century we have "*Ledcred* alias *Leatherhed*," a close approximation to the present form.* The conjectures that have been offered as to the origin of the name seem of little value. Possibly it may be connected with A.-S. *leod*, people, and *red*, counsel = a place of meeting.

At the Domesday Survey, the king held the church of Leret, with 40 acres of land, as an adjunct of Ewell; whilst Odo, Bp. of Bayeux, held the principal manor of Pechevesham, and Richard de Tonbridge that of Tornecrosta (Thorncroft). The subsequent history of these two manors is intricate, and of no general interest; nor does it afford any incidents which require relation. Both manors still exist. Pachensham and Leatherhead, as the first is now called, is in private hands. Thorncroft is held by Merton College, Oxford; Philip Basset and his wife, Ela, Countess Dowager of Warwick, having in 1270 given it, with other lands, to Walter de Merton for the endowment of the college he had founded at Malden, and which was afterwards removed to Oxford.†

The town stands on the rt. bank of the Mole, at the foot of the beautiful Vale of Mickleham, which extends hence to Dorking. The ground rises somewhat steeply from the Mole, many of the houses being built on a series of irregular terraces. The shops are mostly collected about the crossing of the Guildford and Dorking roads, and in the centre stands a steep-roofed clock and engine-house. Several of the houses are old, and some picturesque; but the picturesqueness of the place as a whole, formerly very marked, has been almost improved away of late years. At one time Leatherhead was of some local consequence. The sheriff's county court was held here, and a market was granted it by Edward III. Long after these had departed, and down to the railway epoch, Leatherhead had a large posting business. Now the town depends on its local trade, and is a very quiet place.

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* Manning and Bray's, and Brayley's Histories of Surrey.

† Brayley, Surrey, vol. iv., p. 430.

The Guildford road is carried over the Mole by a bridge of 14 arches. On the town side of the bridge is a rude timber-framed house (but much altered) known as the Old Running Horse, which, according to a tradition reaching very far back, was the ale-house of Skelton's Elynour Rummyng, who

> "Dwelt in Sothray,
> In a certain stede,
> Besyde Lederhede . . .
> She breweth noppy ale,
> And maketh thereof port sale." *

The *Church* (St. Mary and St. Nicholas) stands on high ground on the l. of the road to Mickleham. A large rambling cruciform building, with a long chancel, and low massive W. tower, it is chiefly of the 14th century, but the old work was much altered in the recent restoration. The E. window is Dec., the larger window in the S. transept Perp.; both are filled with painted glass: that in the E. window was collected at Rouen by the Rev. Jas. Dallaway. In the latest restoration (1873) open oak seats were substituted for the old pews, the W. gallery was removed, the chancel paved with encaustic tiles, and an elaborate reredos erected. S. of the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina. The *monts.* are not remarkable. They commemorate, among others, Admiral Jas. Wishart, d. 1723; Adm. Rd. Byron, d. 1837 ; Lieut.-Gen. Langton, d. 1714; Lt.-Gen. H. Gore, d. 1739; Rev. James Dallaway, author of the 'History of Sussex,' of 'Anecdotes of the Arts in England,' and of a work on Heraldry —all of very little value—who died here in 1834, vicar of Leatherhead for 30 years; Richard Duppa, author of the 'Life of Michel Angelo,' d. 1831 ; and Lt.-Col. Drinkwater Bethune, d. 1844, who, when Captain Drinkwater, wrote the 'History of the Siege of Gibraltar,' that stirs the heart like a trumpet. There is also a brass plate to "fryndly Robartt Gardnar," d. 1571, with a long poetic inscription by Q. Elizabeth's court poet, Thomas Churchyard. The tower contains a good peal of 8 bells; an excellent view is obtained from the leads.

On the Epsom road is *St. John's Foundation School*, a spacious red-brick Elizabethan building completed in 1873, for the gratuitous instruction of the sons of poor clergymen. The institution was founded in 1850, at St. John's Wood, but having outgrown its original domicile, the present building was erected for the accommodation of 100 boys.

The principal seats are—*Randall Park* (Mrs. Henderson) on the N.W. of the town, the Manor-house of Pachensham, a Tudor mansion erected in 1829, when the old house, which stood on lower ground and nearer the river, was taken down. *Thorncroft* (Mrs. Knight) on the l. bank of the Mole, S.E. of the town, was built in 1772, from a design by Sir Robert Taylor. Its predecessor was the residence of (and is said to have been built by) Robert Gardnar, chief sergeant of the cellar to Q. Elizabeth, whose mont. we saw in Leatherhead ch.; and of Ald. Sir Thos. Bludworth, Knt., and Lord Mayor in 1666, the year of the Great Fire, and who was buried in Leatherhead ch. The present house was long the residence of Col. Drinkwater-Bethune. *The Mansion*, on the rt. bank of the Mole near the ch., occupies the site of one that was the property of Ald. Bludworth, and an occasional residence of Judge Jeffreys, who married Bludworth's sister. There is a tradition that when proscribed at the Revolution of 1688, Jeffreys concealed himself in the vaults of this house. The present house was built about 1710. *The Priory* (Arthur T. Miller, Esq.), very pleasantly situated on a high bank on the same side of the river, was originally called the *Lynk House*, from its being held by the tenure of providing a link to burn before the altar of St. Nicholas in Leatherhead ch. The house was enlarged, gothicized, and named The Priory at the suggestion of the Rev. Jas. Dallaway, who had concocted a history of a fictitious Cistercian Priory on the site.

Leatherhead Common, a large and pleasant piece of wild heath on the E. of the town, was enclosed in 1862.

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* Skelton, The Tunning of Elenour Rummyng, Works, vol. i., p. 98.—Dyce's Ed.

LEAVESDEN, Herts (*see* Watford).

LEE, Kent, lies S. of Blackheath, and between Lewisham and Eltham; 1½ m. S.E. of Greenwich, and 6 m. from London. Rly. stats., *Burnt Ash Lane*, on the Loop-line of the S.E. Rly.; *Grove Park*. on the L.C. and D. Rly. (Sevenoaks and Tunbridge line). Pop. 10,493 (dist. of mother-ch., 4052; Lee Park, 3852; Holy Trinity, 1980; part of St. Peter, Eltham, 609).

Lee is a large suburban parish, and its convenient distance, the pleasantness of the neighbourhood, and the proximity of Blackheath, have made it a favourite place of residence with City merchants and men of business, for whose accommodation every available piece of ground has been appropriated. Parks (Lee Park, Manor Park, Dacre Park, Belmont Park, Grove Park, etc.), in which the houses are not too closely packed, mingling with the terraces of detached and semi-detached villas and genteel cottages, and a sprinkling of older houses in good-sized grounds, secure the place from the cheerless monotony of some suburban districts, but leave little to interest a visitor. Nor has the place any historical associations. The manor of Lee (it was written in the Domboc as it is written now) was one of those given by the Conqueror to his half-brother Odo, Bp. of Bayeux; and it has been, with its sub-manors, as frequently transferred as most—but the details are quite devoid of interest.

The old parish *Church* (St. Margaret) having become dilapidated, was, with the exception of a portion of the tower, taken down and a new one built in 1840. This in a few years became too small, or too modest, for the increased congregation, and a larger and more elaborate Dec. ch., with a lofty spire, was built on an adjacent site. The old ch.-yard, well-kept and pleasant to look upon, is the last resting-place of some men of mark. Here was interred, 1742, Edmund Halley, according to the insc. on his tomb "astronomorum sui sæculi facilé princeps;" and if Newton be omitted this might be said with truth. Nathaniel Bliss, who succeeded Bradley as Astronomer Royal, was also buried here, 1764. Among the tombs are several of the Fludyer, Boone, and Roper families. Ald. Sir Sam. Fludyer entertained George III. and Q. Charlotte at the Guildhall, with great state, on occasion of his mayoralty, 1761. Trevor Roper, Baron Dacre, d. 1773, and his wife Mary Jane, daughter of Sir Thos. Fludyer, are commemorated in a very long and eulogistic inscription. William Parsons, the comedian, a noted Dogberry, and the original Sir Fretful Plagiary, d. 1795, has a brief epitaph, in verse, that tells

"He science knew, knew manners, knew the age."

Margaret Hughes, probably the handsome actress and mistress of Prince Rupert (see *Brandenburgh House*, Hammersmith), was buried "from Eltham, Oct. 15, 1719." John Charnock, F.S.A. (d. 1807), author of the 'Biographia Navalis,' 6 vols., 8vo, and 'Life of Nelson.' Samuel Purchas is said to have written the greater part of his 'Pilgrims' at Lee.

Other churches in Lee are—Christ Church, Lee Park, a neat E.E. building erected in 1855; and Holy Trinity, Belgrave Villas, a more pretentious E.E. cruciform structure, of Kentish rag and Bath-stone, completed in 1864 from the designs of Mr. W. S. Barber. St. Peter's, Eltham Road, belongs to Eltham rather than to Lee.

The Merchant Taylors Almshouses, for widows of freemen of the company, at the junction of Brandram Road with the High Road, consists of a range of 30 comfortable-looking houses, within pleasant and well-kept grounds. The Boone Almshouses, near Lee Green, were rebuilt in 1874.

LEITH HILL, Surrey (*see* Dorking).

LEMSFORD MILLS, Herts (*see* Hatfield).

LESNESS, Kent (*see* Abbey Wood).

LEWISHAM, Kent (Dom. *Leves-ham*), a large suburban village and parish, 5 m. from London, and 1 m. S. of Greenwich, is situated on the Ravensbourne, the vill. extending for more than 2 m. along the Bromley road. *Stats.* of the S.E. Rly.; *Junction Stat.* for North Kent and Mid-Kent lines, Lewisham bridge; for Mid-Kent, *Catford Bridge*; *Lady-Well*, near the par. ch.; for the L. C. and D. Rly., *Lewisham Road*. Pop. of par. 36,525, but this includes 8 separated eccl. dists., embracing Blackheath, Brockley, and Sydenham: Lewisham proper had 9387 inhabitants in 1871.

Lying along the valley of the Ravensbourne, with the country rising gently on either side into low uplands, Lewisham was only a few years ago a pleasant rural district, but it has fallen a prey to the builder, and has become much like any other suburban village. It still, however, retains a few good old houses.

Ælthruda, niece of Alfred, about the year 900, gave the manor of Lewisham to the abbey of St. Peter in Ghent. A cell, known as Lewisham Priory, of the Benedictine order, was in consequence established here. Kilburne says that it was founded, temp. Henry III., by Sir John Merbury; but it is more probable that he added to its endowments, and thus became its second founder. Though sometimes endangered, it lasted till the suppression of alien priories at the beginning of the reign of Henry V. It was then transferred, 1414, with the manor, to the priory of Sheen. It reverted to the Crown with the other conventual property in 1538; and was granted for his life to Thomas Lord Seymour in 1547. Edward VI. gave it to John Duke of Northumberland, on whose execution, in 1553, it reverted to the Crown, but was by Q. Elizabeth granted, 1563, to Northumberland's brother, Sir Ambrose Dudley, for his life. James I. gave the manor in 1624 to John Earl of Holderness. In 1664 it was sold to Reginald Grahme, who 9 years later conveyed it to Admiral George Legge, afterwards created Baron Dartmouth. His son, William, was in 1711 created Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth, and the manor is now the property of his descendant, William Earl of Dartmouth. Billingham, Catford, and Sydenham are manors in Lewisham par.

In the Chamberlain's papers for 1602 is the entry, "On May-day the Queen [Elizabeth] went a-Maying to Sir Richard Buckley's at Lewisham, some three or four miles off Greenwich." Bulkeley's house was probably on the Sydenham side of Lewisham, where is Oak of Honour Hill, so named, according to the local tradition, from Q. Elizabeth having sat beneath the oak on its summit when she came hither a-maying.

The old parish *Church* (St. Mary) was taken down in 1774, and the present ch. erected on its site. It is a plain oblong structure, of stone, with a shallow semicircular recess instead of a chancel at the E. end, a portico of 4 Corinthian columns on the S., and a square tower, the lower part of which is ancient, at the W. end. A *brass* to George Hatteclyff, 1514, is the only old memorial of any interest. Two or three of the later *monts.* should be examined. Tablet on E. wall to Mary, daughter of William Lushington, Esq., d. 1797, æt. 16: rilievo by Flaxman of an angel pointing the mourning mother to the text inscribed above, "Blessed are they that mourn," etc., and a poetical epitaph by Hayley. At the W. end (N. of the organ) a tablet to Anne, wife of John Petrie, d. 1787: rilievo of her death-bed, with her husband and children beside it. South of the organ is a companion tablet to Margaret, relict of the Rev. Robert Petrie, d. 1791, with a very fine rilievo by Banks, representing Mrs. Petrie dying in the arms of Religion, and supported by Faith and Hope. Another tablet to a member of the Thackeray family has a bas-relief by Baily. In the ch.-yard is a mont. with some verses from his own 'Fate of Genius,' to the unfortunate young poet, Thomas Dermody, who was buried here July 20, 1802.

Nine more churches are in the parish, but only two of them are in Lewisham proper. *St. Stephen's* was built and endowed in 1865 by the Rev. S. Russell Davies. It was designed by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, and is an elegant and carefully finished example of his favourite style of E.E. *St. Mark the Evangelist*, College Park, is a handsome Dec. building, erected in 1870 from the designs of Mr. W. C. Banks. It serves a rapidly growing district of villas, which has already, besides the ch., Congregational and Wesleyan chapels of more than average architectural character.

Lewisham Grammar School was founded and endowed by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham, in 1656, for 31 boys; the Leathersellers' Company being constituted trustees for carrying the bequest into effect. The intentions of the founder were extended by a scheme settled by the Court of Chancery in 1857. The foundation includes an upper or Endowed Grammar School on Lewisham Hill, and a lower school, known as the Leathersellers' School, in the village.

Mr. Colfe also left funds for building and endowing 5 *almshouses* for poor godly housekeepers of the parish, above 60 years of age, and able to say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. These almshouses still exist, and others have been lately erected in the village, under the will of Mr. John Thackeray, for 6 poor females, who in addition to apartments receive 10*s*. each weekly.

Rushey Green is a hamlet on the Bromley road, now in effect a southern extension of Lewisham village. Here are the *Hatcliffe Almshouses* for 6 poor persons. *Priory Farm*, at the S. end of Rushey Green, occupies the site of the Benedictine priory mentioned above.

Southend, 1½ m. S. of Rushey Green, is the most rural part of Lewisham. Here are several good residences (*The Hall*, Sam. Forster, Esq.; *Park House*, C. W. Slee, Esq.; *Warren House*, Col. S. Long, etc.); a chapel-of-ease, built and endowed by the late John Forster, Esq.; a large and somewhat picturesque flour-mill on the Ravensbourne, which here runs close to the road; and a country inn, the Tiger's Head.

Catford and *Catford Bridge*, on the Ravensbourne, ½ m. E. of Rushey Green, and *Hither Green*, ½ m. E. of the village, are other hamlets of Lewisham. *Perry Vale* (or *Perry Slough*, where Dermody died) belongs to Sydenham.

LEYTON, or LOW LEYTON,

ESSEX, on the Epping road, and to the E. of the river Lea, about midway (2 m.) between Stratford and Walthamstow, and 5½ m. from Whitechapel ch. The Leyton Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Epping and Ongar br.) is nearly a mile from the ch. Pop. 5480: the entire par., which is very large, and includes Leytonstone, contained 10,394 inhab. in 1871.

Low Leyton is a long straggling vill., built for the most part on ground slightly raised above the marshes which border the Lea. It is to its proximity to this river that Leyton is supposed to owe its name. "Layton, or Leyton," writes Norden, "a town upon Ley." This is generally accepted, yet it is hardly borne out by the form of its name in the Dom. Survey, *Leintuna*, *Leintun*.

Traces of a circular entrenchment 100 ft. in diameter, within a nearly square rampart and outer fosse, at Ruckholt, about 1 m. S. of Leyton ch., indicate the presence of an early British settlement; and the somewhat extensive lines of walls and foundations of buildings, fragments of pottery, and imperial and consular coins, found at Ruckholt, and near the Manor House, show that there must have been a Roman establishment of some size: though *Durolitum*, with which some antiquaries have sought to identify Leyton, is now placed in the neighbourhood of Romford. The manor of Leyton belonged to the Abbey of Stratford Langthorne from about 1200 to the Dissolution. In 1545 it was granted to Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, who, however, sold it immediately, and it has since been often transferred, and a good deal subdivided.

As elsewhere the fields have been much encroached on; but much land is still under culture as market gardens and nursery grounds, and large quantities of roots and flowers are grown for Covent Garden Market. Potatoes are cultivated extensively, and the marshes afford good grass and pasture. Formerly Low Leyton was the residence of many great City merchants, and other wealthy personages. These have mostly retreated farther from the capital; but several of the solid old mansions are left.

Low Leyton *Church* (St. Mary) is a plain brick and plaster structure, of which no part is older than the last half of the 17th cent., and which was in a great measure rebuilt in 1821—the tower, which was built about 1660, alone being left untouched. But though the ch. is ugly and poor, it contains several interesting *monts*. That indefatigable antiquary John Strype was minister of Low Leyton for 68 years (1669—1737), and till within two or three years of his death continued punctually to perform his ecclesiastical duties, although he had never received institution or induction.* He died at his granddaughter's house at Hackney, Dec. 11, 1737, æt. 94, and was buried in the chancel of Leyton ch. His grave is marked by a plain stone, but this has been covered over by the new floor of the chancel. S. of the chancel is a mont. of Sir Michael Hickes, d. 1612, secretary to Lord Burleigh, and friend of Bacon, Raleigh, and Camden; with life-size alabaster effigies of the knight in armour, and of his widow in mourning habit. On the N. wall an elaborate mont. of Sir Wm. Hickes, Bart., d. 1680; his son, Sir Wm. Hickes, d. 1702; and Marthagnes, wife of Sir Wm. Hickes the younger, d. 1723. On the mont. are marble effigies of the father, recumbent, in a Roman habit, with baton in rt. hand as Lieut. of the Forest of Waltham, and on one side the son in a Roman habit, on the other Lady Marthagnes, both standing. On the S. wall is a brass plate to Lady Mary Kingston, d. 1557, with rhyming inscription—

"If you wyll the truythe have
Here lyethe in thys grave,
Dyrectly under thys stone,
Good Lady Mary Kyngestone,
Who departed this world, the truth to say,
In the month of August, the xv day;
And, as I do well remember,
Was buryed honorably 4 day of September,"
etc.

In the nave are monts. of "the most accomplished cavalier, and right valiant commander, Charles Goring, Baron of Hurst Perpoint and Earl of Norwich," d. 1670; of Ald. Sir Richard Hawkins, d. 1735; and of many members of the families of Bosanquet, Hawes, Trench, etc. But one that will have more interest is a tablet to William Bowyer (d. 1737), the learned printer, with a long Latin epitaph, by his pupil and partner the elder Nichols, who erected the memorial. *Brass* (small) of Ursula Gaspar, d. 1493. One of Tobias Wood, wife and 12 children, is no longer in its place. The ch.-yard abounds in tombs of local celebrities, among which perhaps the most noticeable is one on the N.E. of the ch. of Sir John Strange, Master of the Rolls, d. 1754, author of two folio volumes of Reports, whose worth is commemorated in an immensely long insc., as well as on a tablet in the ch. Among the tombs is that of David Lewis, d. 1700, author of 'Philip of Macedon, a Tragedy,' and the friend of Pope. Sir Thomas Roe, or Rowe, the Oriental traveller, sent by Q. Elizabeth, 1614, on an embassy to the Great Mogul, of which, and of his embassy to Constantinople, he published an account, was a native of Leyton. Thomas Lodge, the Shakspearian poet, dates his 'Wit's Miserie,' 1596, "from my house at Low Layton, this 5th of November, 1595."

A second ch., All Saints, was consecrated in Jan. 1865. It is of brick and stone, cruciform, with a long narrow chancel, S. and W. porches, low walls, and high-pitched roofs; Dec. in style, and the E. window, of 5 lights and rather elaborate tracery, filled with painted glass: archt., Mr. W. Wigginton.

In the Lea Bridge Road are the Almshouses of the Master Bakers' Pension Society. There are also parochial almshouses, a low range of single-roomed tenements by the ch.-yard, founded by John Smith, merchant, in 1656, for 8 poor persons.

Among the old mansions remaining are —*Etloe House*, built by Edward Mores the antiquary, and founder of the Equitable Assurance Society, in 1760, and his residence till his death in 1778. It stands in Church Lane, about ¼ m. N.W. of the ch., by a lane which leads to the Lea, and is a rather peculiar white-fronted building, standing in a good garden, and is now chiefly noteworthy as having been during the last years of his life the residence of Cardinal Wiseman. *Leyton House*, a short distance beyond Etloe House, is the fine seat of W. L. Gurney, Esq., noted for its grounds. *Ruckholt House*, ½ m. S. of the ch., was the stately mansion of the Hickes family. In 1742 and following years it was opened as a place of public entertainment, of the kind noticed under HAMPSTEAD (Belsize House), and ISLEWORTH (Kendal House). Ruckholt House was taken down about 1757. The present Ruckholt House (J. Tyler, Esq.) is a moderate-sized modern house.

At *Knott's Green*, a hamlet of Leyton, 1½ m. N.E. from the ch. on the road to Snaresbrook, is the seat of G. Gurney Barclay, Esq., locally famous for its grounds and gardens, and in the scientific world for its Observatory, in which, under the management of Mr. C. G. Talmage, excellent work has been accomplished. Here also is the seat of Edward Masterman, Esq.

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* Lysons, vol. i., p. 681.

Park House, another fine old mansion, has, by the addition of a new wing and other alterations, been converted into the St. Agnes Roman Catholic Poor Law School.

Lea Bridge, where are a stat. of the Grt. E. Rly., some good nursery grounds, reservoirs of the East London Water Works, a favourite fishing house, and a large number of new villas and cottages, is another hamlet. The mills at *Temple Mills*, on the Lea, 1½ m. S.W. from Leyton ch. by Ruckholt, by some imagined to occupy the site of mills belonging to the Knights Templars, have given place to works of the East London Water Company.

LEYTONSTONE, Essex, a hamlet of Low Leyton, from which it is about 1 m. W., stretches for a considerable distance along the Epping road, and is about 2 m. N. of Stratford. The Leytonstone Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Epping and Ongar line) is close to the ch. Pop. of the eccl. dist. 4914, but this includes 1205 in public institutions.

Leytonstone is pleasantly situated on the edge of Epping Forest, with Wanstead on one side, Snaresbrook on another. In itself it has become a long street of small villas and cottages, with a few older and better houses standing apart in their well-timbered grounds. Here is a very large nursery (Protheroe's), noted for standard roses and other choice flowers, and ornamental trees and evergreens. The public institutions above referred to include the large West Ham Union Workhouse, which had 784 inmates in 1871; the Bethnal Green Industrial School, with nearly 400 inmates; and a Children's Home. Here too is a Roman Catholic Cemetery.

The *Church*, St. John the Baptist, is a white brick and stone building, E.E. of the year 1843; poor in details, with a tall W. tower surmounted with pinnacles at the angles. The *int.* is neat and commodious, and the triple lancet in the chancel is filled with painted glass.

LIMPSFIELD, Surrey, a pleasantly situated agric. vill. on the borders of Kent, and on the road from Godstone to Westerham, 4 m. from the former, 3 m. from the latter place: pop. 1292.

At the Dom. Survey, *Limensfeld* was held by the Abbot of Batailge, it being one of the manors with which the Conqueror endowed his newly founded Battle Abbey. Besides the arable land, there were in the manor a mill, a fishery, and a church; 25 villans, 6 bordarii, and 10 bondsmen. In the woods, pannage for 150 swine; 3 *eyries of hawks*, and 2 stone quarries. The manor was held by the abbey till the Dissolution; it was then granted to Sir John Gresham, in whose descendants it continued till the death of Sir Marmaduke Gresham in 1742. It was bought by Bourchier Cleeve in 1750, after whose death in 1760 it several times changed owners, till in 1779 it was purchased by Sir John Gresham, the son of Sir Marmaduke. Having thus returned to the Gresham family, it went by the marriage of Sir John's daughter and heiress to Wm. Leveson Gower, Esq., and is now the property of G. W. G. Leveson Gower, Esq.

Aubrey praises the "delicate air" of the neighbourhood, and it is a very pleasant country. The vill. extends N. and E. from Limpsfield Common—large, picturesque, and broken by clumps of firs. A large house in the centre of the village, by the ch., was the property and residence of Mrs. Eugenia Stanhope, widow of Philip Stanhope, natural son of Philip Earl of Chesterfield. She it was who after her husband's death gave to the world Lord Chesterfield's celebrated 'Letters to his Son.'

The *Church* (St. Peter) consists of a nave and S. aisle, a double chancel, and tower, with a short shingled spire at the E. end of the S. aisle. The tower is in part Norm.; the body of the ch. E.E., with Perp. windows inserted. The whole was thoroughly restored in 1871, chiefly at the expense of Mr. G. W. G. Leveson Gower. In the principal chancel are a piscina and sedilia; in the tower a holy water stoup. The font is E.E., a square basin on a thick central and 4 smaller angle shafts. In the chancel is a tablet to Eugenia Stanhope, relict of Philip Stanhope, d. 1783. Against the exterior of the W. wall of the ch. is a large mont. to John, 13th Baron Elphinstone, d. 1860.

and his uncle, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, d. 1859. In the ch.-yard are two good yew trees. The entrance is by a lich-gate.

Hookwood, in richly timbered grounds, near the ch., was of old the seat of the Greshams, but was taken down and the present house built on the site by Vincent Biscoe, Esq., about 1810; it is now the residence of C. N. Wilde, Esq. *Tenchleys* (formerly Tinsley) *Park* (S. Teulon, Esq.) is a short distance from the vill.; *Moor House* (Mrs. Brandreth) is 2 m. E.; *Trevercux* (H. Cox, Esq.) is a large and stately old mansion standing in a fine park at the S.W. extremity of the par.

LITTLE BERKHAMSTEAD, HERTS (*see* BERKHAMSTEAD, LITTLE).

LITTLE ILFORD, ESSEX (*see* ILFORD, LITTLE).

LITTLE STANMORE, MIDDX. (*see* STANMORE PARVA).

LITTLETON, MIDDX., an agric. village, 1 m. N. of Shepperton Rly. Stat. (Thames Valley line), and 16 m. S.W. from Hyde Park Corner; pop. 165. The little village—there are only 28 houses in the par.—lies somewhat over a mile from the Thames, in the midst of a level but pleasant district.

The *Church* (St. Mary Magdalen) stands on the vill. side of Littleton Park. It comprises nave, aisles, and deep chancel, and a square embattled W. tower. The main fabric is E.E., but the clerestorey and some of the windows are Perp. additions. The upper part of the tower is modern. The brick mausoleum on the N. of the chancel was constructed for the Wood family towards the end of the 18th cent. The interior shows the original and added parts better than the exterior. *Obs.* the cylindrical piers in the nave, the obtuse arches on either side, the lancets in the chancel, and the window for lighting the rood-loft. In the chancel is a *brass*, Blanche, wife of Sir Henry Vaughan, d. 1509. The font is E.E., and has an octagonal bowl on a thick round stem. Notice the finely carved cover.

Littleton Park (Thos. Wood, Esq.) has been the seat of the Wood family for two centuries. The mansion is large and stately, and has a noble saloon and other spacious rooms, in which are some good pictures, including Hogarth's Actors Dressing in a Barn (with the artist's receipt for the purchase-money). The late Lieut.-General Wood entertained the Prince of Wales, Prince Hohenlohe, etc., here, March 28th, 1866.

LONDON COLNEY, HERTS, a large village on the river Colne (here a mere brook), from which it derives its name, and on the main northern road; 3 m. S. of St. Albans, and 17½ m. from London. London Colney and the hamlet of Tittenhanger, being portions of the parishes of St. Peter (St. Albans), St. Stephen, Ridge, and Shenley, were in 1826 constituted the eccl. district of St. Peter Colney, and had 843 inhab. in 1871. The ch., a plain square modern building, stands in the centre of the village. The ground is high (238 ft. above the Ordnance datum), the neighbourhood picturesque, and there are pleasant walks to Colney Street, 1½ m. W., Radlett (the nearest rly. stat. 3 m.), Shenley, and Mimms.

The hamlet of *Tittenhanger*, about 1 m. N.E. of *Tittenhanger Park*, the fine seat and park of the Countess of Caledon, lies to the E. of London Colney. The manor belonged to St. Albans Abbey, and, according to Chauncy, John de la Moote, abbot from 1396 to 1401, "began a fair mansion at Tittenhanger, where he and his successors might retire for their ease and pleasure, and recreate themselves with their friends and relations, but died before he could finish the same."* It was however finished, and on a larger and richer scale, by his successor, John of Whethamsted, and continued to be used by the abbots till all was swept from them at the Dissolution. There is a tradition that Wolsey expended a large sum on it, intending to make it one of his residences. In 1528 Henry VIII. and Q. Katherine stayed at Tittenhanger during the continuance of the sweating-sickness in London. Henry granted the manor to Sir Hugh Paulet, and by marriage it passed to Sir Thos. Pope, who greatly improved the house. His widow bequeathed the manor to her nephew, Thos. Blount. The Blounts became extinct about the middle of the 18th cent., and the manor went first to the Freemans, and by marriage to Philip Earl of Hardwick. On the decease of the Countess of Hardwick it was inherited by the Countess of Caledon. The house is a large and rather picturesque red-brick Tudor edifice, oblong, with an inner court. The moat which originally surrounded it has long been filled up. The park is small but pleasant, has some fine trees, and the Colne flows along its W. border. Other good seats are—*Colney Park*, Ald. Sir A. Lusk, Bart., M.P.; *Salisbury Hall*, J. Ball, Esq.; and *Highfield Hall*.

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* Chauncy, vol. ii., p. 387.

LONG DITTON, SURREY (*see* DITTON, LONG).

LONGFORD, MIDDX. (*see* HARMONDSWORTH).

LOUGHTON, ESSEX (Dom. *Lochintuna*), on the eastern edge of Epping Forest, and on the Epping road, 5 m. S. of Epping, and 11½ m. from London (Whitechapel and Shoreditch churches). The Loughton Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Epping and Ongar line, 12 m.), is the usual stat. for visitors to Epping Forest. Pop. of par. 2438. Inns, *King's Head; Crown; Robin Hood*, by the forest.

Loughton was one of the manors with which Harold endowed his abbey of Waltham, and it remained the property of the abbey till the Dissolution. Edward VI. granted it to Sir Thos. Darcy, but it soon reverted to the Crown, and was annexed by Mary to the Duchy of Lancaster. Early in the reign of Elizabeth it became the property of the Stonard family, and was carried by the marriage of Susan, daughter and heiress of Frances Stonard, to Sir Robert Wroth, of Durants, Enfield. In this family it continued for over a century, when John Wroth dying, 1718, without issue, it passed by his bequest to William Henry Earl of Rochford, who in 1745 sold it for £24,500 to Ald. Wm. Whitaker, merchant, of Lime Street, London, in whose family it has since continued.

Loughton stands on high ground overlooking the valley of the Roding, Lambourne, Chigwell, and what was Hainault Forest, and on the other hand running into Epping Forest at its finest part, High Beech. (*See* EPPING FOREST; HIGH BEECH; CHIGWELL.) The village is a long straggling place, lively and noisy on holidays, but wearing at other seasons a sober sylvan aspect.

The *Church*, St. John, stands on the rt. of the Epping road, at the N. end of the vill., a more convenient site for the parishioners than that of the old ch., which stood by the Hall, a mile to the E. Loughton ch. is a solid white-brick fabric, Norman, of the year 1846, with a low square tower at the W. end. Most of the windows are filled with painted glass. The churchyard is prettily planted and well kept, and affords some lovely views.

The lane past the ch. leads to the old ch. Of this, the chancel—of flint and stone, Perp., and of no architectural value—alone remains. The lines of the old ch. are, however, traceable by the drains, and the place of the N. porch is marked by the abrupt ending of a fir avenue, which extends from the garden door of the old hall. The ch.-yard is full of tombs of Whittakers and Maitlands and other lords of the soil, and the grave-stones of humbler parishioners, but looks neglected and melancholy.

The ch. stood within the grounds of *Loughton Hall*, the ancient manor-house of the Stonards, Wroths, and Whitakers, but now little more is left of one than the other. Loughton Hall is described as a large and handsome structure, and it boasted of having received many distinguished visitors. Elizabeth visited Loughton Hall in July 1561. James I. was there on more occasions than one. The Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne is said to have retired to Loughton in 1688, but it was most likely only for a night or so when on her way to Nottingham under the escort of Compton, the military Bishop of London. Loughton Hall was destroyed by fire in 1836. The present Loughton Hall, in part constructed from the old hall, is a farm-house. Before leaving, *obs.* the great gates of the old hall, an admirable specimen of hand-wrought iron-work. From the hall there are pleasant walks across the fields to Theydon-Bois, or by lane to Chigwell.

An elegant little ch. (St. Mary the Virgin) was erected in 1871 on the forest side of the parish, as a chapel-of-ease to Loughton. (*See* HIGH BEECH.)

LOW LEYTON, Essex (*see* Leyton).

LULLINGSTONE, Kent (Dom. *Lolingestone*), on the Darent, 1 m. S.W. of Eynesford, and ½ m. W. of the Eynesford Stat. of the L. C. and D. Rly. (Sevenoaks line). At the census of 1871 there were only 5 houses in Lullingstone, including the castle, and 53 inhab.* There is of course, therefore, no village, and, apart from the beauty of the scenery, the interest centres in the castle and the monts. in the church.

In the latter years of William I., Lullingstone was held by Anketul Rosse. It passed by marriage in the reign of John to Wm. Peyforer; and in 1279 was purchased by Gregory Rokesley, Lord Mayor of London. From the Rokesleys it passed by sale in 1359 to Sir John Peche, in whose family it remained till carried by marriage to John Hart, on the death of Sir John Peche in 1522. On the decease of Percival Hart in 1738, it went by marriage to the Dykes of Sussex, and is now the property of Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P.

Lullingstone Castle lies low, a little to the W. of the Darent, with a splendid park running over the chalk hills behind it. The castle is really a red-brick manor-house of the reign of Elizabeth or early part of that of James, but enlarged, altered, and in good part rebuilt in the latter part of the 18th century. John Thorpe has been said to be the architect, but it is not in his folio Book of Plans. There used to be a household tradition that "Lullingstone Castle is 8 centuries old, and the tower was built before the Conquest—they never built such places since;" but it has probably been silenced by the railway whistle. Originally the house was moated, and portions of the moat remain as ornamental canals. Lullingstone Castle, as you look at it from the lawn, has, with its surroundings, a singularly stately and picturesque appearance. In front is a lake, with immense elms bordering it; behind the house rise splendid cedars; in the garden are lofty firs; on one side is seen the fine old red-brick gate-house (the tower above referred to), a capital specimen of Elizabethan brick-work, on the other side the church. Notice the shell of an ancient oak, with a vigorous chesnut growing from the centre.

The *Church* (St. Botolph) stands on the lawn close to the castle. It is of the Dec. period, small, and plain externally, but the inside rich and well kept—"it appears more like a nobleman's costly chapel than a common parish church," wrote Hasted of it a century ago, and the same might be as justly said now. The windows have some old painted glass, with saints and their emblems, a martyrdom, arms of the Peches, Harts, etc. The ceiling is a rich example of Jacobean plaster-work. *Obs.* too the excellent old pews, of oak, —all grown, it is said, on the estate. The *monts.* to the Peches, Harts, and Dykes are numerous and costly. S. of the chancel is a graceful mont. to Sir Percival Hart, d. 1580; Sir George Hart, d. 1587, and wife, with coloured recumbent effigies. On the N. a freestone effigy. In the chapel is a rich high tomb of Sir John Peche, d. 1522, Capt. of the Body Guard of Henry VIII., and Lord Deputy of Calais, recumbent effigy in full armour, under a lofty canopy. Also several other monts. of later date of both Harts and Dykes, and some helmets and armour that may repay examination. The *brasses* in the chancel include—Sir Wm. Peche, d. 1487, remarkably well engraved, but seemingly of later date. Alice Baldwyn, d. 1533, "late gentlewoman to the Lade Mary, princes of Englond." Dame Eliz. Cobham, d. 1544, wife of John Hart, by whom she was mother to the Right Worshipful Sir Percival Hart; afterwards wife of George brother to Lord Cobham. *Dole Day* is regularly observed here: on the 1st of January doles of bread and money are distributed from the altar to the few poor of the parish, the church being for the occasion strewed with straw—a survival of the old custom of strewing rushes on church festivals.

The park is large, undulating, richly wooded, and well stocked with deer. There is a public path through it to Park Hill gate; but before taking it ascend the hill E. of the castle, to the great yew tree, for the splendid view over the valley of the Darent.

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* When Hasted wrote, just a century ago, there were "but two houses in it besides Lullingstone House."

MALDEN, SURREY (more correctly MALDON—A.-S. *Mældune*, "being compounded of two words, *Mæl*, a cross, and *dune*, a hill;"* Dom. *Meldone*), on the Hog's Mill river, 3 m. S.E. from Kingston, and 10 m. from London. The Worcester Park Stat., on the Epsom and Leatherhead br. of the L. and S.W. Rly., is about ½ m. E. of Malden. Pop. of the par. 416.

In 1240, Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor of England, and afterwards Bp. of Rochester, purchased the manor of Malden in order to establish a "house of scholars at Malden [domus scholarium apud Meandon], for the support of 20 scholars in the schools of Oxford or elsewhere." The Malden house consisted of a warden and priests, who were transferred, and the estates made over to, Merton College in 1274, when that institution (begun in 1264) was completed. The manor was held undisturbed by Merton College till Henry VIII. began his house at Nonsuch, when he compelled the college to cede him 120 acres for his Great Park—since known as Worcester Park. Elizabeth went still further, for she compelled them to grant her a lease of their manors of Malden and Chessington, with the advowsons of the livings. for the term of 5000 years, at a rental of £40, which she at once ceded to the Earl of Arundel, in exchange for Nonsuch. The college, dissatisfied with this compulsory grant, brought an action of ejectment in 1621, with a view to try its legality, and in 1627 the Chancellor made a decree, by consent, that the lease should be retained for the benefit of the then holder for 80 years, and then revert to the college.

Malden is a vill. of irregularly scattered houses; the occupations chiefly agricultural, the soil clay, the lanes verdant. The *Church* (St. John) was in 1610 rebuilt of brick, except the chancel, which is of flint and stone. It was repaired, altered, and a N. aisle added in 1867. It is small, of no interest, and contains no monts. In the E. window are the arms of Walter de Merton, and of Ravis, Bp. of London in 1609, a native of Malden, and a contributor to the rebuilding of the ch. The carved pulpit is temp. James I.; the font is large and old, but plain. Rogers Ruding was vicar from 1793 till his death, Feb. 16, 1820, and here wrote his great work, the 'Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain,' 4 vols., 4to, 1817—19.

Worcester Park, ½ m. E. of the ch., was a portion of Nonsuch Great Park. It has been divided, partially built over, and is now a stat. of the Epsom and Leatherhead Rly. *New Malden*, by the S.W. Rly., is a hamlet of Kingston. (*See* KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.)

MARBLE HILL, MIDDX. (*see* TWICKENHAM).

MARDEN PARK, SURREY (*see* GODSTONE).

MARGARET'S, ST., HERTS (*see* STANSTEAD ST. MARGARET'S).

MARKS, ESSEX (*see* ROMFORD).

MERSTHAM, SURREY (Dom. *Merstan*), a vill. on the Brighton road, 3½ m. N.E. of Reigate, 8¼ m. S. by W. of Croydon, and a stat. on the S.E. Rly., 20¾ m. from London Bridge. Pop. 959. Inns: *Feathers Hotel; Jolliffe Arms.* Two centuries ago, Flecknoe found the Merstham inns very unsatisfactory.

> "Where I nothing found for supper
> But only coarse brown bread and butter,"

a dirty table-cloth, and a "mare mortuum of beer, . . . full of hundred drowned flies." In the bed, besides other discomforts, a "whole warren of starved fleas" grazed on him; and he ends his "littanie" with the pious wish, "the Devil take Mestham for't for me."* But matters have no doubt improved since then.

Merstham (*Mearstam*, the country people call it, and so Cobbett writes it in his 'Rural Rides') is seated in the midst of a hilly district, and the country all around is varied and beautiful. The church and village are on the Upper Greensand; the rly. stat. and lower part of the village are on the Gault; the northern parts are chalk, and on the hill-sides a stiff bluish clay, and clay with flints occur. From the foot of the church hill issues one of the head-springs of the river Mole, and in wet seasons a bourne breaks out from Merstham Hill, and continues flowing for weeks. Merstham stone was formerly much prized for building purposes. It varies greatly in different parts of the parish, and at different depths in the same quarry, the upper beds being coarse, and only available for common work. It is a greyish arenaceous limestone, similar to the *firestone* of Godstone and Reigate—soft when quarried, but hardening by exposure to the atmosphere. So highly was the stone valued at one time, that the Crown took possession of the quarries. Edward III., in 1359, issued a patent authorizing John and Thomas Prophete to dig stone here for the works at Windsor Castle, and commanding the sheriff and others to aid them, and if any men refused to work, to arrest them, and send them in safe custody to Windsor Castle.* Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster was built of Merstham stone. The stone is now in request for building furnaces, and for making a fine lime, known in the building trade as Merstham greystone lime. The hillock on which Merstham church stands is a mass of firestone rock. Fitton and Mantell reckon the thickness of the firestone beds at Merstham at 25 ft., the gault 150 ft. A well at the Feathers inn is 210 ft. deep; of which the boring at the bottom, 60 ft., was all in clay and marl.

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* Lysons, vol. i., p. 241.

* Flecknoe, Diarium, 1656. 8th Jornada, p. 41.

The manor of Merstham was given by Athelstan, son of King Æthelred II., to the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury. At the Dom. Survey, the Abp. of Canterbury held it "for the clothing of the monks;" and it continued to be held by the Abp. or monks till the Dissolution. Henry VIII. gave Merstham in 1539 to Robert Southwell (afterwards a knight and Master of the Rolls) in exchange for the churches of Warnham, Sussex, and East Peckham, Kent, which the king gave to the newly-constituted dean and chapter of Christchurch. In 1568, Francis Southwell alienated Merstham to Thomas Copley. Afterwards the manor frequently changed hands, till in 1788 it was purchased of the Rev. Jas. Tattersall by Wm. Jolliffe, Esq., M.P. It is now the property of Wm. G. Hylton Jolliffe, Lord Hylton, whose seat, *Merstham House*, a large irregular mansion, with some fine rooms, and a few good pictures, stands close by the church.

Edward II. is said to have granted the monks of Christchurch the privilege of holding a market in Merstham, but there is no record of its ever having been held. Merstham is now at any rate a mere country vill., not unpicturesque in parts, as by the turn to the Reigate road, where are several old half-timber cottages, and by the entrance gates to Merstham House, where is a quaint old smith's forge. The *Church* (St. Catherine) stands very picturesquely among old trees, on a hillock E. of the vill. It is built of the native stone, has nave and aisles, with a long sloping tiled roof extending over both; chancel and aisles, or sub-chancels, wider than the nave-aisles; a tower at the W. end, with a short octagonal shingled spire; and S. porch. The tower, at least in the lower part, is E.E. (*obs.* the W. door; the mouldings were rechiselled in 1861); the body of the ch. Perp., but some portions are Dec. The columns which divide the nave and aisles are cylindrical on the N., octagonal on the S. The E. window of 5 lights is large and good. *Obs.* double piscina on S. of the main chancel, and a single one in S. sub-chancel. The N. sub-chancel serves as the manor-pew and chapel for the Jolliffe monts. Some of these are good of their kind, but have only family or local interest. A mutilated effigy, with purse hanging on the rt. side, of 14th-cent. date, now in the S. chancel, was found some years since beneath the pavement. *Brasses.*—On an altar-tomb in N. chancel, Sir John Elmebrygge, d. 14— (the date has never been completed), 2 wives, 4 sons, and 5 daughters: only the female effigies remain. Small brass of Peter and Richard Best, d. 1585-7, with effigies of boy in long coats and child in swaddling-clothes. The font is E.E. in date, of Sussex marble, large, square, and rests on a thick central shaft. The int. of the ch. was restored in 1875, the plaster ceiling removed, and the open timber roof exposed.

The first iron railway in the South of England was constructed, 1801-5, from Merstham and Croydon to the Thames at Wandsworth. It was a double line, projected to carry lime and stone to London, and bring back coals and manure. It was worked by horses; did not pay; and was at length purchased and taken up by the Brighton Rly. Company. The hills at Merstham are pierced by a tunnel of the Brighton Rly. over a mile long; and it illustrates the different scale on which our actual railways are wrought, that the cost of this Merstham tunnel far exceeded the entire outlay on the old Merstham or " Surrey Iron Rly."

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* Brayley, History of Surrey, vol. iv., p. 318.

MERTON, Surrey, a long straggling village, 1 m. S. of the Wimbledon Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly., and 9 m. from London on the Epsom road. *Lower Merton* is on the Wandle, midway (1 m.) between Merton ch. and Tooting. There are Rly. Stats. at Merton Abbey and at Lower Merton, available from the Waterloo, Ludgate Hill, and London Bridge Stations; and one called the Morden Stat., but really in Merton, on the Croydon and Wimbledon br. of the L., B., and S. C. Rly. Pop. 2139. Inns, *White Hart; Grove Tavern*.

The name, A.-S. *Merantune*, *Meretune*, Dom. *Meretone*, is probably Mere-tun = the town on the Mere, from its position on a mere or lake formed by the waters of the Wandle having flooded the marshes between Phipps' Bridge and Merton Mill. The village consists of two portions, once separated, now connected by a line of dwellings: *Lower Merton*, by the Wandle, where stood the Priory, much occupied by mills and factories; and the ch., village, and neighbourhood, sometimes called *Upper Merton*. S. of the ch. is *Merton Common*—a common no longer.

Merton was the scene of two important events in early English history. In 784, Cynewulf, king of the West Saxons, having come to visit a lady at Merton, was beset by the Ætheling Cyneheard and his followers, and killed, with all his attendants: on the following day the king's thanes and men, having heard the news, attacked Cyneheard and slew him, and all his 84 followers save one.* In 871, the English under King Æthelred and his brother Alfred the Ætheling (afterwards our Alfred the Great) fought a terrible battle with the Danes at Merton. During the greater part of the day the English were victorious, but the Danes held possession of the field of carnage. Bishop Heahmund and many good men were slain there,* and King Æthelred mortally wounded.

The manor of Merton belonged to Harold. At the Dom. Survey it was held by King William, and it remained a possession of the Crown till given by Henry I. to Gilbert the Norman, Sheriff (Vicecomes) of Surrey. Gilbert, born a Norman and bred a soldier, had in 1115 founded an Augustinian priory at Merton, and it was to augment his foundation that he obtained the grant from the king. Merton Priory grew rapidly in reputation, was visited and patronized by Queen Matilda, and soon, at the suggestion of the Prior, was removed to a more convenient site by the Wandle: the original site appears to have been by Merton ch. The original buildings were of wood; the new buildings, of flint and stone, were completed about 1130. There were then 36 brethren in the house.

Merton Priory appears to have risen early into importance. The prior was made a mitred abbot, with a seat in Parliament. From its school proceeded two memorable scholars. One was Thomas à Becket; the other, a native of the village, was Walter de Merton, Bp. of Rochester and Chancellor of England, and the founder of Merton College, Oxford. When Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justiciary of England, incurred the displeasure of Henry III., he fled for sanctuary to Merton Priory. It was at Merton Priory that the Great Council of the Nation was held, 1236, which passed the ordinances known as the Statutes of Merton, and in which the assembled barons answered the attempt of the king and prelates to introduce the canon law by the famous declaration " Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutare." At the surrender of the Priory to the commissioners of Henry VIII., April 16, 1538, its gross revenue was £1039. The Priory was let on lease, but the manor was retained by the Crown. Queen Mary, by letters patent of Nov. 14, 1558, bestowed the priory on the monastery of Sheen;

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* A.-S. Chronicle, An. 755, 784.

* *Ibid.*, An. 871. Some place the battle at Merton in Oxfordshire, others at Merton, or Marden, in Wilts, but the balance of authority inclines to the Surrey Merton.

but it was resumed by Elizabeth, who granted a lease of it for 21 years to Gregory Lovel, Cofferer to the Household,—buried 1597, in Merton ch., where his mont. is still standing. The manor was sold by James I. in 1610 to Thomas Hunt. Manor and priory have since remained in private hands, and been frequently transferred.*

For awhile the priory estate was held by a Pepys—though not the memorable Samuel—

> "*May* 21*st*, 1668.—To the Office, where meets me Sir Richard Ford, who among other things congratulates me, as one or two did yesterday, on my great purchase; and he advises me to forbear, if it be not done, as a thing that the world will envy me in: and what is it but my cosen Tom Pepys's buying of Martin Abbey in Surry." †

The priory occupied an area of about 60 acres. In 1648 Merton Priory was one of the "places of strength" in the county of Surrey, ordered by the Derby House Committee to be made defensible. An advertisement for letting it, in 1680, described it as containing several large rooms and a very fine chapel. Fifty years later Vertue described the chapel as entire, and resembling a Saxon building. Lysons, writing in 1792, says that the only vestige of the buildings then left was "the east window of a chapel in crumbling stone." Now only the flint walls of the precinct and a few shapeless fragments of the chapel and mutilated doorway are left.

Within the walls a factory for printing calico was established in 1724, the chapel being utilized as the print-room. A second mill was opened within the walls in 1752, and a third somewhat later. About 1000 persons were employed in them in 1792; ten years later the number had fallen to 300.‡ After a time cotton printing was supplanted by silk printing. Merton Priory Mill is now an extensive silk and woollen printing establishment.

Merton *Church* (St. Mary), which stands on somewhat higher ground, ½ m. W. of the priory, is in the main the original ch. built by Gilbert Norman about 1120. It is of flint and stone, covered with plaster, and comprises a nave with S. aisle and very long chancel, N. porch, and short octagonal wooden spire rising from the W. end of the nave roof. Under the porch (which is a rude Dec. work) is a Norman arch with zigzag moulding. One or two lancet windows remain; the others are Dec. and Perp. insertions. The *int.* is of no interest. In the E. window are the arms of Merton Priory in old painted glass. S. of the chancel is a mural mont. with kneeling effigies, coloured, of George Lovell, Esq., of Merton Priory, cofferer to Q. Elizabeth, d. 1597, his wife, 4 sons, and 4 daughters. In the ch.-yard is the tomb of Mr. Francis Nixon, of Merton Priory, who "first perfected the art of copperplate calico printing," and introduced the process here, to the great profit of the neighbourhood. Another, with long poetic epitaph, is that of the second wife of James Lackington, the once famous bookseller. She was the Dorcas Turton of whom he gives so pretty an account in his Memoirs, and whom he married within two months of the death of that "best of women" his first wife. Lackington had a country house at Merton.

> "For four years Upper Holloway was to me an elysium; then Surrey appeared unquestionably the most beautiful county in England, and Upper Merton the most rural village in Surrey. So now Merton is selected as the seat of occasional philosophical retirement." *

Merton Place was for a few years the residence of NELSON, who delighted in the house and grounds, and used to amuse himself by angling in the Wandle, "having been a good fly-fisher in former days, and learning now to practise with his left hand."† He lived here entirely with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, from Oct. 1801 to May 1803, when he was ordered to sea; but all the time he afterwards spent on land was spent at Merton. He left it for the last time Sept. 13, 1805, just 5 weeks before Trafalgar. Lady Hamilton made all the arrangements for furnishing and fitting up the house, laid out the grounds, etc., whilst Nelson was at sea; but he gave very precise directions:—

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* In the British Museum is an excellent impression of the seal of Merton Abbey. It is of the 13th cent., ogival, and has a representation of the Virgin enthroned, under a canopy, with the infant Jesus in her arms, and is one of the finest known. The seal is engraved with much accuracy in the Supp. to the English Cyclopædia, Arts and Sc. Div., col. 1882, and both seal and counter-seal in Brayley's Surrey, vol. iii., p. 460.

† Pepys, Diary. Tom Pepys was Master of the Jewel Office to Charles II. and James II. Merton Priory was for some years his seat.

‡ Lysons, Environs, 1st and 2nd eds.; Brayley.

* Memoirs of the Forty-five first Years of the Life of James Lackington, 1794, p. 433.

† Southey, Life of Nelson; Davy, Salmonia.

> "I would not have you lay out more than is necessary at Merton. The rooms and the new entrance will take a deal of money. The entrance by the corner I would have certainly done; a common white gate will do for the present, and one of the cottages which is in the barn can be put up as a temporary lodge. The road can be made to a temporary bridge, for that part of the Nile one day shall be filled up. Downing's canvas awning will do for a passage. . . . The footpath should be turned . . . . and I also beg, as my dear Horatia is to be at Merton, that a strong netting, about 3 ft. high, may be placed round the Nile, that the little thing may not tumble in, and then you may have ducks again in it." *

The Nile was a streamlet which ran through the grounds in artificial windings, so named by Lady Hamilton in honour of her hero. Horatia was of course his daughter. Nelson's manner of life at Merton has been painted with none too favourable a pencil by Lord Minto:—

> "I went to Lord Nelson's on Saturday to dinner, and returned to-day in the forenoon. The whole establishment and way of life such as to make me angry as well as melancholy. . . . She [Lady Hamilton] and Sir William and the whole set of them, are living with him at his expense. She is in high looks, but more immense than ever. She goes on cramming Nelson with trowelfulls of flattery, which he goes on taking as quietly as a child does pap. The love she makes him is not only ridiculous but disgusting: not only the rooms, but the whole house, staircase and all, are covered with nothing but pictures of her and of him, of all sizes and sorts, and representations of his naval actions, coats of arms, pieces of plate in his honour, the flagstaff of L'Orient, etc." †

> "I went to Merton on Saturday and found Nelson just sitting down to dinner, surrounded by a family party, of his brother the Dean, Mrs. Nelson, their children, and the children of a sister. Lady Hamilton at the head of the table and Mother Cadogan at the bottom. He looks remarkably well and full of spirits. . . . Lady Hamilton has improved and added to the house and the place extremely well, without his knowing she was about it. He found it all ready done. She is a clever being after all" ‡

> "Friday night, 13th September [1805].
> "At half-past ten drove from dear, dear Merton, where I left all that I hold dear in this world, to go to serve my king and country. May the great God whom I adore enable me to fulfil the expectations of my country." §

Lady Hamilton continued to reside at Merton till 1808, when, compelled by pecuniary difficulties, she sold it to Asher Goldsmid. The house has long been pulled down and the ground built over. The names of Nelson Place and Nelson's Arms are now the only memorials of the connection of our greatest naval hero with the village.

MICKLEHAM, Surrey (Dom. *Micleham*, *Michelham*), in the beautiful Vale of Mickleham, midway (2½ m.) between Leatherhead and Dorking: the nearest rly. stat. is the Box Hill Stat. of the L.,B.,and S. C. Rly., at Burford Bridge, 1½ m. S. of Mickleham ch. Pop. 787. Inns, *Running Horse Hotel*, Mickleham; *Burford Hotel* (*Fox and Hounds Inn*), Burford Bridge.

The Vale of Mickleham extends for nearly 4 m., from Leatherhead to Burford Bridge, at the foot of Box Hill. Winding, the surface undulating, with for the first mile or more the Mole on your rt. hand, flanked by the lower slopes of Fetcham Downs and the rich woods of Norbury, and on the l. the steep Mickleham Downs, and beyond the dark many-coloured and somewhat fantastic mass of Box Hill, the Vale is beautiful throughout, though by Mickleham vill. high walls too often enclose houses and grounds, and mar the prospect. But the ch. and the school-house perched up on a height are picturesque, and there are tempting-looking byways to the Downs.

The *Church* (St. Michael) looks attractive, but does not gain on close inspection. The massive tower has a Norm. doorway; the arcades dividing the nave and aisles have semicircular arches; but the body of the ch. was entirely remodelled, under the pretence of restoration, in 1822-3, and elaborately ornamented—much of the constructive as well as decorative work, however, being mere lath and plaster—and little, if any, of the old work being left unaltered.* The old chancel was removed and a new one substituted in 1872, a reredos of marble and alabaster erected, and the windows filled with painted glass. The only mont. to be noticed is an altar-tomb in the Norbury chapel, with *brasses* of "Wm. Widdowsonn, cytizen and mercor of London, and Jone his wyfe," d. 1514. The almshouses by the pretty little school-house, on a high bank near the ch., were built in 1865, in place of a very shabby range destroyed by fire the previous year.

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* Nelson to Lady Hamilton.

† Sir Gilbert Elliot to Lady Elliot, March 22, 1802: Life and Letters of Sir G. Elliot, first Earl of Minto, vol. iii., p. 242.

‡ Elliot to Lady Elliot, Aug. 26, 1805.

§ Nelson's Diary, Nicolas, vol. vii., p. 33.

* The architect, Mr. P. F. Robinson, published an 'Attempt to ascertain the Age of Mickleham Church in Surrey, with Remarks on the Architecture,' illustrated by 20 plates, thin folio, 1824.

Norbury, so named, as is believed from its position N. of Mickleham, is the pride of the Vale. As early as the Confessor it constituted a distinct lordship then held by the king; at the Dom. Survey by Richard of Tonbridge, and in the reign of Edward II. by Tonbridge's descendant Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. For many generations it was held by the Husee family, at first (1315) under the Earls of Gloucester, afterwards in their own right, till in the reign of Henry VI. it went by marriage to Wm. Wymeldon. From the Wymeldons it passed, in default of heirs male, to the Stydolfs, or Stidolphs, an old Kentish family, who made Norbury their residence, and held it through a long course of years.

> "*Aug.* 27, 1655.—I went to Box-hill to see those rare natural bowers, cabinets, and shady walkes in the box copses: hence we walk'd to Mickleham, and saw Sir F. Stidolph's seate environ'd with elme-trees and walnuts innumerable, and of which last he told us they receiv'd a considerable revenue. Here are such goodly walkes and hills shaded with yew and box as render the place extreamely agreeable, it seeming from these evergreens to be summer all the winter." *

The Stydolfs died out, and the property passed through various hands, till in 1766 it was bought by one Anthony Chapman, who, true to his name, cut down the "walnut trees innumerable," and converted as much of the other timber as he could venture into cash. When he had exhausted its availabilities, he sold the estate, 1774, to William Lock, a man of very different stamp, the friend of many of the most distinguished men of his time, an excellent scholar and a man of refined taste, who did his best to improve the property. The old house, which stood on low ground by the public road, having become ruinous, Mr. Lock pulled it down, and built a new one on the crest of the opposite hill, the principal rooms thus commanding one of the richest prospects in a district famous for fine views. The house was in the coldly classic taste of the day, but it contained some good rooms; one, the Saloon, became celebrated from the novelty of its decoration. It is a room 20 ft. by 23, and was intended to represent a bower enclosed by vine-covered trelliswork. The sides of the room are divided by pilasters which appear to support the trellised roof, through an opening in the centre of which is seen the evening sky. The windows of the south side of the room frame the real scenery of the Vale looking towards Box Hill and over Dorking. On the other sides are landscapes—compositions from the Cumberland lakes—reaching the whole height of the room. The idea was carried out with great care and thoroughness. Intended for a dining-room, the artificial landscapes are all lit by the same early evening sun as in the summer or early autumn the natural landscape would be at the dinner hour. And to assist the effect, the lawns and slopes before the window were planted and arranged to form a pictorial foreground to the natural scene. The landscapes were painted by Barrett (Wilson's more prosperous rival), but Cipriani painted the groups of men in them, and Gilpin the cattle; while the ceiling, sky, and triallage, with the climbing vines and clustering grapes and honeysuckles, were painted by Pastorini.* Many changes have been made in the house, but happily this saloon, in which Lock often entertained a distinguished circle, has been preserved intact. Lock was himself a man of superior taste and culture, and a warm friend of artists and literary men. The "ingenious critic," whom Johnson cites in his Life of Milton, is, says Boswell, "(as he told Mr. Seward) Mr. Lock of Norbury Park, in Surrey, whose knowledge and taste in the fine arts is universally acknowledged."† And Fuseli's biographer records that "for his taste and critical judgment in the fine arts as well as for the power which he displays in historical painting, . . . Fuseli considered that Mr. W. Lock ranked as high, or higher than any historic painter in England. The society at the house of

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* Evelyn, Diary.

* William Gilpin, Observations on the Western Part of England; Brayley, Hist. of Surrey.

† Life of Johnson, vol. viii., p. 11.

Mr. Lock was well chosen and very select; and here he occasionally met Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Moore, the author of Zeluco;"* and Sir Thomas Lawrence, a favourite guest of Norbury—where he made his only effort at modelling on a bust of his host—speaks of Mr. Lock, in his letters, in a like laudatory style. Besides English artists and writers and men of mark, the emigrants who had settled at Mickleham, Talleyrand, Madame de Staël, the Duc de Montmorency, and other notable personages, were welcome guests. It was at Lock's dinner-table in this room that Fanny Burney met and was fascinated by M. D'Arblay; and when her father refused his assent to the marriage, Mr. Lock gave her away at Mickleham ch., provided them a cottage close at hand, and after infinite pains succeeded in soothing the angry father and bringing about a reconciliation. In return, Madame D'Arblay's next book, 'Camilla,' written at Lock's instigation, paints the personages and scenery of Norbury and its neighbourhood—not however with any marked vigour or vraisemblance. After the decease of the younger Mr. Lock, Norbury was sold in 1819 to Mr. F. Robinson, who two years after sold it to Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, and he in 1824 exchanged it with Mr. H. P. Sperling for Park Place, Berkshire. In 1848 the estate was purchased by Mr. Thos. Grissell. the builder, who. with the assistance of Messrs. Banks and Barry as architects, greatly enlarged and improved the house (and abridged the public access to the park), and made it his residence till his death in 1874. It is now in the hands of his trustees. The Park, of about 300 acres, is greatly diversified in surface, richly timbered, and yields many charming prospects. More than a century has passed since the Chapman disposed of its walnut trees, and their place has not been adequately supplied. But there are splendid beeches and very respectable oaks, elms, and chesnuts, whilst on the steep slope of a hill is an almost unrivalled grove of yew trees, of magnificent proportions, unknown antiquity, and most fantastic growth—the chief pride of Norbury, where it is known as the Druids' Grove, the larger or more remarkable trees being distinguished as The King of the Grove, The Horse and his Rider, and the like.

Juniper Hall (F. Richardson, Esq.), S. of Mickleham, and at the foot of Juniper Hill, was, at the end of the 18th cent. the home of a remarkable cluster of French emigrants. Talleyrand, Greville notes, "has gone to live at Juniper Hill with Madame de Staël."* But there lived also Madame de Broglie, the Comte de Narbonne, the Duc de Montmorency, M. Sicard, Fanny Burney's M. D'Arblay, and several more, for whom the hospitable gates of Norbury were always open.

Fredley Farm was the "cottage-home" of Richard Sharp, the 'Conversation Sharp' of the best society of the early part of the 19th cent.; and here, as he himself has recorded in verse and prose,† and as the memoirs and letters of his contemporaries corroborate, he had as guests Grattan, Mackintosh (who writes with great warmth of 'The Happy Valley,' as he proposes Mickleham shall be named), Romilly, Leonard Horner, Samuel Rogers, the elder Mill, and others of equal celebrity. *Fredley* has, since Sharp's tenancy, been wholly remodelled, and the *farm* sunk. *Mickleham Hall* (G. Wyatt Clarke, Esq.) was built by Sir C. H. Talbot about 1785. It was for a time in the occupation of Lord Albert Conyngham. *Birch Grove*, on Mickleham Down, is the finely placed seat of Winthorp Mackworth Praed, Esq.

Camilla Lacy (J. L. Wylie, Esq.) was built by Mr. William Lock on a pretty spot S. of Norbury Park, for Madame D'Arblay, partly out of the profits of 'Camilla,' whence the name: and here she wrote, "I bury all disquietudes in present enjoyment; an enjoyment more fitted to my secret mind than any I had ever hoped to attain. . . . The serenity of a life like this smoothes the whole internal surface of the mind."‡ Madame D'Arblay, with her husband, quitted Camilla Lacy for France in 1802. The house has since been greatly altered. Other inhabitants of Mickleham of more or less note have been William Guthrie, one of the most popular and one of the most voluminous compilers of the 18th cent., but entirely forgotten in the 19th; Samuel Weller Singer, the editor of Spence's Anecdotes and Cavendish's Life of Wolsey, and the author of a History of Playing Cards; Akenside's friend, Jeremiah Dyson, Clerk of the House of Commons, and M.P. for Horsham; Sir Lucas Pepys, the distinguished physician, the Marquis Wellesley, Prof. Daniell, the chemist, James Mill and John Stuart Mill, etc. Close to Burford Bridge is the pretty hamlet of *Westhamble.*

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* Knowles, Life and Writings of Henry Fuseli, R.A., vol. i., p. 60.

* Greville, Journal, vol. ii., p. 346.

† Sharp, Letters and Essays in Prose and Verse, p. 248, etc.

‡ Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay, vol. ii., p. 322.

MILL HILL, Middx., a hamlet and eccl. dist. of Hendon, from which it is about 2 m. N. The Mill Hill Stat. of the Grt. N. Rly. (Edgware and Highgate line) is ¾ m. S.E. of the vill., that of the Midland Rly. 1¼ m. W. Pop. of the eccl. dist., 1335. Inn: *King's Head.*

The vill. is an irregular, disjointed collection of houses stretching for a mile along the summit of a hill away from any main line of road, and about mid-distance between Edgware and the Barnet road. From every clear spot wide views are obtained, and on all sides is a pleasant open green country. Mill Hill is consequently a favourite place of abode, and many good seats with large and well-stocked grounds occur, and fine large elms line both sides of the way, The *Church*, St. Paul, was begun by Wilberforce, then living at Highwood Hill, in 1829; but some difficulties occurred respecting its consecration, and that ceremony was not performed and the ch. opened till July 1836, a few days after its founder's death. Artistically it is but a sorry specimen of Early Gothic, but is neat and commodious inside, and has supplied a much-felt want.

The long, bald, semi-classic, white brick structure on the opposite side of the way is the *Mill Hill School,* a Congregationalist college on the model of the great public schools of the kingdom, with exhibitions to the universities. The school was founded in 1807, and the present building erected in 1825. The school stands on the site of Ridgeway House, and the once famous Botanic Garden formed by Peter Collinson (d. 1768), one of the ablest botanists of his time. Linnæus visited Collinson here, and planted some trees in his garden. An account of its rarer plants was printed for private circulation at the cost of Mr. Dillwyn, M.P. for Swansea, under the title of 'Hortus Collinsonianus.' After Collinson's death the garden was continued by his brother till the site was purchased for the Congregational school. In the school grounds may still be seen two venerable, though somewhat dilapidated, cedars, which the Duke of Richmond sent to Collinson from Goodwood in 1751.

The large building on the rt. in ascending the hill from the Midland Rly. Stat. is the Roman Catholic Missionary College ('St. Joseph's College of the Sacred Heart for Foreign Missions'). The first stone of the building was laid by Abp. (Cardinal) Manning, in June 1869, and a portion was completed in 1871: the architect was Mr. G. Goldie. It is a somewhat gloomy looking monastic structure, of stock brick varied with bands and dressings of red and black bricks; is Venetian-Gothic in style, and is built about a cloister court, or quadrangle surrounded by cloisters. The most noteworthy of the several sections is the chapel, which occupies one side of the court, has nave, aisles, side chapels, sanctuary, and semicircular apse, with ambulatory. Between the apse and cloister is a square campanile, 100 ft. high, surmounted by a gilded statue of St. Joseph, which forms a conspicuous object for miles around. The college is intended for 60 students, and has at present about half that number in residence: they are under vows to proceed, on the completion of their educational course, to any station to which they may be sent, and remain among the heathen for life. The grounds are about 40 acres in extent.

Two other Roman Catholic institutions have their homes at Mill Hill: the St. Mary's Franciscan Nunnery, and the St. Margaret's Industrial School, at the N. end of the vill., and not far from the grounds of the Missionary College.

Littleberries (J. F. Pawson, Esq.) is a good old brick mansion, which tradition says was built by Charles II. *Frith Manor House* (M. S. Davidson, Esq.), ½ m. E. of the vill., belonged with the manor to Westminster Abbey; was assigned to the short-lived bishopric of Westminster, and afterwards passed into private hands. The present house is modern. Other seats are, *Bittacy* (H. Eley, Esq.); *Miles Down House* (F. W. Field. Esq.); *Belmont* (J. Macandrew, Esq.), etc.

Highwood Hill adjoins the N. end of Mill Hill, and extends E. to Totteridge, Herts. It is higher, more secluded, and more picturesque than either. At *Highwood House* (Geo. Locket, Esq.), Sir Stamford Raffles, Governor of Java and Bencoolen, founder of the settlement of Singapore, and founder and first president of the Zoological Society, spent the last year or so of his too short life. "A happy retirement," he calls it; a "house small but compact," grounds well laid out and 112 acres in grass, so that he will have abundant occupation; and for society, "Wilberforce takes possession to-morrow" (June 16, 1826,) of the next house, "so that we are to be next-door neighbours and divide the hill between us."* Their neighbourship was brief: Raffles died at Highwood, July 5, 1826. Lady Raffles continued to reside here for many years, and Bunsen makes frequent and admiring mention of his visits. In one of his letters he refers to the mineral spring within the grounds, "enclosed at the expense of Rachel, Lady Russell";† and gives the tradition of the house respecting it:—

"A visit to Highwood gave an opportunity for commenting upon the dignity, the order, the quiet activity, the calm cheerfulness with which Lady Raffles rules the house, the day, the conversation; and the place and its neighbourhood were full of those memorials of the honoured dead which served to enhance the natural beauty of the prospect and the interest attaching itself to the residence of Sir Stamford Raffles. The ground of Highwood must have been trodden by the footsteps and hallowed by the life and sorrows of Rachel Lady Russell, even though no family recollection exists to mark the spot which she inhabited. . . . But the beautiful portion of original wood in which Lady Raffles's friends have enjoyed walking with her, contains within its precincts a chalybeate spring, walled round, and marked by an inscription as having been enclosed by Mistress Rachel Russell, at a date when the eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Russell must have been under 12 years old: yet is there nothing unreasonable in the supposition that the mother should have caused the work to be performed as a public benefit (the healing quality of the spring being in repute among the poor), and assign to it the name of her daughter instead of her own. Moreover in that wood there is a spot evidently cleared of trees in a regular circle, from the centre of which it was remembered by the lower class of inhabitants, at the time when Sir Stamford Raffles made the purchase of the ground, that a previous proprietor, about the middle of the last century, had caused the loose stones to be removed which had formed a 'monument to the memory of the gentleman who was beheaded.' This piece of forest might have been a portion of Lady Russell's own large Southampton inheritance: as an original Russell property it is gone out of remembrance."*

Wilberforce lived in the next house from 1826 to 1831, when, greatly to his regret, he was obliged to leave it. Other houses are *Ivor Hall* (I. E. B. Cox, Esq.), and *Moat Mount* (Serjt. E. W. Cox).

MIMMS, NORTH, HERTS (Dom. *Mimmine*),

3 m. S. of Hatfield, and about the same distance N. by W. from Potter's Bar Stat. of the Grt. N. Rly.; pop. 1157.

Mimms Street is a pretty hamlet-like village at the S.E. corner of North Mimms Park, in which, ½ m. from the vill., is the ch.; and there are several little collections of houses or hamlets at *Bell Bar*, by the 17 m.-stone on the Hatfield road; *Welham Green*, a thoroughly rural hamlet, with a small green and pond, to the left of the Hatfield road; *Marsh Moor*, a little N. of it; *Roestock*, to the N.W.; and *Swanley Bar* and *Little Heath*, on the S.E.

The manor of North Mimms was held by the Bp. of Chester in the reign of the Confessor and at the Dom. Survey, but not in right of his bishopric. It was shortly after alienated to Geoffrey de Magneville, who built the ch. and gave the tithes to the abbey he founded at Walden in Essex. On the failure of male heirs, the manor went to the Says; and afterwards in the same way to the Fitzpiers. In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to Sir Robert Knolles, a distinguished commander in the French war. In the reign of Henry VIII. it passed by marriage to the Coningsbys; then by sale to Sir Nicholas Hyde, whose granddaughter conveyed it by marriage to Peregrine Osborne, Baron Osborne, and afterwards Duke of Leeds. It was purchased about 1800 by Henry Brown; and is now the property and seat of Coningsby Sibthorpe, Esq.

North Mimms Park is large (over 1100 acres), varied in surface, well wooded, and watered by a feeder of the Colne. The house is a spacious and characteristic Jacobean mansion, red brick, with stone quoins and dressings, good chimney stacks, and many gables. From the park there is a pleasant way to South Mimms, through Mimms Wood, carpeted in the spring with innumerable blue-bells.

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* Letters in Lady Raffles' Memoir of the Life of Sir T. S. Raffles, 4to, 1830.

† Lysons, vol. ii., p. 398.

* Baroness Bunsen, A Memoir of Baron Bunsen, vol. i., p. 532.

Potterells, the adjacent demesne, is a sub-manor, without any history of interest, but has a pleasant park and good house, the property and seat of W. Cotton Curtis, Esq.

Brookmans is a sub-manor, so named from a family by whom it was held in the reign of Henry IV. It passed in that of Henry VI. to the Fortescues. In 1639 it was purchased by Paul Pindar, Esq., of London; on the death of whose son, Sir Paul Pindar, it went to his daughter, who married Sir Wm. Dudley, and was sold by them in 1666 to Andrew Fountaine, who "built a very fair house upon this manor in the year 1682,"* and in 1701 sold it to John Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham—the great Whig Lord Chancellor and minister. Somers, when disengaged from public affairs, spent much of his time at Brookmans, occupied in literary and antiquarian pursuits, and especially in the formation and arrangement of his choice collections of rare books, historical pamphlets, prints, and medals; and here he died, April 26, 1716. Somers was never married, and he bequeathed Brookmans to a sister, the wife of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, cursorily commemorated by Pope—

> "A joke on Jekyll or some odd Old Whig
> Who never changed his principle or wig." †

Jekyll died at Brookmans in 1738, and on the death of his widow, in 1745, the estate descended to her nephew, John Cocks, in whose family it remained till 1784, when it was sold to Alexander Higginson, of London. It was purchased in 1786 (after having passed through the hands of Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe) by S. R. Gaussen, Esq., and is now the property and seat of his grandson, R. W. Gaussen, Esq.

Brookmans is a large and stately structure, whence, as when old Chauncy wrote, "you have a pleasant prospect from the front thereof towards the east over Essex, and from the back thereof toward the west into Bedfordshire." The park, of 500 acres (the estate has 3600, or about three-fourths of the parish), is rich in trees, water, and views. Near the house are extensive private grounds, a pinetum, and gardens, famed for exotic trees, shrubs, and flowers; and a long avenue leading to the lodge at the London end of the park.

Gobions (locally Gubbins), a sub-manor lying immediately S. of Brookmans, so called from its early owners, was in the reign of Henry VII. "parcel of the ancient revenue" of Sir John More, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, and father of Sir Thomas More, who it may be remembered, when Lord Chancellor, never failed, if, in passing through Westminster Hall to his seat in Chancery, he saw his father sitting in court, to fall on his knees and ask his blessing. Sir Thomas, when the estate came to him, lived at Gobions with his house full of his family, including not only children and grandchildren, but his father's widow, relatives, friends, dependants, books, perhaps, too, the "strange birds and beasts" he loved and "kept, an ape, a fox, a weasel, and a ferret," as he did in his house at Chelsea. His ownership of Gobions was but short. After his execution, the king took the manor, and though subsequently Sir Thomas More's son was restored to his honours, he only recovered this estate, of which a lease had been granted for the life of Elizabeth, in reversion. On the death of Elizabeth it was obtained by Cresacre More, and it remained the property of a More till sold by Basil More in the reign of Charles II. to Sir Edw. Desbovery. In 1697 it was sold to one Pitchcraft, packer, of London, who transferred it to Sir Jeremy Sambrooke (who was an active county magistrate, and erected the obelisk in commemoration of the Battle of Barnet, noticed under BARNET and HADLEY). From the Sambrookes it passed in succession to Freeman, Hunter, Holmes, and Kemble, and now belongs to Mr. Gaussen. More's house was pulled down by Mr. Gaussen shortly after he purchased the estate, and the park incorporated with Brookmans. Of the house not a vestige remains, and only a few traces of the once famous gardens.

The *Gateway* (worth seeing) now serves as the S. or London entrance to Brookmans Park. It is of red brick, perhaps as old as the great Chancellor; an arch between square battlemented towers of three stages, a picturesque structure, and remarkable for the very unusual altitude of the arch. By it is a good old brick lodge, and an avenue a mile long leads from it to Brookmans.

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* Chauncy, Hertfordshire, vol. ii., p. 441.

† Epilogue to the Satires, Dialogue i.

Peacham, author of 'The Complete Gentleman,' a well-known work of the early part of the 17th cent., himself a native of North Mimms, tells us that Sir Thomas More wrote his Utopia at Gobions, and Heywood his Epigrams at North Mimms—though More says the Utopia was written in the scraps of time he could steal from his meals and sleep in the midst of many and heavy occupations.*

"Merry John Heywood wrote his Epigrams, as also Sir Thomas More his Utopia, in the parish wherein I was born (North Mims in Hartfordshire near to St. Albans); where either of them dwelt and had fair possessions." †

"To its literary honours I may add that there in all probability Cresacre More composed the account of the life of his great grandfather. North Mimms I am sorry to say has not been careful to preserve the memory of her distingushed inhabitants. On enquiry lately made by a friend residing near that place, it was discovered that there were no memorials of the Mores in the church, and that all the early registers are lost." ‡

The *Church* (St. Mary) stands in North Mimms Park, and near it are 3 magnificent elms. It is of flint and stone, and is said to have been built by Sir Hugh de Magneville, in the reign of Stephen, but the body of the church is much later, and it has been recently restored. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, an embattled W. tower, with a thin leaded spire, and a porch of flint and stone at the S.W. In the tower are six bells. The W. door has an E.E. moulding with bell-flower ornaments, and oak leaves on the capitals—weather-worn, but good. The E. and W. windows have flowing Perp. tracery. The *int.* is neat, and has well-proportioned nave arcades. The E. and W. and one or two of the other windows are filled with painted glass. *Monts.*—N. of chancel, figure of Justice holding the scales and a roll of paper, seated on a sarcophagus of black marble, marking the grave of Lord Chancellor Somers, "who lived at Brookmans Park," 1716. The mont. was erected by his sister, Dame Elizabeth Jekyll. On the N. wall of nave a small half-length effigy of George Jarvis, d. 1718. *Brasses.*—In chancel, on an altar tomb, mutilated effigies of Sir Robert Knolles, d. 14—, and wife Elizabeth, d. 1458. Effigy of a knight in armour. Richard Butler and wife, no date. Effigy of Thomas Leucas, d. 1531. Small but unusually fine brass of a priest (no insc., but supposed to represent Wm. de Kesteven, vicar, d. 1361). It is apparently Flemish, and resembles in style that of Abbot de la Mare at St. Albans. He is vested in chasuble and stole, has a chalice on his breast, and over him is a rich canopy, with, on the dexter side, St. Peter, and underneath SS. John the Evangelist and Bartholomew, and in corresponding places on the sinister, SS. Paul, James the Great, and Andrew, with their respective emblems. Above is the Almighty holding the soul of the deceased; at the sides are two angels swinging censers.

MIMMS, SOUTH, Middx., so called to distinguish it from North Mimms, Herts, on the St. Albans road, 14½ m. from London, 3½ m. N.N.W. from Barnet, and about 2 m. W. from the Potters Bar Stat. of the Grt. N. Rly. Pop. of the par., 3571, but this runs into Barnet town, and includes the eccl. dists. of Barnet Christ Church, 1598, and Potters Bar, 1198; South Mimms proper had 775 inhab. in 1871. Inns: *White Hart; Black Horse.*

South Mimms is a pretty little vill. standing on high ground (421 ft. above the Ordnance datum) about the junction of several roads. The *Church* (St. Giles) is near the N. end of the vill., close to the White Hart inn. It is an interesting and picturesque building of flint and stone (the S. side covered with stucco), and consists of nave and N. aisle, chancel, W. tower, and porch at the S.W. The tower, tall, massive, with buttresses and good angle turret, and partly covered with ivy, is much above the average of village ch. towers. In it is a peal of 6 bells. The ch. is Early Perp. with flowing tracery, except the N. aisle, which is of brick, rebuilt in 1526. The *int.* is pleasing, but without any marked feature, except that the E. end of the N. aisle is shut off by a carved oak parclose, and forms the Frowyk Chantry (founded and endowed, 1448, by Thomas Frowyk and his wife Elizabeth). The chancel was newly paved and decorated at the restoration of the ch. in 1868. Some of the pews are old and well-carved: obs. those N.E. of the nave. In the windows of the N. aisle are some fragments of painted glass of the date and no doubt part of the original decoration of the rebuilt aisle. *Monts.*—On N. of chancel, an altar tomb with fan-groined canopy, supported on 4 twisted Renaissance columns; without arms or insc. except the initials R. H. In the Frowyk Chantry, a tomb with recumbent effigy of a knight in armour, under a rich open canopy; on shields are the arms of the Frowyks, but no insc. or date. There are two or three brasses, with mutilated effigies or inscriptions of members of the Frowyk family; and on the S. wall of the nave is a tablet with a small figure of a skull within a niche, and the insc.—

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* Letter to Peter Giles, prefixed to the Utopia.

† Peacham, Compleat Gentleman, ed. 1661, p. 95.

‡ Joseph Hunter, Preface to Cresacre More's Life of Thomas More, p. lvi.

> "Looke on, why turn awaye thyne eyne
> This is no stranger's face, the phesnamy is thyne."

By the ch.-yard, facing the street, is a neat row of almshouses for 6 widows, founded by Jas. Hickson, 1687, at Dancer's Hill, but recently removed here by the Brewers' Company, who are trustees of the charity. There are other almshouses in the parish.

Wrotham Park, the seat of the Earl of Strafford, at the S. end of the par., between the Hatfield and St. Albans roads, immediately beyond the obelisk at Monken Hadley, was built from the designs of Ware, for Admiral Byng, about 1754—only 3 or 4 years before his execution. It has since been the chief seat of the Byng family. The name was given to it from the ancient seat of the family, Wrotham in Kent. The house is a spacious, stately, semi-classic structure of the style which prevailed towards the middle of the last century, and consists of a centre and wings, with recessed tetrastyle portico, and a pediment level with the second storey, in the tympanum of which are the Byng arms, etc. Along the summit is a balustrade. The park, of about 250 acres, is fairly timbered. There is a public footpath across it from Ganwick Corner.

Dyrham (or *Derham*) *Park* (Captain F. Trotter) ½ m. W. of Wrotham Park, and nearly 2 m. S.W. of South Mimms ch., derived its name from the Derham family, its owners in the early part of the 14th cent., when by marriage it was transferred to Thomas Frowyk, in whose descendants it continued till the end of the 15th cent. It afterwards belonged to the Laceys and Austens; was then sold to the Earl and Countess of Albemarle; in 1773 was sold to Christopher Bethell, and in 1798 to John Trotter, Esq., the founder of the Soho Bazaar. The mansion is large and good; the park of 170 acres, pleasant and well timbered. The entrance gate by the St. Albans road—a tall central arch between Tuscan columns, with entablature and floral scrolls, surmounted with a large vase, and flanked by small lodges—is the triumphal arch erected in London by General Monk for the entry of Charles II. in 1660.

MITCHAM, Surrey (Dom. *Michelham*), 2 m. S.W. of Tooting, 9 m. from Westminster Bridge, and a Stat. on the L., Br., and S. C. Rly. (Croydon and Wimbledon line); pop. 6498, of whom 453 were in the Holborn Union Industrial Schools.

The par., locally divided by Wykford Lane into Upper and Lower Mitcham, extends from Merton to Beddington, Carshalton, and Croydon. The houses are scattered, but mostly lie along the road from Tooting to Sutton, by the river Wandle, and about Mitcham Common. The soil is rich black mould, and for more than a century Mitcham has been famed for its gardens of sweet-herbs, and flowers. Roses, lavender, and peppermint are grown here in immense quantities for distilling for the perfumer; and liquorice, aniseed, poppies, mint, chamomiles, and other medicinal plants cover hundreds of acres, and perfume the air for a considerable distance. But outside, and fringing these fragrant fields, are many far from fragrant factories, notably snuff, tobacco, and various other mills by the Wandle, japan and varnish manufactories in Lower Mitcham and about Merton Lane, floor-cloth, felt, and telegraph works, tanneries, etc. On the E. of the vill. stretches the broad breezy *Mitcham Common*, of 480 acres, broken northwards towards the Reigate road by low hills and trees, and everywhere pleasant.

Famed of old for "good air and choice company," Mitcham was early a favourite place of residence. Sir Walter Raleigh had a house here, in right of his wife, Elizabeth Throckmorton, assigned her probably as a marriage portion, the Throckmorton-Carews being at that time the owners of the three Mitcham manors, Mitcham (or Canons), Ravensbury, and Bigging and Tamworth. Raleigh sold the property, on his release from the Tower, 1615, to aid in providing funds for his expedition to Guiana. The mansion, which stood at the corner of Wykford Lane, after having long served as a boarding-school, was taken down some years back. Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, owned a house here, through his wife, the widow of a Mr. Dens, and in it, after several disappointments, had the costly honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth.

> "On Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1598, the Queen visited my house at Mitcham, and supped and lodged there, and dined there the next day. I presented her with a gown of cloth of silver richly embroidered; a black net-work mantle with pure gold; a taffeta hat, white, with several flowers, and a jewel of gold set therein with rubies and diamonds. Her Majesty removed from my house after dinner the 13th of Sept. to Nonsuch, with exceeding good contentment; which Entertainment of her Majesty with the charges of five former disappointments, amounted to £700 sterling, besides mine own provisions, and whatever was sent unto me by my friends." *

Donne the poet, before he took orders, lived for two years at Mitcham in poverty and ill-health. One of his letters is dated "from my hospital at Mitcham;" and in it he says, "there is not one person besides myself in my house well. . . . I flatter myself in this that I am dying too." At Mitcham lived Moses Mendez (d. 1758), a poor poet, but "possessed of an hundred thousand pounds." Mitcham Grove, on the rt. of the road going towards Sutton, was bought by Lord Clive, and given to Alexander Wedderburn (afterwards Lord Chancellor Loughborough) for his defence of his lordship in the House of Commons. Lord Loughborough sold it in 1789 to Henry Hoare, Esq. (the banker of Fleet Street), and he to Sir J. W. Lubbock.† A greater Lord Chancellor, and worthier man, must have owned a house here (though there is no evidence he lived in it), as Thomas Elrington, Esq., by his will, bearing date 1523, bequeathed to Alice his wife "his chief house at Mitcham, which was given to him by Sir Thomas More." *

The old *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul), a dilapidated fabric of flint and stone, was taken down in 1820, and a new ch. erected on its site, the base of the old tower being retained. The new ch., consecrated Aug. 1822, is of brick and cement, in the baldest style of the revived Gothic. Inside are some *monts.* from the old ch., but none of interest. One in the N. aisle to Mrs. Eliz. Tait (d. 1821), has a female figure in relief by Westmacott. Outside, under the W. window, is a mont. to Alderman Sir Ambrose Crowley, d. 1713, the Sir Humphrey Greenhat of the Tatler (No. 73), who, in order to check bribery at elections, promised, as an acknowledgment for their favour, a chaldron of good coals gratis to every elector of Queenhithe who engaged to poll for him. In the ch.-yard is the tomb of Mrs. Anne Hallam (d. 1740), an actress famous as Lady Macbeth and Lady Touchwood.

Christ Church, Merton Lane, is a new district ch., with parsonage and mission-house adjoining, Gothic, of brick and stone, erected by Messrs. Francis, in 1874, at the cost of Mr. W. J. Harris, of Corringe Park. Dissenting and Roman Catholic chapels, and national and board schools, are numerous. On Lower Mitcham Green is a neat range of Gothic almshouses, designed by Buckler, and erected and endowed in 1829 by Miss Tate, for 12 poor unmarried women above 55 years of age.

MOLESEY, EAST, SURREY,

at the confluence of the Mole with the Thames, opposite Hampton Court, with which it is united by an iron girder bridge (*see* HAMPTON COURT), 13 m. from London: pop. 2409. The Hampton Court Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. is at East Molesey, near the foot of the bridge. Inns: the *Bell*, a good house with garden and bowling-green; *Prince of Wales Hotel*; *New Inn*; *Albion*.

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* MS. of Sir Julius Cæsar, in Brit. Mus., quoted by Nichols, Progresses of Q. Elizabeth, vol. iii., pp. 68 and 429 *n.*

† Lysons, Brayley.

* Lysons, vol. i., p. 258.

In the Dom. Survey, East and West Molesey are both included under *Molesham*, the home or town by the Mole; as Molesey—Mole, and *ey*, an island—seems to indicate that the Mole here formed an island, by dividing, before joining the Thames, as it still does somewhat higher up. The form *Moulsey*, still often used, is a modern and foolish corruption of the old spelling, and ought to be definitely abandoned.

The manor of East Molesey was given by Henry I. towards the endowment of Merton Priory, whence it came to be known as Molesey Prior. In 1536 Henry VIII. obtained East Molesey by exchange from the prior of Merton, in order to incorporate it with his newly formed chase of Hampton Court. A lease of the manor, held by Sir Thomas Heneage, was at the same time renewed; the reversion was in 1571 granted by Q. Elizabeth to Anthony Crane. Subsequently leases were granted to various persons till 1775, from which date the lease has always been granted to the holder of the manor of West Molesey. It is now held by the Rev. H. Hotham.

The vill. extends in a rambling way for some distance about the level meadows on the l. bank of the Mole, a large increase having of late years taken place at the N. end towards the Thames and about the rly. stat., mostly of small houses, and known as *Kent Town*. The whole district is flat, but there are many pretty little bits of Dutch river scenery about the different branches of the Mole, and lanes with the water flowing across the road. At the mouth of the Mole is a large but not picturesque water and steam flour and saw mill.

The *Church* (St. Mary), near the centre of the vill., a mean building, was damaged by fire in 1863, taken down, and a new church, designed by Mr. Talbot Bury, erected on the site, and consecrated Oct. 17, 1865. It is of flint and stone, late E.E. in style, with some plate tracery in the windows, and consists of nave and aisles, with gabled windows and chancel. A tower at the N.W., with slated spire, was added in 1867. The *int.* is neat, carefully finished; has open seats throughout; the chancel windows are filled with painted glass, the E. window having a representation of the Ascension, by Heaton and Butler; the others, the Good Shepherd, St. John, and St. Peter, by Lavers and Barraud; a good new stone pulpit, and an old font restored. A brass from the old ch. to Anthonie Standen, "cupbearer to the King of Scotland, sometime Lord Darley, father to King James, now of England, and also sworne servant to his Majestie," d. 1611. In Kent Town, the new part of the vill., nearer the stat., is a district ch., St. Paul's, erected in 1856. From the bridge-foot and river-side between East Molesey and Molesey Hurst, the best general views are obtained of Hampton Court.

The private ("call it as you please *pilgrim* or *vagabond*") press at which the celebrated Martin Marprelate pamphlets were printed, was first set up at Molesey, whence, on its locality appearing to be suspected, it commenced its wanderings by a removal to Fawsley, Northamptonshire.*

MOLESEY, WEST, SURREY, ¾ m.

W. of East Molesey, and 1½ m. W. of the Hampton Court Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly.: pop. 563.

West Molesey is a small straggling village of poor houses, with a few of a better grade, lying along the Walton road some way inland from the Thames. The country is pleasant but flat; and there are two or three mansions with good old elms and oaks in the grounds.

The *Church*, rebuilt, except the tower, in 1843, is of brick, a poor specimen of the Gothic (Perp.) of its time. The N. aisle was added in 1860. The tower at the W. is of flint and stone, partially restored. The windows are filled with painted glass. The font, from the old ch., is Perp., octagonal, with quatrefoils in the panels. In the ch.-yard is the tomb of the Right Hon. J. Wilson Croker, who lived for many years at Molesey Grove.

Among the old tree-embowered mansions and pleasant villas that here stud the Thames or overlook the Mole, are APPS COURT (Mrs. Gill), noticed under that heading; *Molesey Grove*, already mentioned as the residence of Mr. Croker, now the seat of Sir Robert Walpole;

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* Fuller, Church History, book ix., cent. 16; Neale, Hist. of the Puritans, vol. i., chap. viii.

Mole Lodge (Alderman Sir R. W. Carden); *The Grange* (A. J. R. Stewart, Esq.)

The long level meadow by the Thames between East and West Molesey, and opposite Hampton ch. and vill., to which there is a ferry, is *Molesey Hurst*, of old notorious for duels and prize-fights, now devoted to the scarcely more reputable meetings of the Hampton Races.

> "Breakfasted at Mr. Manle's very early, and went along with him and the Bailie to see the great fight betwixt Belcher and Cribb at Moseley Hurst near Hampton. The day was very fine, and we had a charming drive out in our coach-and-four, and beat all the coaches and chaises by the way. We had three hard runs with one post-chaise and four very fine horses before we could pass it, and drove buggies, horsemen, and all off the road into lanes and doors of houses &c. this last run. . . . . At length got to the scene of action, which is on the Thames, about 2 or 3 miles above Richmond. Hampton Court is a little way farther down the river. We crossed the Thames to get to the field of battle on the Surrey side. . . . . Moseley Hurst is the most beautiful meadow I almost ever saw, hard and smooth as velvet, and of a great extent. . . . . We had fully 10,000 I suppose present as it was, and many hundreds of carriages, horses, carts, &c. Among the gentlemen present were the Duke of Kent, Mr. Wyndham, Lord Archibald Hamilton (a famous hand I am told), Lord Kinnaird, Mr. T. Sheridan, &c. &c. and all the fighting men in town of course: the Game Chicken, Woods, Tring, Pitloon &c. Captain Barclay of Urie received us and put us across the river in a boat, and he followed with Cribb, whom he backed at all hands. . . . . The Hon. Barclay [Berkeley] Craven was judge. . . . . Odds at setting-to 5 and 6 to 4 in favour of Belcher." But after a long fight Belcher "was at length obliged to give in. Poor fellow!" *

MONKEN HADLEY, Middx. (*see* Hadley).

MOOR PARK, Herts (*see* Rickmansworth).

MORDEN, or MORDON, Surrey (Dom. *Mordone*), 1 m. S.W. from Mitcham, and about the same distance from the Morden Stat. of the L., Br., and S. C. Rly. (Croydon and Wimbledon line), 10 m. from London: pop. 787. Inns: *Crown*; *George*.

The manor was confirmed by Edward the Confessor to the Abbey of Westminster, and remained its property till the Dissolution. In 1553 it was granted by Edward VI. to Ducket and Whitchurch, who immediately transferred it to Richd. Garth, Esq., in whose descendants it has continued to the present time, those to whom it passed by default of heirs male assuming the name of Garth. The present lord of the manor is Sir Richard Garth, Q.C. The old manor-house, Morden Hall, 1 m. from the ch., is now a farm-house.

The pursuits are chiefly agricultural, and much of the land is in grass. There are brick-fields at Lower Morden, and snuff-mills on the Wandle. The *Church* (St. Lawrence) is a long narrow brick building, the nave and chancel of the same height, erected in 1636. The tower at the W., of flint, low and embattled, belonged to the older ch., as apparently did also the Dec. tracery in the windows. The E. window is filled with painted glass. On the walls are numerous tablets to Garths, Hoares, Meyricks, and other local magnates; also a late brass of a priest, Wm. Booth, rector of this ch.

Morden Park, the seat of Major-Gen. Sir William Erskine Baker, K.C.B., is a spacious mansion seated on an eminence in a pleasant park N.W. of the ch. Other seats are: *Ravensbury Park* (G. P. Bidder, Esq.); *Morden Lane* (Gen. W. C. Hadden); and the *Lodge* (Sir Richard Garth, Q.C.)

MORDEN COLLEGE, Kent (*see* Blackheath).

MORETON, Essex, a small agric. vill., in a pretty neighbourhood,—quiet, rustic, and abounding in trees,—something over 3 m. N. by W. from Ongar, along a crooked country lane: pop. 484.

The little *Church* (St. Mary the Virgin), which stands by a farm-house beyond the vill., consists of a nave (Perp.), and chancel (E.E.), with a modern red brick tower and shingled spire (in which are 5 bells) at the W., and a wooden porch on the S.W. The *int.*, plain, and without tomb or mont., was restored, the nave in 1865, the chancel in 1868: architect, Mr. Chancellor, of Chelmsford. The very pretty decoration of the chancel was executed by Mr. Lea, of Lutterworth, from a pattern discovered on scraping the walls. Remains of mural paintings were discovered on removing the whitewash from the walls of the nave, but too much decayed to preserve, or even to make out the subjects. The lancet window, found under the plaster in the chancel gable, was opened, and with the others (two under this at the E., two on the N., and one on the S.) properly displayed. The ch. is worth a visit.

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* A. G. Hunter to Archibald Constable, April 8, 1807: Archibald Constable and his Lit. Correspondents, vol. i., p. 130.

MORTLAKE, SURREY (Dom. *Mortlage*), on the Thames, immediately W. of Barnes, 2 m. E. of Richmond, 8 m. from Westminster Br., and a Stat. on the Richmond branch of the L. and S.W. Rly.: pop. 5119. Inns: *Mortlake Hotel; Ship; Spur.*

Mortlake, of old a residence of the Abps. of Canterbury, was famous in the reign of Elizabeth as the abode of Dr. Dee; in the reign of James I. and Charles I. for its tapestry works; in the 18th and early 19th centuries unrivalled for the growth of asparagus; and now probably best known as the goal of the Universities Boat Race.

The manor belonged to the see of Canterbury before the Conquest, and, except during a brief usurpation by Bp. Odo, it remained its property till it was conveyed, along with Wimbledon, to Henry VIII. by Abp. Cranmer in exchange for other lands. The Manor-house served the Abps. for occasional residence and ceremonies. Anselm celebrated in it the Whitsuntide of 1099. In 1136 Abp. Corboyle lay ill in his house at Mortlake. Abp. Peckham died there in 1292; and Abp. Reynolds in 1327. When Abp. Mepham, or Meopham, was excommunicated by Pope John XXI. on account of a dispute with Grandison, Bp. of Exeter, he retired to his house at Mortlake, spent many days there in solitude, and died of grief shortly after, 1333. Nicholas Bubworth, keeper of the privy seal and lord treasurer to Henry IV., was consecrated Bp. of London, 1406, in the chapel of the manor-house. Warham was the last Abp. who resided at Mortlake, the manor being alienated by his successor. The house was afterwards known as the King's. The last notice Lysons found of it was in 1547, but Bray says it was standing in 1663. It was probably taken down shortly after.* The manor is now included in that of Wimbledon.

The vill. consists of a long narrow street of irregular houses, a few of the substantial old red-brick kind, but the greater part mean and flimsy; the ch. on the l., near the centre of the street; wharves, boat-houses, malt-kilns, and a large brewery by the river; a green, girt about with modern dwellings, beyond; and a lane lined with tenements, leading to the pretty hamlet of East Sheen.

Works for weaving pictorial tapestry were established here about 1619, by Sir Francis Crane, in imitation of the royal tapestry works of France, then in great repute. The king was interested in the enterprise, and gave Crane £2000 towards the cost of the buildings. At first the designs were obtained from abroad, but in 1623 the services were secured of Francis Cleyn or Klein (he signed his designs indifferently F. C. and F. K.), a native of Rostock, then in the service of the King of Denmark. James I. made him designer to the works at Mortlake, a free denizen of England, and settled on him "a certain annuitie of £100 by the year during his natural life." Cleyn was a ready and skilful designer, and Crane a judicious manager, and the works were remarkably successful. Many large and costly pieces were produced and eagerly purchased for the decoration of patrician halls. The Lord Keeper Williams paid Sir Francis Crane £2500 for the Four Seasons, in tapestry. At Knole are portraits of Crane and Vandyck in silk tapestry, as well as Vandyck's picture from which they were wrought. Charles I. was munificent in his patronage. While at Madrid in 1623 he directed £500 to be paid for a set of Mortlake tapestry, representing the Months, he had ordered to be made for him; and directly after his accession to the throne he gave an acknowledgment of indebtedness to Sir Francis Crane "for three suits of gold tapestry for our use, £6000;" granted him an annuity of £1000; and further, an allowance of "£2000 yearly for the better maintenance of the said works of tapestries for ten years." Somewhat later the king gave to Crane and the Duchess-Dowager of Richmond the exclusive right for 17 years of making copper farthings—no doubt a profitable monopoly. Sir Francis

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* Manning and Bray, Hist. and Antiq. of Surrey, vol. iii., p. 305; Brayley, Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii., p. 464; Lysons, Environs, vol. i., p. 266; Fuller Church History.

Crane died about 1635; his brother sold his interest in the works to the king, and the works were thenceforth known as the King's Works. It was in order to their being copied at Mortlake, that Charles I., at the suggestion of Rubens, purchased the Cartoons of Raphael, long the glory of Hampton Court, and now of Kensington. There is a warrant dated Dec. 3, 1639, to "Sir James Palmer Knt. Gov. of his Ma^{es} workes for making of Hangings at Mortlake," directing him "to sell unto the Earle of Holland 5 peeces of Hangings of the story of the Apostles being of the second sort, for the some of £886. 17. 6, being the price his Ma^{te} allowed for the same." Mortlake copies of the Cartoons are now scarce, but Mortlake tapestry is often met with. From contemporary references it must have been very popular.

"*Timothy.* Why Lady, do you think me
Wrought in a loom? Some Dutch piece weav'd
at Mortlake?" *

"Here some rare piece
Of Rubens or Vandyck presented is:
There a rich suit of *Moreclack*-Tapestry,
A bed of damask, or embroidery." †

During the civil war the Tapestry House was seized as royal property. In the Parliamentary Survey it is described as a building 115 ft. long and 84 ft. deep, having on the second floor one great working room 82 ft. long and 20 wide, wherein are 12 looms for making tapestry work of all sorts, and another room about half as long containing 6 looms, a great room called the limner's room, and on the third floor a long gallery divided into 3 rooms. Charles II. proposed to revive the manufacture, and invited Verrio to England to make the designs; but the king found other use for his money and other employment for the painter, and the tapestry works were left to their fate. Lysons ascertained that the tapestry house occupied the site of Queen's Head Court, and that the house "on the opposite side of the road, built by Charles I. for Francis Cleyn, was pulled down in or about the year 1794." In the Parliamentary Survey this house is called "the limmer's tenement," and valued at £9 per annum. By the ch. register it appears that Cleyn had 5 children born at Mortlake. Less famous than the tapestry works, but also a manufactory of some note in its day, was that of Delft and earthenware, established here early in the 18th cent., and which finally died out early in the 19th.

The first *Church* at Mortlake was built in 1348, the mother-ch. being at Wimbledon. The present fabric appears from an insc. on the tower to have been erected in 1543; has been many times altered, enlarged, and improved, the last time in 1860, and is now ugly and uninteresting. The only picturesque feature is the patched, battered, and ivy-clad tower. In it is a ring of 8 bells. Some of the *monts.* are of noticeable people. One is a tablet to Sir Philip Francis, d. 1818, the reputed author of Junius. Another is the white marble sarcophagus of the most commonplace of Prime Ministers, Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, d. at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, in 1814; also of Ursula Viscountess Sidmouth, d. 1811, with alto-rilievo of the dying lady and her attendants, and a long prosaic rhyming epitaph. On S.E. wall a costly structure of coloured marbles, with effigies, of the Hon. Francis Coventry, 2nd son of the Lord Keeper Coventry, d. 1699. Alderman Sir John Barnard, d. 1764, Pope's lord-mayor:

"I never (to my sorrow I declare)
Din'd with the Man of Ross, or my Lord
Mayor." *

Dr. Dee, the most famous of English astrologers, was buried in the chancel in 1608. On the N. wall near the chancel is a tablet to the Rev. Richard Byfield, d. 1664, rector of Long Ditton, and one of the Assembly of Divines. The font has Abp. Bourchier's arms on it—a cross engrailed between four water-bougets—and was probably given by him to the ch. The painting of the Entombment by G. Seghers was given to the ch. for an altar-piece by Benj. Vandergucht, the engraver and picture dealer (son of the more eminent Gerard V.), who had a country house at East Sheen: he was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which he was crossing the Thames at Chiswick, 1794, and buried in Mortlake ch.

In the ch.-yard *obs.* the flat tombstone with a Latin insc. to John Partridge, the astrologer, and author of the popular almanac named after him. Partridge and his almanac served as a target for the wit of Swift and Steele, the former of whom went so far as to foretell his death in 'Predictions for the year 1708,' in which, under the afterwards famous name of Isaac Bickerstaff, he announced that his first prediction "relates to Partridge the Almanac-maker. . . . I have consulted the star of his nativity by my own rules, and find he will infallibly die upon the 29th of March next, about 11 at night of a raging fever." When the night was passed Swift issued 'An Account of the Death of Mr. Partridge the Almanac-maker, upon the 29th inst.,' with full particulars of the time and manner of his decease. Afterwards Steele described in the Tatler (No. 99) the burial of this professor of physick and astrology "from Cordwainers on Tuesday the 29th instant;" and Swift wrote an elegy on his death, and wound up with his epitaph:

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* Jasper Mayne, The City Match, fol. 1639.

† Oldham, A Satyr in imitation of the Third of Juvenal, written in May 1682, Works, ed. 1703, p. 443.

* Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, Dial. ii.

> "Here, five feet deep, lies on his back
> A cobbler, star-monger, and quack," etc.

Partridge, taking the announcement seriously, issued an advertisement in which he assured the public that so far from being dead "blessed be God, John Partridge is still living and in health and all are knaves who report otherwise;" and the others retorted by a 'Demonstration' of his death and burial. His actual burial took place in Mortlake ch.-yard in 1715, seven years after that announced by his persecutors. Tomb of Alderman Barber (d. 1740), who erected the bust in Westminster Abbey of Butler the author of Hudibras, and pilloried by Pope in a couplet intended for the scroll in Shakspeare's hand.

> "Then Britain lov'd me and preserv'd my fame
> Pure from a Barber's or a Benson's name."

Dr. Dee the astrologer lived in a house near the river-side, no longer standing. Here he was several times visited by Queen Elizabeth, and lived in very expensive style. Being obliged to quit England in 1583, the mob, who regarded him as a magician, broke into his house and, according to his own estimate, damaged his library to the value of £390; destroyed his chemical apparatus, which had cost him £200; broke a fine quadrant which cost him £20, and took away a magnet for which he gave £33. Recalled to England by the Queen, he returned to Mortlake, was restored to favour, and received as compensation the promise of various offices, some of which, as the Chancellorship of St. Paul's, he obtained. In 1595 he was appointed Warden of Manchester, but after a long series of disputes with the fellows he returned to Mortlake in 1604. With James I. he was for a time in favour, but shortly fell into discredit, and his last days were passed in poverty, he being obliged to sell his library, as Lilly tells us, piecemeal for his sustenance. He died at Mortlake in 1608, aged 81, and was buried in the chancel of Mortlake ch., where Aubrey was shown an old marble stone as belonging to his tomb.*

> "Dr. Dee dwelt in a house neere the water-side, a little westward from the church. The buildings which Sir Fr. Crane erected for working hangings . . . . were built upon the ground whereon Dr. Dee's laboratory and other rooms for that use stood. Upon the west is a square court, and the next is the house wherein Dr. Dee dwelt, now [1673] inhabited by a Mr. Selbury, and farther west his garden." †

> "1580. *Sep.* 17.—The Queene's Majestie came from Rychmond in her coach, the higher way to Mortlak felde, and when she came right against the church she turned down toward my house: and when she was against my garden in the felde she stode there a good while, and than cam ynto the street at the great gate of the felde, where she espyed me at my doore making obeysances to her Majestie; she beckoned her hand for me; I cam to her coach side, she very speedily pulled off her glove and gave me her hand to kiss; and, to be short, asked me to resort to her court, and to give her to wete when I cam ther." ‡

On another occasion (1575) she came with several of her nobility to see his library, but being told that his wife was lately dead would not enter the house, and Dee had to show her Majesty at the coach-door his glass, or 'black-stone,' about the properties of which she was curious, and which had earned for him the reputation of a magician. This stone was among the curiosities collected by Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill. It is now in the collection formed by the late Lord Londesborough, and at present deposited in the Alexandra Palace.§

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* Aubrey, Antiq. of Surrey, vol. i., p. 8; Lysons, vol. i., p. 274; Nichols, Progresses of Q. Elizabeth, vol. i., p. 416.

† MS. Ashmole, 1788, fol. 19; Diary of Dr. Dee, edited for Camden Soc. by J. O. Halliwell, p. 2.

‡ Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 8.

§ The story of the identification, loss, and reco-

Dee's son, Arthur, subsequently physician to the Emperor of Russia, and to Charles I. of England, was born at Mortlake in 1575, and when a boy acted as his father's *skryer* in discerning spirits, etc., by the black- or show-stone. Anthony Wood relates that when a child he frequently played with quoits of gold, which his father made at Prague by transmutation.

Phillips, the fellow-actor of Shakspeare, describes himself in his will as "Augustine Phillips of Mortlake in the county of Surrey, Gentleman," and directs his body to be "buried in the chancel of the parish church of Mortlake." He died in 1605, and was doubtless buried in the chancel; but the register between 1603 and 1613 is unfortunately lost. One of his bequests is "a thirty-shilling piece in gold" to his "fellow" William Shakspeare: it is not unlikely that Shakspeare was a visitor to Mortlake in Phillips's day.

According to the local tradition, a house known as Cromwell House was the residence of the great Protector; it really belonged to his son Henry. It was the residence, in his later years, of Edward Colston, the eminent benefactor of Bristol, who died in it, Oct. 11, 1721. After various vicissitudes, the house was pulled down in 1858, and a new red-brick Tudor mansion, *Cromwell House* (J. Wigan, Esq.), built on the site. John Anstis, Garter-King-at-Arms, author of the 'Register of the Garter,' etc., died, March 1744, at his house at Mortlake.

MOTTINGHAM, Kent, an extra-parochial hamlet of Eltham, from which it is 1 m. S. by W.; the Eltham Stat. of the S.E. Rly. (Dartford line) is in Mottingham, about ¼ m. from the houses: pop. 475. Mottingham is a little but fast-growing place, with new houses springing up on every side, a temporary ch., and all the signs of suburban progress. The neighbourhood is, however, still open, verdant, and agreeable, and there are good grounds and old houses. *Mottingham House* (F. A. Schrœder, Esq.) marks the site, and perhaps retains in part the fabric, of Mottingham Place, a stately mansion built by George Stoddard, Esq., in 1560; and *Fairey Hill* (Mrs. Hartley) charmingly placed a little S. of the hamlet, was in the last cent. the seat of Earl Bathurst, when Lord Chancellor, and afterwards of General Morrison, etc.

> "A strange and marvellous accident happened at this place, upon the 4th day of August, 1585, in a field which belongeth to Sir Percival Hart. Betimes in the morning, the ground began to sink, so much, that three great elm trees were suddenly swallowed into the pit, the tops falling downward into the hole: and before 10 of the clock, they were so overwhelmed, that no part of them might be discerned, the cave being suddenly filled with water: the compass of the hole was about 80 yards, and so profound, that a sounding line of 50 fathoms could hardly find or feel any bottom. Ten yards distant from that place there was another piece of ground sunk in like manner, near the highway, and so nigh a dwelling-house, that the inhabitants were greatly terrified therewith." *

Little appears to be known of it now: Lysons wrote of it 70 years ago, "The spot where this strange accident is said to have happened, is near the road leading to Fairey Hill; it presents now only a slight inequality of surface, and is supposed to have been occasioned by the falling-in of what had at some remote period been a chalk-pit." †

MOULSEY, EAST, and WEST, Surrey (*see* Molesey).

MUSWELL HILL, Middx., on which stands the Alexandra Palace, about 1 m. W. by N. of Hornsey vill., and 1½ m. N. by E. of Highgate: Muswell Hill Stat., on the Alexandra Palace br. of the G. N. Rly., is 6 m. fr. King's Cross. The hamlet of Muswell Hill, with the addition of a detached portion of Clerkenwell, the priory estate noticed below, forms an eccl. dist. of Hornsey: pop. 1414 (Hornsey par. 1370; Clerkenwell, 44). Inns, *Green Man* at the summit, *Victoria* at the foot of the hill.

Muswell Hill is a mass of London clay, similar to the neighbouring hills of Highgate and Hampstead, but somewhat lower, and capped with glacial gravel and boulder clay—the S.E. edge of the North London glacial deposits noticed under

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very of "the Black-stone, with which Dr. Dee used to call his spirits" is told at length by H. Walpole in a letter to Sir Horace Mann, March 22, 1771, Letters, vol. v., p. 290. At the Strawberry Hill sale, it was bought by Mr. Smythe Pigott, and at the sale of his collection, Dec. 1853, it was purchased for Lord Londesborough.

* Philipott, Villare Cantianum, 1659, p. 136.

† Lysons, Environs, vol. i., p. 492.

FINCHLEY. These beds contain fragments of chalk, clay, coal, and slate, and boulders of granite, sandstone and limestone, fossil shells, and other organic remains—"a strange heterogeneous mixture," as Sir Charles Lyell terms it, "of the ruins of adjacent lands, with stones both angular and rounded, which have come from points often very remote."*

The place owes its name to a holy well near the top of the hill. Becoming noted for the cure of diseases, a chapel was erected over the well, in 1112, by the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell, the ground having been given for the purpose by John de Beauvoir, Bp. of London, and lord of the manor of Hornsey. The chapel was known as that of Our Lady of Muswell, and was regarded as an appendage to the priory, whose fortunes it followed. After the suppression of religious houses, the manor of Muswell, with the site of the chapel and farm, was alienated to the Cowpers, and passed through various hands, till purchased by William Roe in 1577, in whose family it continued till the end of the 17th cent., one of the number having built here "a faire house."

> "There is on the hill a spring of faire water, which is now within the compasse of Sir Nicholas Roe's cellar in the said house. Here was sometime an Image of Our Lady of Muswell, whereunto was a continuall resort, in the way of pilgrimage, growing (as it goes by tradition from father to the sonne) in regard of a great cure which was performed by this water upon a King of Scots, who being strangely diseased, was (by some divine intelligence) advised to take the water of a Well in England; which, after long scrutation and inquisition, this Well was found, and performed the cure." †

The well still remains on the E. of the Colney Hatch lane, and though covered, the water is accessible by a pump; but its fame has departed.

Muswell Hill *Church* (St. James), on the crown of the hill, l. of the road to Highgate, is a white-brick E.E. building, with an ivy-covered tower and thin spire at the E. end, erected in 1842, and enlarged, and a good deal altered, in 1874-75. The first incumbent was Dr. Jackson, the present Bp. of London.

On the slope of the hill (l. going towards Crouch End) is the *Grove*, a large white mansion, standing within finely timbered and picturesque grounds and gardens of 16 acres, very famous in their day, laid out by Dr. Johnson's friend, Topham Beauclerk, whose summer residence it was.*

> "This morning away to dine at Muswell Hill with the Beauclerks, and florists and natural historians, Banks and Solanders." †

Johnson is said to have frequently visited Topham Beauclerk here, and a walk is still called *Johnson's Walk*. Boswell does not mention these visits, but he records an incident which seems to authenticate them:

> "Topham Beauclerk told me, that at his house in the country two large ferocious dogs were fighting. Dr. Johnson looked steadily at them for a little while; and then, as one would separate two little boys, who are foolishly hurting each other, he ran up to them, and cuffed their heads till he drove them asunder."‡

House and grounds are now incorporated in the Alexandra Park estate, but preserved intact, and the grounds are accessible to visitors to the palace.

At the foot of the hill, lying back on the rt., is a long, low brick cottage, with a verandah in front, and a lawn sloping down to a pond by the roadside, which was the residence of Abraham Newland, cashier of the Bank of England, whose signature to the bank-notes made his name once universally familiar.

> "O rare Abraham Newland! Sham Abraham you may,
> But you must not sham Abraham Newland."

The poet Moore rented it in 1817, and his eldest daughter, Anne Barbara, died here, and lies in Hornsey ch.-yard. (*See* HORNSEY.)

> "*Jan.* 15, 1823.—To the foot of Muswell Hill to look at the Cottage I inhabited there, the only one I do not again see with pleasure." §

From a mistaken tradition that the poem was written in it, the cottage is now named *Lalla Rookh:* the poem was written before, but published whilst Moore lived here. The cottage will be easily recognised: it lies next to the Victoria Inn (which nearly faces the entrance to the Alexandra Palace), and has Lalla Rookh painted on the gate-posts.

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* Lyell, Elements of Geology, chap. xi.; and see Walker's Glacial Drifts of Muswell Hill and Finchley, 1874.

† Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, fol. 1631, p. 499; Norden, Spec. Brit.: Middlesex, p. 36.

* Letters from Beauclerk to Lord Charlemont (then in Ireland) from "Muswell Hill, Summer Quarters, July 18, 1774," and on other occasions are printed in Hardy's Life of the Earl of Charlemont.

† Horace Walpole to the Countess of Ossory, June 11, 1773; Letters, vol. v., p. 471.

‡ Boswell, Life of Johnson, vol. v., p. 65.

§ T. Moore's Diary.

The *Alexandra Palace* and *Park* occupy the E. portion of the summit, and the S. and E. slopes of Muswell Hill. The estate of 480 acres was purchased in 1859 by a company formed to provide for the north of London an establishment similar to that of the Sydenham Crystal Palace on the south. About 220 acres were appropriated to the palace and public grounds, the rest reserved for villas. After various delays, the palace was completed, and opened May 24, 1873. Sixteen days after it was destroyed by fire. A new building was, however, commenced without delay on the old foundations, but of uniform width throughout, instead of being broken by transepts. It was opened on the 1st of May, 1875.

The new Alexandra Palace is a substantial structure of brick, iron, and glass, unnecessarily ugly externally, from whatever point it be viewed, but of vast extent and capacity, its dimensions being 900 feet by 430, and the area included about 7½ acres. Of the interior, the chief feature is the great Central Hall, 386 ft. long, 184 wide, and 85 ft. to the centre of the semi-cylindrical roof. It has a great organ, and an orchestra for 2000 performers. West of the hall is an enclosed garden, 240 feet by 140. Theatres, concert rooms, picture and sculpture galleries, reading and billiard rooms, corridors, banqueting halls, and a conservatory, occupy their several places, and leave ample room for ethnological models and exhibitions, collections of arms and armour, stalls for objects of ornamental art, and other articles, the particulars of which will be best learnt from the official hand-books.

The grounds are pleasant, in parts well-timbered (with oaks, elms, and chesnuts), and afford fine views across the valley of the Lea, and over more or less of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Hertfordshire. The best part of the grounds is the Grove, with its delightful old shady walks and avenues, holly hedges, and great oaks, elms, chesnuts, and firs. In one part of the grounds is a Japanese village, in another a lake and pile-dwellings. A racecourse of over a mile, with a grand-stand, has been provided for visitors needing excitement, as well as cricket, croquet, archery, and trotting grounds, a circus, etc. On Whit Monday 1875, no fewer than 94,125 persons visited the palace.

NASING, or NAZEING, Essex (Dom. *Nazinga*), a secluded vill., about 4½ m. N.E. of Waltham Abbey, and a like distance N.W. from Epping; 17 m. from London: pop. 786. From the Broxbourne Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Cambridge line) a walk of about 3 m. E., past the *Crown* Inn (famous for its flower gardens), across the Nasing Marshes, and along quiet lanes, the last part up a sharp hill—reminding you all the way of the Dutch landscape painters and our own David Cox—will bring you

> "To where bleak *Nasing's* lonely tower o'erlooks
> Her verdant fields." *

The *Church* (All Saints), from its position on the crown of the hill, shows well, and commands fine views over the valley of the Lea. It is of flint and stone, rough-cast and weather-beaten, propped by brick buttresses, and much patched. Chiefly Perp., it comprises nave and N. aisle, chancel, and W. tower of brick, embattled, with an octagonal stair turret at the S.E. angle, and short shingled spire. In it are 5 bells. *Obs.* the large Perp. window in the lower part of the tower, and the smaller ones above, of moulded brick. The E. window is filled with painted glass. Notice the curious passage to the rood-loft in pier of chancel arch. The vill. lies along the hill S. of the ch.

Nasing was given by Harold to the Abbey he founded at Waltham, and it remained in the possession of the Abbey till the Dissolution. In 1547 it was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Ralph Sadleir, who the same year transferred it to Sir Anthony Denny. Through many hands it descended to the Wake family, and is now the property of Sir Herewald Wake, Bart. The manor-house was at *Nasingbury*, now a farm-house, at the edge of the Lea Marshes, 1½ m. W. of the ch. The Abbot of Waltham had a park at Nasing, which he obtained licence to enclose from Henry III., in 1225. Morant conjectures it was at Fairmead. *Nasing Park* (Robt. Henty, Esq.) is a good house, in a commanding position, immediately S. of the ch. and village.

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* Scott of Amwell.

NASH MILL, HERTS (*see* ABBOT'S LANGLEY).

NAVESTOCK, ESSEX (Dom. *Nacestoca; Nasetoca, Nasingstoke, Nastoke*, are early varieties of spelling), 4 m. S. of Ongar by road, 5 m. E. of Brentwood, 19 m. from London: pop. 913.

The par., which extends to South Weald, has a circuit of 25 m.; the lower parts are a wet and heavy clay, the uplands gravel; the occupations are chiefly agricultural. The country is secluded, thoroughly rural, undulating, in parts richly wooded, the lanes well lined with trees; Navestock Park and woods exceedingly picturesque. Altogether, Navestock is a favourable and unspoiled example of Essex scenery.

The manor of Navestock is said to have been given to St. Paul's Cathedral by King Edgar. The authenticity of the grant has been questioned, but Navestock belonged to the Chapter before the Conquest, and it remained its property till the Dissolution. Queen Mary granted the manor in 1553 to Sir Edward Waldegrave, and it has ever since remained in the Waldegrave family, who have at different times bought up and incorporated the submanors. The manor-house, *Navestock Hall*, a short distance N. of the ch., was built (or rebuilt) by James, 1st Earl of Waldegrave (created Viscount Chewton and Earl of Waldegrave 1729), and remained the chief residence of the family till taken down, and the materials sold by auction, by John James, 6th Earl, in 1811. The house had been despoiled of some of its treasures before his time.

> "The present lord [John, 3rd Earl] bought all the furniture pictures at Navestock; the few now to be sold are the very fine ones of the best masters, and likely to go at vast prices, for there are several people determined to have some one thing that belonged to Lord Waldegrave." [*]

Walpole has sketched it when at its best:—

> "I came this morning in all this torrent of heat from Lord Waldegrave's of Navestock. It is a dull place, though it does not want prospect backwards. The garden is small, consisting of two French *allées* of old limes, that are comfortable, two groves that are not so, and a green canal; there is besides a paddock. The house was built by his father, and ill finished, but an air seigneural in the furniture: French glasses in quantities, handsome commodes, tables, screens, &c., goodish pictures in rich frames, and a deal of noblesse à la St. Germain—James II. Charles II. the Duke of Berwick, her Grace of Buckingham, the Queen Dowager in the dress she visited Madame Maintenon, her daughter the Princess Louisa. . . . . All this is leavened with the late King, the present King, and Queen Caroline." [†]

The present Navestock Hall is in the occupation of J. Bull, Esq. Navestock Park is of considerable extent, in parts very wild, and contains a long sheet of water, the Lady's Pond. *Dudbrook House*, the seat of Frances Countess Waldegrave, is about ½ m. E. of Navestock Park, towards Kelvedon Hatch.

Navestock *Church* (St. Thomas) stands within Navestock Park. It is small, and rather picturesque; has nave and S. aisle, small wooden belfry and spire, in which is a peal of 5 bells. The N. door has a good Norm. arch. In the chancel is a mural mont. to "the two first Earls Waldegrave, father and son, both of the names of James, both servants of that excellent Prince George the Second, both by him created Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter." The insc., which runs on to an inordinate length, was written and the monument erected by Walpole's "royal niece," the widow of the 2nd Earl, who afterwards married William Henry Duke of Gloucester. There are several other memorials of the Waldegrave family. The most noticeable, perhaps, is one to Lieut. the Hon. Edw. Waldegrave, drowned at sea 1809, with an elaborate and unsuccessful allegory in marble by Bacon. Another, with a good medallion, is to Lord Radstock, d. 1825.

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[*] Horace Walpole to George Montagu, Nov. 12, 1763; Letters, vol. iv., p. 122.

[†] Walpole to G. Montagu, Esq., July 26, 1759. Letters, vol. iii., p. 237.

Morant * notices an ancient entrenchment on Navestock Common, "and near it runs a high bank with a ditch on each side." This is not so readily made out now as it seems to have been a century ago.

Navestock Side, 1½ m. S.E. from Navestock ch., is a pretty out-of-the-way hamlet of two or three comfortable farmhouses, cottages, a general shop, a mill, a decent country inn, the Green Man, and *Abbotswick House*, the seat of Ambrose Colson, Esq. *Navestock Heath* is another and smaller hamlet, 1 m. S. of Navestock.

NEASDON, Middx., a hamlet and prebendal manor of Willesden, midway (¾ m.) between that vill. and Kingsbury. The Dudding Hill Stat. of the Midland and S.W. Junction Rly. is ¼ m. S. of Neasdon. Inn, the *Spotted Dog*, a sort of suburban tea-garden. The hamlet is a small collection of scattered cottages, with a considerable sprinkling of good houses, some in large grounds. The neighbourhood is green and pleasant.

NETTESWELL, Essex (anc. *Nethesweelle*, *Necheswell*, *Netyswell*), a village on the road from Latton to Parndon, and 1 m. S. from the Burnt Mill Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Cambridge line): pop. 333.

The vill., *Netteswell Street*, is a rambling collection of detached cottages. The *Church* (St. Andrew) stands apart by a farm-house, and there are broad views over an open flat country from the E. side of the ch.-yard. The ch. is rough-cast, small and plain; has nave and chancel, wooden belfry rising from the W. end of the roof, with shingled spire, containing 3 bells, and a dilapidated wooden porch on the S.W. At the W. end of the nave are two lancet windows in each side, and 3 in the chancel; the other windows are Perp., and poor. The *int.* is plain, and has high pews. *Monts.*, to two members of the Marten family, with medallions, and life-size figure of mourning female. Mural tablet to Col. Francis Maule, d. 1829. Notice on the S. wall of nave, W. of the porch, a small but curious terra-cotta heraldic relief—lions supporting a Tudor rose, a hare under the dexter lion, serpent under the sinister.

NEWGATE STREET, Herts (*see* HATFIELD).

NONSUCH PALACE, Surrey, a residence of Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, stood a little W. of Cheam, but in the par. of Cuddington (Dom. *Codintone*): a parish, as they say in the neighbourhood, "without village or shop, church, chapel, school, or public," but which figures in the population returns for 375 inhab. This pop. is, however, chiefly due to the growth of *Worcester Park*, 1½ m. N.W. of Nonsuch, a collection of villas and cottages about a Stat. on the Epsom br. of the L. and S.W. Rly.

Henry VIII. acquired the manor of Cuddington in 1539, in exchange for the rectory of Little Melton in Norfolk, and added it to his Honour of Hampton Court. Henry enclosed nearly 1600 acres of land to form two parks, pulled down the church and manor-house, which stood close together,* and built on the site so magnificent a palace that, as Leland tells in Latin verse, it was called *Nonesuch*, because it was without any equal. It was, however, so far from completed at Henry's death, that Mary thought it "meet rather to be pulled down and sold by piece-meal, than to be perfected at her charges;" but the Earl of Arundel, "for the love and honour he bare to his old master, desired to buy the same house by the grant of the Queen, for which he gave fair lands unto her Highness; and having the same, did not leave till he had fully finished it in building, reparations, pavements, and gardens, in as ample and perfect sort, as by the first intent and meaning of the said King, his old master, the same should have been performed; and so it is now evident to be beholden of all strangers and others for the honour of this realme, as a pearle thereof." † Lord Arundel entertained Elizabeth several times at Nonsuch. At her first visit, Aug. 3, 1559, he prepared for her great banquets, especially on Sunday night, together with a masque and all kinds of music till midnight. On the Monday she saw a course from her standing in the outer park; at night a play was acted by the boys of St. Paul's, under the direction of Sebastian their music-master; and after that was a costly banquet, with music and drums, the dishes extraordinarily rich gilt, the entertainment lasting till 3 o'clock in the morning. To crown all, the Earl presented the Queen with a cupboard of plate. Her stay lasted a week.* From Lord Arundel, Nonsuch passed to Lord Lumley, who also entertained Elizabeth on several occasions, and who eventually sold the palace, and Little or Home Park, to her Majesty. In her latter years, Elizabeth spent a considerable part of each summer at Nonsuch, "which of all other places she likes best." † It was here that the unfortunate Earl of Essex had that remarkable interview with Elizabeth after his return from Ireland, in Sept. 1599, of which Rowland Whyte gives so quaint an account in a letter to Sir Robert Sydney, dated "Nonsuch, Michaelmas Day at Noone":—

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* Hist. of Essex, 1768, vol. i., p. 181.

* Losely, MSS., p. 144.

† MS. Life of Henry Earl of Arundel, quoted by Lysons vol. i., p. 112.

> "Upon Michaelmas Eve, about 10 a clock in the morning, my Lord of Essex 'lighted at Court Gate in post, and made all hast up to the Presence, and so to the Privy Chamber, and stayed not till he came to the Queen's bed-chamber, where he found the Queen all newly up, the hair about her face; he kneeled unto her, kissed her hands, and had some private speech with her, which seemed to give him great contentment; for coming from her Majesty to go shift himself in his chamber, he was very pleasant and thanked God, though he had suffered much trouble and storms abroad, he found a sweet calm at home. 'Tis much wondered at here that he went so boldly to her Majesty's presence, she not being ready, and he so full of dirt and mire that his very face was full of it. About 11 he was ready, and went up again to the Queen, and conferred with her till half an hour after 12. As yet all was well, and her usage very gracious towards him." ‡

Later in the day the Queen's countenance darkened. At night, between 11 and 12, he was commanded "to keep his chamber; and on the following Monday he was committed to the custody of the Lord Keeper at York House."

James I. settled the palace and parks on his queen, Anne of Denmark; as did Charles I. on Henrietta Maria. They were of course seized by the Parliament. A lease of the house was granted to Algernon Sydney, the grounds being sold. Later the Little Park passed to General Lambert, the Great Park to Colonel Pride; but at the Restoration the grants were resumed by the Crown, and the house restored to the Queen Dowager. In the plague year of 1665, it was fitted up for the offices of the Exchequer. Pepys was down here (Sept. 29, 1665) about his tallies, which, he says, "I found done, but strung for sums not to my purpose. But, Lord! what ado I had to persuade the dull fellows to it." * In 1670 the palace and park were granted by Charles II. in trust for his mistress, the profligate Duchess of Cleveland, who, as soon as she came into possession, pulled down the palace and sold the materials, and converted the park into farms. Her grandson the Duke of Grafton alienated Nonsuch in 1730. Twenty years later it was bought by Mr. S. Farmer, in whose family it has since remained.

The writers (foreign as well as native) who describe Nonsuch as they saw it in the latter part of the 16th century, seem at a loss for words strong enough to express their sense of its magnificence. Camden calls it "a monument of art," and Paul Hentzner, the German traveller, writes,—

> "Nonsuch, a royal retreat built by Henry VIII. with an excess of magnificence and elegance even to ostentation; one would imagine everything that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are everywhere so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art, so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim and justify its name of Nonesuch, being without an equal. . . . The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by Pleasure herself to dwell in along with Health." †

A more prosaic account, the 'Survey made by order of the Parliament' in 1650, affords, with Hofnagel's print, published in 1582, a more definite idea of what was one of the most curious examples of our palatial architecture. It consists of

> "A fair, strong, and large structure, or building of free-stone, of two large storeys high, well wrought and battled with stone . . . . standing round a court of 150 foot long, and 132 foot broad, paved with stone, commonly called the Outward Court: a Gate-House leading into the Outward Court

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* Strype, Annals, vol. i., p. 274; Nichols, Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i., p. 74; Lysons; Brayley.

† Rowland White to Sir Robert Sydney, Sept. 8, 1599; Sydney Papers, vol. ii., p. 120.

‡ Sydney Papers, vol. ii., p. 127.

* Pepys, Diary, vol. iii., p. 99.

† Hentzner, A Journey into England in the Year 1598, Walpole's translation.

aforesaid, being a building very strong and graceful, 3 storeys high, leaded over head, battled and turretted in every of the 4 corners thereof: also of another very fair and curious structure or building of two storeys, the lower storey whereof is very good and well wrought freestone, and the higher of wood; richly adorned and set forth and garnished with variety of statues, pictures, and other antick forms, of excellent art and workmanship and of no small cost: all which building, lying almost upon a square, is covered with blue slate, and incloseth one fair and large court 137 ft. broad and 116 ft. long, all paved with freestone, commonly called the Inner Court. Mem., That the Inner Court standeth higher than the Outward Court by an ascent of 8 steps, leading therefrom through a gate-house of free-stone, 3 storeys high, leaded and turretted in the four corners . . . . of most excellent workmanship, and a very special ornament to Nonsuch House. On the E. and W. corners of the inner court building, are placed two large and well-built turrets of 5 storeys, each of them containing 5 rooms, the highest of which rooms, together with the lanthorns of the same, are covered with lead and battled round with frames of wood covered with lead; these turrets command the prospect and view of both the parks of Nonsuch, and most of the country round about, and are the chief ornaments of Nonsuch House." *

The interior appears from the Survey to have been of correspondent magnificence, but it was the exterior which excited such general admiration, and especially the profusion of "statues, pictures and other antick forms," which, as we see from Hofnagel's print, covered the entire wall space of the principal front. These decorations are said to have been "done with plaster work, made of rye-dough, in imagery, very costly." † Evelyn visited it four years before it fell into the hands of the Duchess of Cleveland:—

> "1665-6, *Jan.* 3.—I supp'd at Nonsuch House, whither the office of the Exchequer was transferr'd during the Plague, ... and took an exact view of ye plaster statues and bass rilievos inserted 'twixt the timbers and punchions of the outside walls of the Court, which must needs have been the work of some celebrated Italian. I much admired how they had lasted so well and entire since the time of Henry VIII., exposed as they are to the air; and pity it is they are not taken out and preserved in some dry place: a gallery would become them. There are some mezzo-rilievos as big as the life; the story is of the Heathen Gods, emblems, compartments &c." ‡

Pepys visited Nonsuch about the same time, and was equally delighted with the house, park, and "ruined garden." Evelyn, we have seen, is content to express his opinion that the external decoration "must needs have been the work of some celebrated Italian," without venturing to name the artist; but Pepys, with less technical knowledge, and some confusion in artistic chronology, says very decidedly, "All the house on the outside filled with figures of stories, and good painting of Ruben's or Holben's doing." * Mr. J. G. Nichols conjectures, with some probability, that John Hethe, an Englishman in the service of Henry, was "one of those engaged at Nonsuch. . . . By his will dated 1st Aug., 1562, he bequeathed to his second son Laurence 'all my moldes and molded worke that I served the king withall.'" †

The present house, *Nonsuch Park*, (Capt. W. R. G. Farmer) was built, 1802-6, from the designs of Sir Jeffry Wyattville, and is a castellated structure of the order of domestic Gothic rendered familiar by that architect: it has, however, been somewhat altered as well as enlarged during the last few years. It stands in a park of moderate size, reclaimed from the plough since the building of the house. There is a public way through it from Cheam to Ewell, along an old avenue (entering by the projecting lodge on the Epsom road ¼ m. beyond Cheam village—familiar to all who have driven to the Derby). The palace stood at some distance from the present house, but within the park, at the angle formed by the avenue where a footpath branches off towards Ewell: the ground-plan is said to be still traceable. An elm, known as Queen Elizabeth's, stands by the lodge on the Ewell road, and there are some other trees of unusual size in the grounds.

NORBITON, SURREY (*see* KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES).

NORBURY PARK, SURREY (*see* MICKLEHAM).

NORTHAW, HERTS, lies to the E.

of the Great North Road, 15 m. from London, 4 m. N.E. of Barnet, and 2 m. E. of the Potters Bar Stat. of the Grt. N. Rly. Pop. 559.

Northaw (in old books and documents

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* Archæologia, vol. v.

† Gough, Topography, vol. ii., p. 275; Lysons, vol. i., p. 111.

‡ Evelyn, Diary.

* Diary, Sept. 21, 1665.

† Archæol., vol. xxxix.

frequently written *Northall* and *Northalt*) was probably so named from its position, = the north *haw* or *holt, i.e.*, wood; Barnet was sometimes called *Southaw*. Northaw stands on high ground outside and N. of the N.W. boundary of Enfield Chase, and Barnet occupies a corresponding site on the S.W. Northaw was probably a waste at the Conquest, as it is not mentioned in the Dom. Survey. Then, or shortly after, the wood or waste of Northaw (*Sylva et Nemus Northagæ*) belonged to St. Albans Abbey, and the Abbot Paul granted a lease of it for his life to Peter de Valoines and his son Roger. The Abbot died in 1093, and Valoines continued in possession by consent; but when, in 1162, the monks wished to resume possession, Robert de Valoines refused to give it up, and appealed to the King, Henry II., then in France. Henry commanded the abbot to give Valoines the wood, but he, taking counsel with his monks, declined. Valoines made complaint to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Chief Justice, and a long irregular litigation ensued. The Pope was appealed to, and issued letters commanding Valoines to make restitution within 30 days under pain of excommunication. But the bishops "feared to publish the excommunication," as being contrary to the King's prohibition, and the Abbot despatched one of his monks with a prayer for inquiry to the King, who directed the Chief Justice to hear and determine the cause. Valoines failed to appear at the third summons, and the Earl "seized the wood which he had forfeited to the King for his contempt;" and afterwards, Valoines not answering to a forth summons, the Earl "did adjudge the Wood of Northaw to the Abbot by the Judgment of the Court, and thereupon put him into possession by the bough of a tree."* King John confirmed the grant, and thenceforth the Abbots remained in quiet enjoyment till the dissolution of the monastery in 1539.

William Cavendish, Wolsey's gentleman usher, and author of the Life of the Cardinal, of whom we have read under HAMPTON COURT, obtained a grant of Northaw in 1541 from Henry VIII., but alienated it early in the next reign to Sir Ambrose Dudley, afterwards Earl of Warwick, who "raised here a stately house from the ground, and contrived it in very beautiful order, gracing it with delightful gardens and walks, and sundry other pleasant and necessary devices."* The manor afterwards passed successively, by descent or sale, to Lord Russell of Thornaugh, Sidley, Leman, Strode, and Trenchard. The Earl of Warwick's house was taken down about 1775. The present manor-house is *Nyn Park*, the fine seat of Ashfordby Trenchard, Esq. Other good seats are *The Hook* (N. Brindley Acworth, Esq.), a noble old house in finely wooded grounds S. of the vill.; *Northaw House* (C. W. Faber, Esq.); *The Grove* (F. Lubbock, Esq.); and *Springfield* (Capt. Le Blanc).

The vill. is a scattered collection of good cottages, with several houses of a better class, in the midst of a very pleasant country. The ch. stands on one side of a little green, and opposite to it, under the shadow of a magnificent horse-chesnut is the comfortable-looking village inn, the Sun. The *Church* (St. Thomas à Becket—it belonged, it will be remembered, to an Abbey) was built in 1812, on the site of the old ch., by W. Strode, Esq., lord of the manor, and is Gothic of the time; covered with cement, cruciform, and commonplace. The *int.* was remodelled in 1868.

NORTH CRAY, KENT (*see* THE CRAYS).

NORTH END, FULHAM, MIDDX.,

an eccl. dist. of Fulham, extending along the North End road for 1½ m. N.W. from Walham Green to the Hammersmith Road: pop. 5250.

A century ago North End was in the country; and as late as 1813, if we may trust the map prefixed to Faulkner's Hist. of Fulham, it was still a rural district; the long lane winding between open fields, mostly market-gardens, with at intervals large houses on either side, but no signs of a village, and no church. Now the houses are nearly continuous, in some places clustered, mostly small and poor, and the mansions nearly all gone. New houses are fast rising, and some about the Edith Road and Villas are of a better class than at the Walham Green end of the lane.

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* Chauncy, Hertfordshire, vol. ii., p. 384; Newcome, Hist. of the Abbey of St. Albans.

* Chauncy, vol. ii., p. 335.

In 1814 a plain chapel-of-ease was built in the Hammersmith Road; this is now North End Church (St. Mary), North End having been made an eccl. dist. in 1835.

North End has had some noteworthy inhabitants. A short distance down the North End Road, on the l. from the Hammersmith Road (opposite the Grove), is a large house, now divided, the nearer half stuccoed, the farther red brick, which was for many years the residence of Samuel Richardson, and in which he wrote 'Clarissa Harlowe' and 'Sir Charles Grandison,' and probably part at least of 'Pamela.' "He used to write in a little summer-house or grotto, within his garden, at North End, before the family were up, and when they met at breakfast he communicated the progress of his story, when every turn, and every incident, was eagerly canvassed." * Many are the references to his residence at North End in his voluminous correspondence. Richardson removed in 1755 to Parson's Green, where he died in 1761. (*See* PARSON'S GREEN.) Nearly opposite (where now stand the Grove Cottages) was a large house occupied by W. Wynne Ryland, the celebrated line engraver, who was executed for forgery in 1783. It was afterwards the residence of Dr. Crotch, the eminent musical composer, organist to Westminster Abbey, and principal of the Royal Academy of Music. In the lane opposite the Edith Road lived Cipriani, the popular designer of the middle of the last century; while Bartalozzi, who engraved many of Cipriani's designs, lived a little way on in the North End Road. Here too, in *Walnut Cottage*, pulled down in 1846, resided for some time Edmund Kean, the great actor. *Normand House*, half hidden by a high wall,—it will be known by its range of 5 wide windows on the first floor, central porch, and date 1664 over the gateway,—is said to have served as a hospital during the plague of 1665. Mr. Crofton Croker says that "Sir E. Lytton-Bulwer resided here," but we find no other authority for the statement; it was used as a private lunatic asylum in 1813, and it is so employed now (1876). *Otto House*, which we have just passed, is also a private lunatic asylum. At the *Hermitage*, a spacious house farther S., standing within a high wall, and overshadowed by tall trees, Samuel Foote, the comedian, lived for some years. *Browne's House*, nearer Walham Green, was the seat of Lord Griffin and the Earl Tylney, and in 1718 became the property of Sir John Stanley. In 1736 Mrs. Delaney writes to Dr. Swift, "My employment this summer has been making a grotto at North End for my grandfather Sir John Stanley." It was afterwards purchased by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, and was pulled down on the death of the Dowager Lady Heathcote. *York Cottage* was for many years the residence of J. B. Pyne, the landscape painter. *North End Lodge*, by Walham Green, was the residence of Albert Smith, the popular entertainer, who died there, May 1860. Jacob Tonson lived at North End prior to removing to Barn Elms.

NORTH END, HAMPSTEAD.

MIDDX. (*see* HAMPSTEAD).

NORTH MIMMS, MIDDX. (*see* MIMMS, NORTH).

NORTH OCKENDON, ESSEX (*see* OCKENDON, NORTH).

NORTHFLEET, KENT (Dom. *Norfluet*), on the Thames, 1¼ m. W. of Gravesend, and a Stat. on the S.E. Rly. (Maidstone line), 21¾ m. from London. Pop. of the par. 6515, but this includes the eccl. districts of Perry Street and Rosherville: Northfleet proper contained 4550 inhab. Inns: *India Arms; Plough; Ingress Arms.*

The name appears to be derived from its position on the *fleot*, or streamlet, which, rising in the par. of *Southfleet*, 2 m. inland, flows N., and after passing under Stone Bridge enters the Thames on the W. side of Northfleet. Here the channel is now insignificant, the outfall being regulated, and the ingress of the Thames at high water prevented, by floodgates in the river wall; but anciently the stream at its mouth formed a large creek or bay—it is still called Northfleet Creek—that in which, according to some authorities, the Danish fleet, or a part of it, lay during the winter of 1013.

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* Mrs. Barbauld's Life of Samuel Richardson, prefixed to his Correspondence.

Northfleet itself is not inviting to a stranger. Its long mean river-side street stretches along the Thames for 1½ m. to Rosherville, and the outskirts of Gravesend. The streets inland by the ch., and what was once a green, are little better; but the strange forms into which the chalk cliffs have been excavated—they being carried back to the edge of the highroad—and the way in which the disused pits have become overgrown with scrubby brushwood, and interspersed with scattered cottages, give a singular and occasionally picturesque character to the scenery. One of the larger pits was many years ago converted into a dockyard for shipbuilding, and in it many of the fine old East Indiamen, the pride of our mercantile marine, and also a goodly number of men-of-war, including several of 74 guns, were built, between 1789 and 1825. Afterwards it was employed for building steamers—but the trade has departed from Northfleet. The well-known Rosherville Gardens occupy another of these disused chalk-pits, the sides of which were in parts 150 ft. high. Flints used to be largely wrought here for gun-locks; now at most a few stray flakes and chippings are appropriated by amateur antiquaries. Chalk is still extensively quarried, and there are large lime. whiting, and Portland cement manufactories, sand and ballast yards, and brick-works. The lofty chimney (220 ft. high, and 22 ft. diameter at the base,) that will be observed at one of these cement works, occupies the site and exactly corresponds in dimensions to one that fell at the moment of completion (Oct. 1873), and caused serious loss of life.

The *Church* (St. Botolph) is of Norman foundation, and some portions of the original fabric remain. The nave and aisles are, however. in the main Dec.; the chancel Perp. The nave was restored and reseated in 1846; the chancel in 1863. The general appearance of the *int.* is good. The E. window is a memorial to the Prince Consort. The sedilia were restored at the same time as the chancel. *Obs.* the early Dec. rood-screen, with its range of delicately cusped arches borne on slender banded shafts; a work full of excellent detail. The only mont. of note is a tablet with long Latin insc. to Dr. Edward Browne, d. 1710, President of the College of Physicians, physician to Charles II., whom he attended in his last illness, and author of a once much-read 'Account of some Travels in Germany and Hungary,' 1672, 1685, etc., the eminent son of a more eminent father, Sir Thomas Browne, the author of the 'Religio Medici,' and 'Vulgar Errors.' Dr. Edward Browne had a residence at Northfleet, and he bequeathed the house and estate equally between the College of Physicians and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The *brass* in the chancel floor is of Petrus de Lacy, rector, d. 1375, the builder of the chancel: it is a fine brass, but was unfortunately re-engraved when relaid in the new pavement. Other brasses are, of Wm. Lye, d. 1391; Sir Wm. Rikhill (in armour), and wife; and Thos. Brato, d. 1511, and wife Jone. In the ch.-yard *obs.* the pyramidal mausoleum of John Huggins, Esq., of Sittingbourne, with views of Huggins College on two of the sides.

Huggins College, a spacious Gothic building on an elevation near Stone Bridge, comprises 40 comfortable residences and a chapel, with a tall spire, erected and endowed by Mr. John Huggins, in 1847, for persons reduced in circumstances: there are now about 30 residents, who receive £1 a week each.

Northfleet Hythe is a river-side hamlet at the W. end of the par. The districts of PERRY STREET and ROSHERVILLE are noticed under those titles.

Northfleet chronicles are very barren. When, as often happened, Gravesend boats failed to reach that town before the tide turned, passengers were glad to land at Northfleet, which must thus have had many remarkable visitors. Sometimes these unintentional visitants were above the passenger-boat class. On one occasion, Aug. 9, 1609, such a mischance brought to Northfleet two Kings, a Queen and a Prince—James I. of England and his Queen, Christian IV. of Denmark, and Prince Henry.

NORTHOLT, or NORTHALL,

MIDDX. (Dom. *Northala*), 3½ m. N. of the Southall Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly., and about 2 m. S.W. from Harrow: pop. 479.

Northolt is a quiet little country village reached by very crooked lanes. Farming is the chief occupation, the larger part of the land being in grass; but there are brick-fields in which bricks of superior quality, such as are used for the London sewers, are made, and despatched by the barge-load from a wharf on the Paddington Canal on the E. side of the par. The only object of interest is the *Church* (St. Mary), which stands on a hillock on the E. side of a broad open green, which is crossed by the main road. On the opposite side of the green are half a dozen cottages, and the Crown inn. A pretty little ch. it is, with a few humble gravestones dotting the sward on its S. side, and somewhat more about the yew-tree on the E. The ch. comprises a nave and chancel, with a low wooden belfry and short octagonal spire rising from the W. end of the tall red-tiled roof. The nave is Dec., of flint and rubble, but covered with cement and whitewashed; the chancel Perp., rebuilt in part of bricks, and a modern Dec. window inserted. The *int.* is plain, the roof unceiled; the E. window filled with painted glass. Within the chancel rails is the gravestone of Sam. Lisle, Bp. of St. Asaph, d. 1749. *Brasses:* Henry Rowdell, 1452; Susan, wife of John Gyfforde, d. 1560; Isaiah Bures, vicar of Northall, d. 1610. There is a good octagonal Perp. font. A pleasant field-path leads direct from the ch.-yard to Greenford ch.

NORWOOD, MIDDX., 9 m. W. of Hyde Park Corner, a precinct and chapelry of Hayes, on the Grand Junction Canal, ¾ m. N. of Heston, and 1¼ m. S. from Southall Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly.: pop. 4889, but in this were included 1908 persons in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, and 500 in the Marylebone Union Schools.

Norwood vill. lies a little to the W. of Osterley Park, in a pleasant though flat district. There are neat cottages, many trees, the well-cared-for ch., and close by it a large square mansion, *Norwood Lodge* (W. Unwin, Esq.) Opposite the parsonage, bordered by large elms, is a smooth green, on which on a summer evening a Norwood eleven may be seen vigorously engaged at cricket. Beyond are farms, market-gardens, and orchards; some hands find employment at brick-making, and there is a wharf on the canal.

The *Church* (dedication unknown) consists of a nave, N. aisle, and chancel, wooden turret and shingled spire, and an old oak porch, restored and glazed. The walls are E.E., with Dec. windows inserted. The fabric was restored and enlarged in 1864, and the external walls refaced with black flints, and a bordering of red, black, and yellow moulded bricks. At the same time the interior was renovated and reseated, the new E. window filled with painted glass, two lancet windows opened in the nave, and two in the chancel. *Obs.* the old glass in the most easterly window of the aisle, with figures of St. John the Baptist and St. Mary; and other fragments in the W. window removed from the chancel. *Monts.*—On N. of chancel, canopied altar-tomb to Edw. Cheesman, Cofferer to Henry VII., d. 1547. One with life-size semi-recumbent marble statue of John Merick, Esq., of Norcut, d. 1749; and tablets to members of the families of Awsiter, Child (of Osterley), Biscoe, Wright, etc. *Brasses.*—S. of chancel, small of Francis Awsiter, in a long robe (d. 1624); in nave, to Matthew Huntley (d. 1618), in short cloak, collar and tassels. The font, Dec., is large and good.

Besides the *Lodge*, there are *Norwood House* (W. Rush, Esq.), *The Cedars* (W. E. Berry, Esq.), *Cambridge House* (T. E. Inwoods, Esq.), and other good seats. *North Hyde*, by the Grand Junction Canal, 1 m. W., and *Southall* (with Southall Green), by the Rly. Stat., are hamlets of Norwood. (*See* SOUTHALL.)

NORWOOD, SURREY, of old "a village scattered round a large wild common," and "a principal haunt of the gipseys," now an extensive region of suburban villas; and for "Norwood's oak-clad hill," brick-clad may be substituted as the more accurate reading. Norwood is not a parish, but a district of considerably over 30,000 inhab., locally divided into Upper, Lower, and South Norwood, extending from Brixton, Dulwich, and Sydenham to Croydon, and from Anerley to Mitcham, Tooting, and Streatham, and lying partly in Croydon par., and partly in the parishes of Battersea, Lambeth, Streatham, and Camberwell. The Crystal Palace, though always described as in Sydenham, belongs to Norwood.

In the 17th cent. Norwood was really a wood. In his account of Croydon, Aubrey writes (1673-92), "In this parish lies the great wood, called *Norwood*, belonging to the see of Canterbury, wherein was an ancient remarkable tree, called Vicar's Oak, where four parishes meet in a point."* Under this oak the churchwardens, etc., of the several parishes used to dine at their boundary perambulations. Other trees were equally remarkable:

> "This wood wholly consists of oaks. There was one oak which had *misselto*, a timber tree, which was felled about 1678. Some person cut this misselto, for some apothecaries in London, and sold them a quantity for 10s each time, and left only one branch remaining for more to sprout out. One fell lame shortly after; soon after each of the others lost an eye, and he that felled the tree (though warned of these misfortunes of the other men) would, notwithstanding, adventure to do it, and shortly after broke his leg; as if the Hamadryades had resolved to take an ample revenge for the injury done to that sacred and venerable oak." †

Norwood was at that time the headquarters of the gipseys who hovered round London; and hither the Londoners resorted in fair weather to benefit or otherwise by their palmistry, as they continued to do for more than a century longer.

> "*Aug.* 11, 1688.—This afternoon my wife, and Mercer, and Deb., went with Pelling to see the gipsies at Lambeth, and have their fortunes told; but what they did, I did not enquire." ‡

Long after the Hamadryades had departed, and the last oak and mistletoe had disappeared, the gipseys lingered about Norwood; but instead of the wood their haunt was the Gipsey Inn, its signpost with the well-known effigy of "Margaret Finch, the Gipsey Queen, aged 109," being the trysting-place for London maidservants out with their 'followers' for a summer holiday. Now the Norwood gipsey is a tradition—or a pretender.

Norwood is hilly, and for a region of bricks and mortar, non-hypochondriacal: physicians send their patients here, and there are hydropathic and homœopathic establishments, capacious and comfortable hotels, 'family' or otherwise, endless lodging-houses, and the Crystal Palace for a summer and winter garden. Further, Norwood possesses 7 churches, 3 or 4 mission-houses, a full dozen dissenting chapels, Roman Catholic institutions of various kinds, schools beyond count and of every grade and diversity, hospitals and almshouses, Jewish as well as Christian, for foreigners as well as natives, and for the blind as well as those who have their sight. Railway Stats.—Norwood Junction (L., Br., and S. C. Rly.; Lond., Croydon, and Epsom, and Victoria and Epsom lines), Gipsey Hill, and Lower Norwood of the Crystal Palace and W. End line; and the Crystal Palace High-level Stat. of the L. C. and D. Rly.,—meet the requirements of the several parts of the district.

The 7 churches are all modern—the oldest Classic, the others Gothic of the fashion of the year of erection. They are: St. Luke's, Lower Norwood; of brick and stone, with a hexastyle Corinthian portico; completed in 1825 from the designs of Mr. F. Bedford. All Saints, Beulah Hill, South Norwood; of stone, Perp., with a lofty spire; erected in 1828 from the designs of Mr. J. Savage. St. Mark's. Victoria Road, South Norwood; E.E., erected in 1853. St. Paul's, Hamlet Road, Upper Norwood, of coloured bricks and stone; E.E. (of a French type), erected in 1866 from the designs of Mr. B. Keeling. Christ Church, Gipsey Hill; late E.E.; designed by Mr. J. Giles; completed in 1867. St. John's, Grange Wood Road, Upper Norwood. Holy Trinity, South Norwood; E.E., of red brick, designed by Messrs. Newman and Billing.

The *North Surrey District School*, Anerley Road, is a very large and very complete establishment, covering an area of 50 acres, and providing accommodation and the means of industrial training for nearly 1000 children from the district unions. Other industrial schools, parochial and denominational, do not call for particular attention. Noticeable for its architectural as well as philanthropic character is the *Jews' Hospital*, Lower Norwood, a good Jacobean structure, erected by Mr. Tillot in 1863 for the maintenance of the aged poor, and the industrial training of friendless children:

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* Really five, says Manning—those named above; Manning and Bray, History of Surrey, vol. ii., p. 536.

† Aubrey, Perambulation of Surrey, vol. ii., p. 33.

‡ Pepys, Diary, vol. iv., p. 496.

there is also a *Jewish Convalescent Home.* An admirable institution is the *Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind,* Weston Street, Upper Norwood. The schools of the Westmoreland Society for children of parents residing within 75 miles of London are at Lower Norwood. The *Norwood South Metropolitan Cemetery,* founded in 1836, one of the earliest of the great metropolitan cemeteries, occupies 40 acres of the northern slopes of a hill at Lower Norwood, parts of which command good views across Sydenham, Penge, and Beckenham. The grounds are well laid out, but are becoming crowded with monuments. Many men of mark have their last resting-place here.

Among the few houses of note at Norwood, *Knight's Hill* was perhaps the most conspicuous. It was built by Henry Holland, the architect of Carlton House and Drury Lane Theatre (that burned in 1809), for Lord Chancellor Thurlow. The house was much admired; it afforded, we are told, splendid views from the upper storeys, and the grounds were extensive and beautiful. But his lordship would never occupy it, continuing to live in a smaller house, Knight's Hill Farm, close by. Here is the story as told by another Lord Chancellor (Eldon):—

> "Lord Thurlow built a house in the neighbourhood of London. Now he was first cheated by his architect, and then he cheated himself; for the house cost more than he expected, so he never would go into it. Very foolish, but so it was. As he was coming out of the Queen's Drawing Room, a lady whom I knew very well stopped him and asked him, When he was going into his new house? 'Madam,' said he 'the Queen has just asked me that impudent question: and as I would not tell her, I will not tell you.'" *

The report was that the house and grounds cost £30,000. Both house and grounds have disappeared, having, with his lordship's adjoining manor of Leigham, been appropriated by the speculative builder.

Another once noted place was the *Beulah Spa,* Upper Norwood; founded on a handsome scale, about 1831, for rendering available the medicinal properties of a spring strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia. There were grounds of nearly 30 acres, pump and recreation rooms, and an hotel, all designed by Mr. Decimus Burton, and provided with all appliances for well-to-do water-drinkers and valetudinarians; but after a brief day of prosperity, Beulah Spa collapsed, and the site was handed over to the builder. The grounds have, however, been partially preserved, and there is (or was recently) a hydropathic establishment where the curative qualities of the water may be tested.

NUTFIELD, Surrey (Dom. *Notfelle*), a vill. on the road from Reigate to Bletchingley, 2 m. E. of the Redhill Stat. of the S.E., and L. Br. and S. C. Rlys., and 1 m. W. from Bletchingley: pop. 1224, but of these 36 were in the eccl. dist. of St. John Outwood, and 85 in the Gladstone Philanthropic Farm-school and cottages.

Nutfield is a very pretty village, situated on a ridge of the Lower Greensand overlooking the Weald, whence there are charming prospects, and that richness of foliage and colour which is so characteristic of the Lower Greensand formation.

> "The little village of Nutfield has long been celebrated for the Fuller's Earth which has for centuries been dug up in its neighbourhood. . . . The beds of fuller's earth are situated near the top of the lowest division of the Shanklin sand, and occupy a line on the N. side of a ridge that extends from the E. of Nutfield nearly to Redstone Hill, on the W. of Copyhold Farm. About 2 m. W. of Nutfield the earth was extracted from a stratum 6 or 7 ft. thick. In some of the pits there are two varieties of fuller's earth, one of an ochreous yellow colour, and the other of a slaty gray. The sulphate of barytes is found in detached nodular masses from a few ounces to 130 or 140 pounds weight . . . . Horizontal and vertical veins of fibrous gypsum, about half an inch in thickness, are disseminated through the fuller's earth." *

The district yielding the fuller's earth is about 2 m. long from E. to W., and ½ m. wide. Three pits are worked in Nutfield, and a large quantity is annually sent away. The grey (locally *blue*) earth is used only by the manufacturers of fine cloth, and chiefly sent to Yorkshire; the yellow variety is employed for every fabric of coarse woollen goods, and very widely distributed. The sandstone, both above and below the fuller's earth bed, is employed as a coarse building stone. In the sandstone strata occur various organic remains. Characteristic fossils are a large ammonite (*A. Nutfieldiensis*), and nautilus (*N. undulatus*). Firestone is also quarried.

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* Twiss, Life of Lord Chancellor Eldon, vol. i. p. 198.

* Mantell, in Brayley's Hist. of Surrey, vol. i., p. 145.

The *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul) stands in a picturesque position N. of the road. It comprises nave with N. aisle and S. chapel, chancel, W. tower, with stair turret, battlements, and short shingled spire. There was a church here at the Dom. Survey, and though no part of the existing fabric is of that period, the nave piers and long chancel are early Dec. The tower, S. chapel, and windows of the nave are Perp.; the porch has a Dec. bargeboard. In the E. wall of the chancel is an ambrey. In the S. wall, under a Dec. canopy, is a slate with a nearly obliterated insc. to the memory of Sire Thomas de Roldham. Another sepulchral arch is in the S. wall of the chapel. There are two small brasses, one of Wm. Grafton, rector, about 1460, the other of a female. In the E. window are some fragments of old painted glass. There are also remains of an oak screen. On leaving, *obs.* a tablet on the external wall, by the porch to Thomas Steer, d. 1769, æt. 76:

> "He Liv'd alone, He Lyes alone,
> To Dust He's gone, Both Flesh and Bone."

Nutfield has the look of a well-cared-for as well as pleasant village. The school-house with its outside staircase and open galleries, and many of the new cottages are unusually picturesque. Some are half timber, others of the native sandstone, and most well adapted to their purpose and position. *Nutfield Priory* is a large and costly mansion, built in 1872 from the designs of Mr. J. Gibson, for Joshua Fielden, Esq., M.P. It is Domestic Gothic in style, with a tall tower somewhat too much like that of a ch. Other seats are: *Nutfield Court* (C. H. Barclay, Esq.); *Tower* (J. Cawley, Esq.); *Hall Lands* (Gurney Fox, Esq.); *Patteson Court* (T. Nickalls, Esq.); *Elstree* (T. Woolloton, Esq.); *Colmongers* (T. Welch, Esq.) An urn containing 900 coins of the lower Empire, and other Roman remains, have been found here.*

OAKS, THE, SURREY (*see* WOODMANSTERNE).

OATLANDS, SURREY (*see* WALTON-UPON-THAMES and WEYBRIDGE).

OCKENDON, NORTH, ESSEX (Dom. *Wochenduna*), 5 m. N. of Grays Stat. on the Southend Rly., on the road to Brentwood: pop. 324.

"Okendon," as Morant writes, "otherwise in records *Wokynden Septem Fontium*, or *Fontem*, either from some owner of that surname, or from seven fountains or springs formerly famous here."* The latter seems the more likely, but nothing is now known of any such springs here. "A spring of excellent water in the churchyard," used however, as late as 1819, to supply the village. In the reign of the Confessor, North Ockendon belonged to Harold. William I. gave it to the Abbot of Westminster. In the reign of Edward II. it belonged to John Malegreffe. In 1320 it was owned by Baldwin de Wokyndon, and in the 2nd half of the 14th cent. it passed by marriage to the family of Pointz. By marriage also it went to John Maurice, or Morice, of Chipping Ongar, whose eldest son assumed the name of Pointz, and was knighted in 1603. In 1643 a female heir carried the manor to the family of Littleton, descended from the author of the famous work on Tenures. In the same way it passed to a Rede, and afterwards to Littleton Pointz Meynell. It is now the property of Richard Benyon, Esq., late M.P. for Berkshire.

Hardly a village, North Ockendon consists of a slip of green, with about it two or three cottages, a general shop, a smithy, and a little country inn, the Old White Horse. A short distance W. of the vill. are the ch., the pretty parsonage by it, and, screened by a grove of elms, North Ockendon Hall, a large, moated, brick manor-house, the old seat of the Pointz family, now a farm-house. W. of the Hall a portion of the moat remains, and it may be traced round the wall by the ch.-yard.

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* Brayley, Hist. of Surrey, vol. iv., p. 329; Archæol. Journal, vol. vi., p. 288.

* Morant, Essex, vol. i., p. 102.

The *Church* (St. Mary Magdalen) is interesting in itself, and for the Pointz memorials. It is of flint and stone, comprises nave and N. aisle, with the Pointz chapel at the E. end, chancel, a square embattled tower, the W. front covered with ivy, and modern flint and stone porch on the S. The ch. ranges in date from the Norm. to the Perp. period, but it was thoroughly restored in 1859 at the cost of Mr. Benyon, when much of it was rebuilt, some new windows inserted, and the mouldings and tracery rechiselled. The tower, a good Perp. work, was left intact; in it is a peal of 5 bells. The entrance arch under the S. porch is Norm., with billet and chevron moulding (recut). The nave, aisle, and chapel are Perp., the chancel Dec. (observe the somewhat unusual tracery of the E. window). The int. is of more than average excellence, and has been restored in good taste. There is a good chancel arch, and the original open timber roofs of the nave and aisle have been preserved. Some of the windows have modern painted glass, with which may be compared a figure of the Madonna under a tall canopy, of late 15th or early 16th cent. work, in a window of the Pointz chapel.

In this chapel will be found the most interesting of the *Monts.* The most curious, and well deserving notice, is a series of memorials of successive heads of the Pointz family—in appearance monts., but evidently memorials erected by the same person, and for the most part therefore long after the deaths of the individuals recorded. The series consists of 8 small mural tablets to Pointz Fitz Pointz, son of Nicholas Pointz, who lived in the reign of Edward III.; John Points, *t.* Henry IV.; John Pointz, *t.* Henry VI.; William Pointz, *t.* Henry VII.; John Pointz, *t.* Edward VI.; Thomas Pointz, died 1562; Thomas Pointz, d. 1597 (this for some reason is placed out of its order, on the N. wall); Gabriel Pointz, d. 1606. All the tablets are of the same size, and similar in character and lettering. In each a knight and lady are represented kneeling on the opposite sides of a lectern. All have a close resemblance, and were executed probably soon after the decease of Gabriel Pointz, the last of the series: definite dates, it will be observed, commence with the fifth in order, Thomas Pointz, 1562, whilst the first was two centuries earlier. Of the John Pointz of the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.—the 4th in the list, who died in 1558—there is a fine portrait among the Holbein drawings at Windsor Castle, a clean-shaven ¾-face, looking up, not recognizable, if our memory served, in the Ockenden head, which is clearly imaginary. The figures, of alabaster, are in good preservation, but the hands have been mischievously broken off all of them. A costly tomb has life-sized recumbent effigies of Sir Gabriel Pointz (d. 1607), in full armour, and wife in ruff and robes, under a flat canopy, coloured, and diapered with stars, above coats of arms. On the N. wall, large mural mont. with half-sized kneeling effigy of John Maurice Pointz, of Chipping Ongar, d. 1618, 4 sons and 3 daughters. Another, with kneeling effigies of Sir James Pointz and wife. Large marble mont., with bust and weeping cherubs, to Sir Thomas Pointz, Speaker of the House of Commons, d. 1709. *Brasses.*—At W. end of chapel, Wm. Pointz, d. 1502, in full armour, large 2-handed sword at side, feet on dog; wife in long robe; 6 sons and 6 daughters. E. end of chapel, John Pointz, d. 1547. The other monts. in the ch. include one to John Russell of Stubbers (d. 1825), with a good bust by Behnes; and one with medallion of his widow, Eliza Russell (d. 1830). In the rectory is a brass of about 1530, with insc., mutilated, of Thomasyn, wife of Robert Latham, gent., and then of Wm. Ardell, gent.

North Ockendon was the rectory (held by him with the living of Duffield in Derbyshire) of Vicissitude Gifford (the Rev. Richard Gifford, d. 1807), author of some theological tractates and various small poems, from a verse in one of which, that clung to the memory of Johnson, and being quoted by him to Boswell in the 'Hebrides' attained sudden popularity, Gifford acquired his sobriquet:

> "Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound.
> All at her work the village maiden sings,
> Nor, while she turns the giddy wheel around,
> Revolves the sad vicissitude of things."

Stubbers, anciently the property of the Coys, a family of Welsh origin, but long the seat of the Russells, and now of C. Bramfell Russell, Esq., stands in the midst of a small but beautiful park, about 1 m. W. of North Ockendon Church.

OCKENDON, SOUTH, Essex, a roadside vill., 1 m. S. of North Ockendon, and about 4 m. N. of the Grays Stat. of the Southend Rly.: pop. 1243. Inns: *Plough; Red Lion.*

South Ockendon is much larger than the sister vill., stretches for some distance along the highroad, and has the look of an active and growing place. There is a pleasant and prettily varied walk to it wholly through the fields from Grays by way of Stifford; but it is easy to lose the path. South Ockendon Church, though its old charm has been destroyed by restoration, is worth visiting. At South Ockendon Hall, now a farm-house, ½ m. N.E. of the ch., at the Mill, S. of it, at Great Mounds, ½ m. S. of the Mill, and again at Little Mounds and the Grange, still farther S., are ancient mounds upon which the archæological visitor may exercise his ingenuity.

In the reign of the Confessor, *Wochadune* (as the Norman scribe spells it) belonged to Friebert a Thane, but after the Conquest it was transferred to a Norman noble, Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex. In the reign of Stephen it appears to have passed to William D'Ou, probably by marriage. To the D'Ous succeeded the Rokeles, in whom it remained till conveyed by Isola, daughter of Philip de la Rokele, to her husband Sir William de Bruyn, knight of the bedchamber to Edward I., as Isola was lady of the bedchamber to Queen Eleanor. The manor remained in this family till the 16th cent., when it was divided into two manors, Bruyns and Groves, one going to each of the daughters of Sir Henry Bruyn. Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas Tyrell, inherited *Bruyns.* She had for her third husband Sir Wm. Brandon, standard-bearer to Henry VII. at Bosworth, where he fell by the hand of Richard III. Their son, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, is said to have been born at South Ockendon. The Tyrells held the manor for a long period, when it was alienated to Wm. Petre of Stanford Rivers. To him succeeded Jasper Kingsman of Horndon-on-the-Hill, the Cliffes, and R. Benyon, Esq., the present owner. *Groves,* the other moiety, was conveyed by Alice Bruyn to Robert Harleston, her first husband (for like her sister she had three), and the manor remained in the Harleston family till the 16th century, when it went to a Saltonstall, afterwards to Goodere and to Stewart, and is now reunited with Bruyns in the hands of R. Benyon, Esq.

The *Church* (St. Nicholas), which is approached from the Green by an avenue of limes, is in part Norm., and noteworthy. It is one of the seven Essex churches which have round towers, "after the Danish fashion," writes Morant, "and embattled."* The ch. was elaborately restored (almost rebuilt) in 1866, when the tower was carried up much higher, and Norm. windows inserted in the upper storey, without improvement to its picturesqueness, proportions, or propriety. Before the alterations, the ch. consisted of a nave, N. aisle, chancel, and large N. chapel, the round tower at the W. end, and a S. porch. A S. aisle and vestry were then added, the tower raised, the chancel rebuilt, the walls uniformly refaced with black flints, and the whole renovated. The N. doorway, under an open wooden porch, though small (8 ft. 2 in. by 4 ft. 2 in.) is a remarkably fine late Norm. work. It has a semicircular arch with 4 richly carved receding reveals, 3 of them with varied chevron mouldings, the uppermost with the billet moulding. The outer shafts have foliated capitals, the next, very slender and banded, have spirals with the dog-tooth ornament, and alternate beads and flowers. This doorway has been carefully repaired, and the decayed parts stopped with a dark cement, but very little, and cautiously, rechiselled. The bands and lower part of the E. shaft are however new.

The int. presents a new aspect, but not more so, perhaps, than was inevitable. The roofs, of plain wood, and ceiled, are in effect new, and the whole has been reseated. The reredos was added in 1874.†

Monts.—In the N. chapel is an elaborate mural mont. of coloured marbles to Sir Richard Saltonstall, Knt., and Lord Mayor,

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* Morant, Hist. of Essex, 1768, vol. i., p. 101.

† There is a good architectural description of the ch., of course prior to the restoration, in Buckler's 'Twenty-two of the Churches of Essex,' 1856, p. 32, etc.

d. 1601, with kneeling effigies in recesses, under canopies, of Sir Richard in plate armour, with his scarlet Lord Mayor's robe over it, and his wife in rich coloured dress with falling sleeves. Below are small kneeling effigies of 7 sons (one with a skull below) and 9 daughters. Above are his arms, fully emblazoned. There are other memorials of Saltonstalls, Kingsmans, Drywoods, etc. *Brasses.*—In chapel (removed from the chancel at the restoration of the ch.), a very choice one, with life-sized headless effigy, under a canopy, of Sir Ingelram Bruyn, "Lord of the village and patron of this ch.," d. 1400. He is in full armour with long sword on rt., his feet armed with long spurs resting on a lion sejant: insc. on jupon across the breast. Another is of Margaret, wife of Edward Barker of Chesswycke, in Mydd., d. 1602, noteworthy for the elaborate Elizabethan costume.

ONGAR, or CHIPPING ONGAR,

ESSEX, a small market town on the Dunmow road, 21 m. from London, and the terminus of the Epping and Ongar br. of the Grt. E. Rly.: pop. 946. Inn, *The Lion*, a comfortable house.

In the Dom-boc the name is written *Angra;* in other old records, *Angre, Angrea, Aungre, Ongre.* The derivation is doubtful. *Chipping* is the old English term for a market, and is prefixed to distinguish this from the neighbouring village of High Ongar. In some documents the name has the addition *ad Castrum,* from the castle which formerly stood here.

The manor was given by the Conqueror to Eustace Earl of Boulogne, whose daughter Maud conveyed it by marriage to Stephen Earl of Blois, and afterwards King of England. Henry II. granted it to Richard de Lucy, Lord of Diss, who built a castle here. From the De Lucys it passed in succession to Richard de Rivers, Sir John Sutton, and, in 1348, to Ralph Lord Stafford, in whose descendants it remained till it escheated to the Crown on the attainder of Edward Earl Stafford in 1521. Henry VIII. gave it in 1541 to George Harper, who sold it in 1543 to Wm. Maurice, or Morice. It next passed by marriage to Sir Fulke Greville, and then to the Whitmores, Goldburghs, Alexanders, and Bennetts. The present lord of the manor is Admiral Swinburne.

Ongar is a pretty little town. Its single street runs along a gentle declivity between the Roding and its affluent the Cripsey Brook, which, at the foot of the hill, is crossed by a brick bridge of three arches. Looking up the street from this bridge, gardens and trees everywhere mingling with the houses, shops, and inns, the tall roofs and spire of the ch. crowning the whole, the little town has an unusually bright and pleasant aspect. Ascending the street, it must be admitted the houses look small, and for the most part modern and bald, the market-house ugly, and the streets dull—unless it be on Saturday, when the market is held, or when the "Ongar Volunteers" are parading the town with their band. The trade is that of the centre of an agricultural district.

Ongar *Church* (St. Martin) has nave and chancel, and, rising from the W. end of the roof, a wooden belfry and slender spire. It is small, plain, the walls rough-cast; the chancel, which has 3 lancets, E.E.; the nave Perp. The *int.* is in good order, having been partially restored in 1865. The main beams of the timber-roof are exposed. *Obs.* large piscina on S. of the altar, ambrey on N., and another ambrey in the nave. There are numerous *monts.* to the Alexanders, Bennetts, and other local families; one to Jane, daughter of the Lord Oliver Cromwell of Finchingbrook, Huntingdonshire, Knt. of the Bath, and wife of Tobias Pallavicine, d. 1637; and one to "that truly noble and religious gentleman, Horatio Pallavicine," d. 1648. There is also a brass of a civilian, without insc., of the early part of the 16th cent.

The *Castle* was built by Richard de Lucy, in the reign of Henry II., on an artificial mound which, as Gough pointed out, was probably of Roman construction. Roman remains have been found here, and Roman tiles are worked up in the walls of the ch. (though now concealed by rough-cast), showing the proximity of a Roman station. Ongar Castle, having become dilapidated, was taken down by William Maurice, its owner, in the reign of Elizabeth, and a handsome manor-house built in its place. This only lasted till 1744, when Mr. Alexander, the then lord of the manor, removed it, and substituted "an embattled summer-house." This in its turn has disappeared, and now no building crowns the hillock, but it is thickly timbered, and is still encompassed by the moat. There is a pleasant view from the top of the mound. The castle stood at the upper end of the town, a little E. of the street. *Castle House*, a picturesque, old-fashioned, many-gabled dwelling in the castle grounds, with the moat close to it, was the first residence in the town of Isaac Taylor, sen., who came to be widely known as Isaac Taylor of Ongar. The Taylors lived three years (1810—13) at the Castle House, and then removed to the Peaked Farm—a mile away in the meadows—a place now utterly transformed, and despoiled of all its picturesque accompaniments. The story of the Taylors of Ongar is told in the 'Family Pen' of the Rev. Isaac Taylor—the third of that name honourably distinguished in our literature. The elder Taylor, his wife, the authoress of many popular books for the young, and their daughter Jane, perhaps better known as a writer than either, were interred in the little burial-ground of the Independent Chapel at Ongar, of which Mr. Taylor was for many years the minister; "but their graves have been enclosed within the enlarged buildings of the chapel: the vestry floor covers them." *

From the N. end of Ongar—the stile is opposite the Cock inn—there is a charming field-path of about a mile (half a mile of it being along an avenue) to the unique little wooden ch. of Greenstead. (*See* GREENSTEAD.) In the opposite direction a pretty field-path of about a mile leads to High Ongar, the subject of the next article.

ONGAR, HIGH, (sometimes called LITTLE or OLD ONGAR,) ESSEX,

stands on high ground, about 1½ m. (by road) N.E. of Chipping Ongar: pop. 1157. Inn, *Red Lion*.

The par. is much larger than that of Chipping Ongar: its greatest extent from Weald Bridge to Horton Heath is about 8 m. For an Essex par. it is unusually varied, and affords much pleasant and even picturesque scenery. It is divided into several manors, but their history is of little interest. *Ongar Park* is a detached portion of the par., cut off from the main part by Greenstead and Bobbingworth.

The *vill.* is small, and not remarkable. The little *Church* (St. Mary the Virgin) is of considerable antiquity, but has been covered with plaster and modernized. Under the S. porch is a Norm. arch of fair details. The chancel has 3 lancet windows. The nave windows are Perp. The tower at the S.W. was erected in 1858, and is of white brick and stone, with lancet windows. The int. has a tall arched roof. There is a brass, without insc., of the beginning of the 17th cent.

Forrest Hill, formerly Folliot's or Folyat's, 1 m. N., a fine mansion in a small but pretty park, is the seat of J. P. Newell, Esq. *Ashe Hall*, or Nash Hall, ¼ m. S.E. of the ch., the ancient seat of the Frenles and Mildmays, is now a farm-house. *Chevers*, 1 m. E. of the ch., a good house on a hillside, was the manor-house of the Chevres, Stalbrokes, Pawnes, etc. *Astelyns*, by Bobbingworth, now a farm-house, was, according to an old tradition, the place where Thomas Duke of Norfolk concealed himself when charged with treason for abetting Mary Queen of Scots. The estate was purchased by Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and bequeathed by him to the College of Physicians. *Marden Ash House*, the seat of Edward Cunliffe, Esq., is in High Ongar par., but situated a little S. of Chipping Ongar. At Marden Ash resides Josiah Gilbert, grandson of Isaac Taylor of Ongar, and himself the author of a well-known work on the Dolomite Region, and of Memorials of his mother, Mrs. Gilbert (Ann Taylor).

ORPINGTON, KENT

(Dom. *Orpintun*), 1½ m. S. of St. Mary Cray Stat. of the L., C., and D. Rly., on the road to Westerham: pop. 2371. Inns, *Maxwell Arms; White Hart.*

"Orpington," writes Philipott, "was in the 20th year of William the Conqueror, wrapped up in the ecclesiastical patrimony, and belonged to the monks of Christchurch." * They held it till taken away by Henry VIII. Henry retained it three years, and then granted it to Percivall Hart. Esq., of Lullingstone. Percivall Hart built himself a noble mansion, in which he entertained Queen Elizabeth for three days, July 21—24, 1573.

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* Jos. Gilbert, Autob. and Memorials of Mrs. Gilbert (Ann Taylor), vol. ii., p. 320.

* Philipott, Vill. Cant., 1659, p. 258.

> "*Bark Hart* has obtained a place in the map of Kent, and therefore shall not want one in this discourse. It was built by Percivall Hart, Esq. . . . but it was adorned with this name by Queen Elizabeth, when she was magnificently entertained at this place by the abovesaid gentleman. Upon her reception she received her first caresses by a nymph, which personated the genius of the house; then the scene was shifted, and from several chambers which, as they were contrived, represented a ship, a sea conflict was offered up to the spectator's view, which so much obliged the eyes of this princess with the charms of delight, that, upon her departure, she left upon this house (to perpetuate the memory both of the author and artificer) the name and appellation of Bark Hart." *

Bark Hart it remains to the present day, and house and manor still belong to a Hart—Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart., of Lullingstone. Bark Hart is the residence of C. A. Dickinson, Esq. The manor of *Little Orpington* belongs to J. G. Stapleton, Esq.

Crofton, a little secluded hamlet, 1½ m. W., was according to tradition a parish in itself, with a goodly village, till destroyed by fire, thus evincing to us, as old Philipott moralizes, "that towns and villages have their stated period of duration, and must at length find a grave like men." *Crofton Court* is the seat of Alfred Aylwood, Esq. Another and certainly baseless tradition is that *Tubbingden*, towards Farnborough, was the birthplace of Thomas à Becket.

Orpington is a good specimen of a Kent village. It stands in the midst of pleasant scenery, the cottages are clean and comfortable, some old half-timber of the true Kent type, with the date 1633, and with them are new ones, good shops, and houses of a more expensive kind, large schools and the like, showing that the place is not merely a relic of the past, but making progress. The N. end of Orpington forms *South Cray*, and derives benefit from the mills, etc., at St. Mary Cray, but Orpington is in the main agricultural. Hops and fruit are the specialty, both of which are largely grown. The river Cray has its source in several springs at Orpington, and forms a respectable stream before it enters St. Mary Cray.

The *Church* (All Saints) is in the main a building of the early part of the 13th cent. It is of whole flints and stone, and comprises nave, chancel, and N. chapel, and by it a large low square battlemented tower, and a porch of flint and stone on the W. The entrance doorway under this porch has the dog-tooth moulding, and transition Norman details may be seen in the tower—which has, however, been restored. The triple lancets of the chancel are new. The int., restored in 1874, is very handsome. It is well proportioned, has a good open timber roof, neat oak pulpit, lectern, and rood screen; the floor has low open seats; the E. windows are divided by slender banded shafts of Purbeck marble, and filled with painted glass; and a Caen stone reredos, with a representation of the Last Supper, has been erected. S. of the altar are sedilia and piscina; N. an ambrey. *Obs.* on rt. of the pulpit, the entrance to the rood-loft staircase. The font has a large E.E. octagonal basin: the central stone shaft, and 4 smaller ones of coloured marbles, are new. In the entrance porch is a holy-water stoup. *Obs.* here on l. a damaged altar tomb with canopy. The chapel has a quadripartite vaulting. In the chancel is a *brass* to Thomas Wilkyson, M.A., prebendary of St. Wulfram at Ripon, and rector of Orpington, d. 1504; and one in the chapel to another rector, d. 1522.

The ch. and ch.-yard are well kept and picturesque. N. of ch. are two large yews.

OSTERLEY HOUSE, Heston, Middx., is about 2 m. N.W. from Brentford, and 1 m. E. of Heston ch. The manor of Osterlee belonged in the reign of Edward I. to John de Osterlee. In 1443 it was held by John Somerseth, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Henry VI., who had founded a hospital and chantry for the gild or fraternity of All Holy Angels at Brentford End, of which this manor, or a rent-charge on it, formed part of the endowment. In 1508 Hugh Denys, of Gray's Inn, bequeathed Osterley, with other manors, to the Prior and Convent of Sheen, charged with payments for building additional houses, and the maintenance of 2 priests in the chapel, and 7 poor men in the hospital of All Angels. Twenty years later the manor was conveyed, subject to the same payments, to the Abbess and Convent of Syon at Isleworth. At the Dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to Henry Marquis of Exeter, upon whose attainder it reverted to the Crown. Edward VI., in the first year of his reign, gave it to the Protector Somerset, on whose execution, 4 years later, it again reverted to the Crown. In 1557 it was granted to Augustine Thaier, and a few years after became the property of the prince of merchants, Sir Thomas Gresham.

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* Philipott, Vill. Cant., 1659, p. 259.

Gresham having enclosed his park, commenced the building of a magnificent mansion, which he completed in 1577, and next year Sir Thomas entertained and lodged Queen Elizabeth at his new house with a degree of splendour that was long remembered.

> "Her Majesty found fault with the court of this house as too great; affirming that 'it would appear more handsome, if divided with a wall in the middle.' What doth Sir Thomas, but in the night-time sends for workmen to London (money commands all things), who so speedily and silently apply their business, that the next morning discovered that court double, which the night had left single before. It is questionable whether the Queen next day was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleased with the surprise and sudden performance thereof; whilst her courtiers disported themselves with their several expressions, some affirming it was no wonder he could so soon *change* a building, who could build a '*Change;* others (reflecting on some known differences in this knight's family) affirmed that 'any house is easier divided than united.'" *

The splendour of Osterley suffered eclipse on the death of its master. "No sooner was he gone," writes his biographer, "than this fine seat began to fall into decay;" † and Norden, writing whilst Lady Gresham still occupied it, says:

> "Osterley, or Oysterley, the house now of the Ladie Gresham's, a faire and stately building of bricke, erected by Sir Thomas Gresham, ... standeth in a parke, by him also impaled, well-wooded, and garnished with manie faire ponds, which afforded not onely fish, and fowle, as swanes and other water-fowle; but also great use for milles, as paper-milles, oyle-milles, and corne-milles, all which are now decaied (a corne-mille excepted). In the same parke was a very faire heronrie, for the increase and preservation whereof sundrie allurements were devised and set up, fallen all to ruine." *

On Lady Gresham's death the manor passed to Sir Wm. Read, her son by her first husband; but the house became the residence of Sir Edward Coke, then Attorney-General, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice, whose daughter Bridget was baptized in the chapel Jan. 3, 1597. George Earl of Desmond, and his Countess—a great-granddaughter of Sir William Read, and coheiress of his estates—lived many years at Osterley; after Desmond carried her off, sorely against her will, from York House, and the protection of the Duchess of York, "the first ever heard of that ran away with his own wife." † Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General, purchased Osterley in 1655, and made it his residence till his death in 1668. It then became the property of Sir Wm. Thompson, whose son sold it in 1683 to Nicholas Barbon, M.D., a noted projector. Dr. Barbon soon afterwards mortgaged it to Sir Francis Child, whose son Francis purchased the fee-simple about 1713.

The Childs were citizens of the first rank and opulence, and Osterley was now old and faded. Francis Child, the younger, began to rebuild Gresham's house, and Robert Child about 1770 employed Robert Adam to complete it, and furnish it with all possible magnificence. The wings of the principal front were united by an Ionic portico of 12 columns; walls and ceilings were painted and decorated by Antonio Zucchi; mosaics, marbles, and velvets were imported from Italy; the walls of one room were hung with tapestry made for it at Gobelin; pictures by the Italian and Flemish masters filled the great gallery and drawing-room. A stone bridge was carried over an artificial lake, and a menagerie formed in the grounds.

> "On Friday we went to see—oh, the palace of palaces!—and yet a palace *sans crown, sans coronet*, but such expense! such taste! such profusion! and yet half an acre produces all the rents that furnish such magnificence. It is a Jaghire got without a crime. In short, a shop is the estate, and Osterley Park is the spot. The old house I have often seen, which was built by Sir Thomas Gresham; but it is so improved and enriched, that all the Percies and Seymours of Syon must die of envy. There is a

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* Fuller, Worthies: Middlesex; Mr. Greville, when on a visit to Lord Jersey at Osterley, records, Dec. 29, 1829, what would seem to be a tradition of the house: "It was here that Sir Thomas Gresham feasted Q. Elizabeth, and pulled down a wall in the night which she had found fault with, so that in the morning she found it was gone." Greville, Memoirs, vol. i., p. 261. But the account given in the text is the contemporary story.

Ward, Life of Gresham, p. 17.

* Norden, Spec. Brit.: Middx., p. 37.

† Garrard to Lord Wentworth. Jan. 11, 1635-6 Strafford Letters, vol. i., p. 357.

double portico that fills the space between the towers of the front, and is as noble as the Propyleum of Athens. There is a hall, library, breakfast-room, eating-room, all *chefs-d'œuvre* of Adam, a gallery one hundred and thirty feet long, and a drawing-room worthy of Eve before the Fall. Mrs. Child's dressing room is full of pictures, gold filigree, china and japan. So is all the house; the chairs are taken from antique lyres, and make charming harmony; there are Salvators, Gaspar Poussins, and to a beautiful staircase, a ceiling by Rubens. Not to mention a kitchen garden that costs £1400 a-year, a menagerie full of birds that come from a thousand islands, which Mr. Banks has not yet discovered; and then, in the drawing room I mentioned, there are door-cases and a crimson and gold frieze, that I believe were borrowed from the Palace of the Sun; and then the Park is —the ugliest spot of ground in the universe—and so I returned comforted to Strawberry. You shall see these wonders the first time you come to Twickenham." *

Osterley House is a stately red-brick mansion, nearly square in plan (140 ft. by 127) with turrets at the angles. The raised Ionic portico is approached by a flight of steps, and leads into an open court. The interior is still splendid, and contains some antique statuary and interesting pictures. The great hall, with the fine staircase and ceiling, painted by Rubens with the Apotheosis of William Prince of Orange, assassinated at Delft in 1584, is very striking. In the gallery and drawing-room are portraits of George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, by *Rubens;* Lord Strafford, in armour, *Vandyck;* and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Child, by *Reynolds;* historical and religious pictures by Guido, Dominichino, and other eminent masters, and some charming landscapes by Claude Lorraine, Nicolas and Gaspar Poussin, Salvator Rosa, Ruysdael, Berghem, etc. The library, decorated by Zucchi, contains some choice illuminated MSS., and Caxton's and other early printed books.† A Catalogue of the Library, by Dr. Morell, was printed in 1771. The Park, of about 350 acres, though level, is far from deserving Walpole's reproach, now that another century has imparted a venerable antiquity to the trees. The elms are particularly fine. The lake divides the park, and pleasantly varies the scenery. A public road and path crosses the park from Syon Hill to Norwood.

Osterley is the property of the Earl of Jersey, to whose family it came by the marriage of George, 5th Earl, with Sarah Sophia, eldest daughter of John, 10th Earl of Westmoreland, and granddaughter and heiress of Robert Child, Esq. The house is now the residence of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland.

OTFORD, KENT (Dom. *Otefort*), 3 m. N. of Sevenoaks, and 2 m. S. of the Shoreham Stat. of the London, Chatham, and Dover Rly. (Sevenoaks br.): pop. 1126. Inn, *The Woodman.*

The vill. lies in a narrow valley cut through the chalk hills by the river Darent, and is pleasant-looking, in parts picturesque, and easily reached from Shoreham by a very agreeable walk past Shoreham Place, and through corn-fields and hop-gardens, leaving road and rly., the whole distance, on the l. Otford was the scene of a great battle in 774, when Offa defeated the Men of Kent; and again in 1016, when Edmund Ironside overtook and defeated the army of Cannte. According to Hasted, "The fields here are full of the remains of those slain in the battles; bones are continually discovered in them, particularly when the new turnpike road was made in 1767, many skeletons were found in the chalk banks on each side." Offa gave the manor of Otford to the Abp. of Canterbury in 791, and it was retained by his successors till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was alienated by Cranmer. From a very early period the Archbishops of Canterbury had a *Palace* here, surrounded by a double park and extensive woods; and here one of their number, Abp. Winchelsea, died in 1313. Early in the 16th century, only a few years before it was lost to the see, the palace was rebuilt in a more sumptuous style by Abp. Warham, the wealthiest of English prelates, at a cost of £33,000; and on more than one occasion Warham entertained the King, Henry VIII., in it. Little is visible of its ancient splendour. The ruins stand on one side of a farm-yard W. of the ch., and consist of a roofless tower, and the cloistered side of the outer court. They are of brick, sadly dilapidated, and very dirty. The only picturesque fragment is the tower, which is covered with ivy, and in which remains some of the stone-work of the doors and windows: the cloisters serve as stables and tool-houses.

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* Hor. Walpole to the Countess of Ossory, June 21, 1773: Letters, vol. v., p. 474; and see Rev. Wm. Mason, July 16, 1778: Letters, vol. vii., p. 95.

† See Waagen, Galleries and Cabinets of Art in Great Britain, vol. iv., p. 269.

A little farther (by the watercress beds) is *St. Thomas à Beckett's Well*, a spring which tradition affirms issued forth on à Becket striking his staff into the ground. It is enclosed within a wall, forming a chamber 15 ft. across, and 10 ft. deep, and is said to have been used by the saint as his bath. The water, which is beautifully clear and cool, was once in high repute for its curative qualities, and is still resorted to medicinally. A hospital for lepers existed at Otford in 1228.

The *Church* (St. Bartholomew) is Dec. in style, but was in the main rebuilt, after a fire, in 1637; was repaired and altered—thoroughly 'restored'—in 1863; and now looks patchy. The body of the ch. is of flint and stone; the S. aisle and chancel of Kentish rag; the lower part of the massive tower is rough-cast, the upper brick. The interior has been made more uniform. The large Dec. E. window is a recent insertion. The only *mont.* of interest is one to Chas. Polhill, Esq., on the N. wall of the chancel, which has some local celebrity as being made of 7 different kinds of marble: it has well-carved figures of angels (in white marble) as supporters. S. of the ch. is a yew of good size, and healthy. The neighbourhood is very pretty; from the heights there are wide prospects over a fertile and undulating country, and along the valley are extensive hop-gardens.

OXTEAD, or OXTED, SURREY

(Dom. *Acstede*), 3½ m. N.E. from the Godstone Stat. of the S.E. Rly., and 4½ m. S.E. from the Caterham Stat.; pop. 1164; stands in the midst of a beautiful and varied district. The vill., *Oxtead Street*, is a long irregular street, in which are a large brew-house, three or four public-houses (of which the best is the *Bell*) some tolerable shops, and many poor and dirty cottages. Some good residences have been built of late years about the parish, and by the ch. is a fair example of an old one.

The *Church* (of the Virgin Mary), ½ m. N.E. of Oxtead Street, is mostly late Dec.; the tower is E.E.; the large E. window (French Dec. in style) is recent. *Observe* the sundial by the porch (on S.W.) re-erected in 1815. Inside are several monts. to the Hoskins family, but none of interest except a poor brass to a child, of 1611. Far better is the *brass* to John Ynge, rector, d. 1428. A mural mont. on the N. wall has kneeling effigies of John Aldersley, a prosperous and prolific "haberdasher and merchant-venturor of London," d. 1616, his wife, and their 10 sons and 7 daughters.

Barrow Green, 1 m. W. of the ch., is so called from a large ancient tumulus; there are others, not so large, in the neighbouring parish of Godstone. Hops are grown about Oxtead and Tandridge.

Barrow Green House is the seat of C. Hoskins Master, Esq., lord of the manor.

> "Jeremy Bentham had a country residence called *Barrow Green House*, which he occupied during the summer season, renting it furnished of Mrs. Koe [Roe], widow of Mr. Master, late owner of that place, a life proprietrix. . . . At Barrow Green, James Mill and his children lived (about the years 1812-1813-1814) with Bentham, who kept house for all, as he had done at other country houses, and did likewise afterwards, at Ford Abbey, near Chard. Barrow Green House, some forty-five years afterwards, was rented and inhabited by Mr. Grote, and therein he and Mrs. Grote received more than one visit from John Stuart Mill, who took a lively pleasure in retracing the scenes of his childhood, and in recalling the personal recollections of Jeremy Bentham connected with the spot." *

Grote took a short lease of Barrow Green House, Midsummer 1859, and lived there till June 1863.

> "A spacious and rural residence, with fifty acres of grass land, offering itself (near Godstone), we entered upon the occupation of 'Barrow Green House' at the end of the London season of 1859, which was passed in Saville Row. We received therein many guests during the months that followed (G. C. Lewis among the number), and found ourselves well satisfied with our new residence, except that the winter of 1859-1860 proved terribly severe, and that the old house was very imperfectly provided with the means of warding off cold. The fire-grates would seem to have been placed there under the 'Commonwealth' or coeval with the chimneys. One of them, in fact, bore the date of 1649, and its capacity of affording warmth corresponded with its age." †

Other seats are *Perryfield* (C. M'Niven, Esq.); *Shrubhurst* (Colonel C. Sedley Burdett); *Stone Hall* (G. Barker, Esq.); *Broadhams* (E. Kelsey, Esq.)

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* Mrs. Grote's Personal Life of George Grote, note to p. 24.

† *Ibid.*, p. 246.

PAIN'S HILL, SURREY (*see* COBHAM).

PALMER'S GREEN, MIDDX. (*see* SOUTHGATE).

PANSHANGER, HERTS, the seat of Earl Cowper, is in Hertingfordbury par., about 2½ m. W. of Hertford. *Cole Green*, on the St. Albans and Hatfield br. of the Grt. N. Rly., is the nearest rly. stat., about 1½ m. by a charming walk through Panshanger Park; but the distance is very little farther from the *Hertingfordbury* Stat., and the walk is equally beautiful through the other side of the park, by a path nearly parallel to the Maran, here a very pretty stream.

The manor of Blakemere, or, as Chauncy writes it, Blakesware, was bought by the first Lord Cowper—the Lord Chancellor Cowper of the reign of Anne and the early years of George I.—of a merchant of London named Elwes; and in 1720 he added largely to the property by the purchase of an estate at Hertingfordbury of a Mrs. Culling. Blakesmere belonged in the reign of Henry VIII. to the family of the Hangers, whence the name Panshanger appears to be derived. The Chancellor built himself a house at Colne (now Cole) Green, in which he died, Oct. 10, 1723. This continued to be the family seat till 1801, when it was taken down by the 5th Earl Cowper, and the present house erected on higher ground, about 1 m. N., which had been purchased of Lady Hughes.

Panshanger has been altered, enlarged, and modernized, but remains essentially a stucco-fronted, semi-castellated Gothic mansion of the Walpole-Wyatt type, most unsatisfactory when examined closely, but grandiose and picturesque when looked at in connection with its surroundings. The Drawing-room, or Picture Gallery, as it is sometimes called, in which the more important of the paintings are hung, is a noble and richly furnished room, lighted by three lanterns and a large bay window, from which you have a splendid view over the terrace, gardens, and park. Other rooms contain good pictures; but the visitor who obtains permission to view the paintings will do well to devote his attention chiefly to this.

The Italian pictures, which constitute the glory of Panshanger, were chiefly collected by George Nassau, 3rd Ear Cowper, who went to Florence a young man in 1762, married and settled there was created a Count of the Holy Empire and there spent most of his remaining years. A collection formed under such circumstances was likely to be exceptionally rich, as this is, in pictures of the Florentine school. The following are some of the more important examples :—

Portrait of a Man, with landscape background, admirably painted, and exquisite in feeling, *Perugino;* Waagen says by Francia;* but the ascription is probably correct. Madonna and Child, *Raphael* an early work, much in the manner o Perugino, but very tender and graceful and the grave, dreamy expression of the Mother looking out of the picture imparts an elevation of tone sometimes absent in Raphael's later representations of thi theme. Finer, however, larger in style and more mature in thought, is a late Madonna by the great master (it is dated 1508), in which the Mother bends forward in rapt contemplation of the Child, seated on her knee. The face of the Child is no satisfactory, but that of the Virgin gains on you the more it is studied, as indeed does the painting as a whole. By it is picture that does not suffer even by comparison with Raphael's masterly work, the Holy Family, by *Fra Bartolommeo* (Baccio della Porta). The Virgin is seated in the centre of the picture under the shade of a palm-tree; by he side is St. Joseph; the infant Saviour on her lap has just given a cross to the young St. John, who is standing by, and who presses it to his breast with saddened forecasting of the future. Thi is evidently the key-note of the picture and the still, subdued attitude and expressions of the personages, the sombre richness of the colour in sky and landscape, as in the group itself,—all serve to deepen the still, religious pathos of the scene. It is undoubtedly the finest work by Bartolommeo in this country, and among the finest extant. It is about 5 ft by 4 ft., and in one or two places a little injured by the restorer. Virgin Enthroned

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[*] Art Treasures in Great Britain, vol. iv., 345.

P. Veronese, an altar-piece, with saints and emblems and much ecclesiastical paraphernalia; very ably painted. A companion piece, the Prodigal's Return, by *Guercino*, is also good in its way. Ecce Homo, *Correggio*, unfinished, but fine in colour and powerful in conception. By Correggio also is a Virgin and Child that may be usefully compared with Raphael's Madonna. Children, *Titian*, of more than doubtful genuineness; as is also the Pietà, ascribed to *Michael Angelo*, and which Waagen transfers (without much reason perhaps) to Daniel da Volterra. The Nativity, *Carlo Dolce*, full of refinement. Sibyl, *Guido*, freely and well painted. Portrait of himself, *A. del Sarto*. Standing behind a table at which he has been writing, the painter looks with a frank, manly, unembarrassed gaze at his visitor. A capital portrait. So, too, is that of a lady with a music-book in her hand. Two legends of Saints, by *del Sarto*, are obscure to the uninitiated, and not of much artistic value. His other picture, a predella of Joseph making himself known to his brethren, is of a better order. By *Moroni* there is a good and characteristic head of a man. A Mountainous Coast, with fishermen, *Salvator Rosa*, somewhat injured by the cleaner, but a capital work; the best landscape in the collection. Also by Salvator are another larger and two smaller landscapes, but they are of inferior value.

Of the pictures other than Italian, and chiefly portraits, one of the most remarkable is an equestrian portrait of Marshal Turenne, by *Rembrandt*, on a canvas 9½ ft. by 6 ft., and affording the painter full scope for his vigorous pencil and wondrous combination of light and shade. It appears to be the only life-sized equestrian portrait Rembrandt painted, and the painter can hardly be congratulated on his horsemanship. By *Velasquez*, there is a clever head of a Boy with a Dog. By *N. Poussin*, is a manly, unaffected head of Du Quesnoy (Il Fiammingo) the sculptor, best known by his carvings on ivory of children. Villiers Duke of Buckingham is one of *Jansen's* coarse, unflattering, suggestive full-lengths, which the historical student finds so interesting. Lord Bacon, a half-length by *Van Somer*, is a repetition of a familiar picture. John Duke of Nassau with his Family, is one of those lordly groups which nobody ever painted like *Vandyck;* and this is one of his best: it was painted in 1634,—before, therefore, he was rendered careless by the full tide of London prosperity. The portrait by him of Percy Earl of Northumberland is a duplicate of that at Cassiobury. By Sir Peter Lely there are two or three uninteresting portraits. *Sir Godfrey Kneller* has a good half-length of the first Earl, Lord Chancellor Cowper; of whom, however, there is a more characteristic whole-length, in his Chancellor's robes, with the great seal by his side, a stately work, by the elder *Richardson*,—of whose careful though somewhat dull pencil there are other specimens here.

The Cowper portraits are of course numerous, and to one versed in the family annals would no doubt all be interesting. One group, as an example of the Conversation Pieces that Hogarth often essayed, and Zoffany rendered so popular, and as a representation of the Florentine Earl, the collector of the Panshanger pictures, is worth noting: George Nassau, 3rd Earl Cowper, and his family are represented as a musical party of six the Countess at the harpsichord, my lord playing the violoncello. There are also portraits by Reynolds (one or two very good ones), Hoppner, Northcote, Lawrence, etc.; but these may be left now.

The park is very delightful, and there are several open paths. It is of considerable size, finely timbered, undulating, with the pretty Maran winding through its midst, and below the house expanding into a lake. The ancestral trees of Panshanger are a delight to the eye and the memory. Many are of large size, but more of magnificent form. By the Cole Green gate are several noble old oaks of from 17 to 20 ft. in girth, and most picturesque. But the pride of the park is the famous Panshanger Oak, which stands on a bottom, or broad lawn, a little to the W. of the house, and has been figured in most of the published histories of English trees from Strutt to Loudon. It was known as the Great Oak when Arthur Young wrote his 'View of the Agriculture of Hertfordshire,' and he says it was so known in 1709. It was then estimated to contain 796 cubic feet of timber; in 1822 Strutt reckoned it to contain

1000 ft. He gave the thickness of the trunk as 19 ft. at 3 ft. from the ground. The trunk now measures 20 ft. 4 in. at 5 ft. from the ground. But it is not so much its size as its perfect form and symmetry that renders it so impressive. It rises from the ground a clear stem without a break for some 12 ft., then its glorious branches spread out equally on all sides, sweeping the ground at their extremities and forming a circle 100 ft. across, the main stem rising upwards without a bend, "tall as the mast of some great ammiral," and sending off at regular distances duly diminishing branches till the whole is a majestic mound of foliage. This magnificent tree is, however, passing or past its prime. Each time we have seen it of late years we have observed more leafless spray at top, and more broken and decaying wood in the great branches below; but it is still a wonderful tree, and worth a long journey to see. Let us add that access to the park, and, upon application, to the grounds, is most liberally accorded; and that permission is very freely granted to see the pictures whenever the rooms are not actually occupied by the family.

PARK STREET, Herts, a hamlet of St. Stephen's par., St. Albans, from which town it is 2 m. S., and a stat. on the St. Albans br. of the L. and N.W. Rly. Park Street is a little rustic straw-plaiting village on the London road, where it is crossed by the Colne, with trees on all sides, and pleasant lanes leading away to pleasanter Brickett Wood. Within a broad green enclosure at the S. end of the vill., serving alike for Park Street and Colney Street, stands the modest district ch., a recent Norm., white brick, cruciform fabric, with an apsidal chancel, and a bellcote on the W. gable.

PARNDON, GREAT, Essex (anc. *Paringdon*), about 2½ m. S.E. from the Roydon Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Cambridge line);—go to the end of Roydon Street, and there inquire the way, by lane and field paths: the road is much longer and less pleasant. Pop. 491.

The village is secluded, stands on high ground, and the scenery is more varied than is common in this part of Essex. The church (dedication unknown) stands a little W. of the vill., by Hall Farm. It is small, plain, covered with plaster, and has a tall weather-beaten tower of flint and stone on the W.; is Perp. in style, and has been partially restored. The interior is neat, has open seats, and a timber roof, ceiled between the rafters. S. of the altar is a piscina. There are no monts. At *Parndon Cross*, a little S. of the ch., is a decent country inn, the *Cock*, at the parting of the roads, looking very snug and picturesque under the shadow of two immense elms. About the middle of the 12th cent. Roger de Paringdon founded a Premonstratensian monastery here, but it was removed in 1180 to Bileigh, near Maldon.

PARNDON, LITTLE, Essex, lies N.E. of Great Parndon (the churches are 1½ m. apart), and ½ m. W. of the Burnt Mill Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly.: pop. 117. The par. is small, and there is no vill. The *Church* (St. James) is an elegant little early Dec. building of French type, erected in 1868, chiefly at the cost of Mr. L. W. Arkwright, in place of a rude and dilapidated Dec. structure. It is of flint and stone, has nave, apsidal chancel, porch on the S.W., and a wooden belfry rising from the W. end of the roof. The interior is prettily finished. The scenery, though flat, is pleasant along the Stoat, which here divides Essex from Herts; and the water-mills (Burnt Mill, Little Parndon, and Hunsdon mills) break the monotony. *Parndon Hall*, the seat of L. W. Arkwright, Esq., lord of the manor, is a spacious modern red-brick and stone mansion. *Gilston Park* (J. Hodgson, Esq.), on the high ground N. of the Stoat, is in Hertfordshire.

PARSON'S GREEN, Middx. (*see* Fulham).

PENGE, Surrey, a detached hamlet of Battersea, but for poor-law and eccl. purposes a separate parish, lies between Norwood and Beckenham, on the N.W. border of Kent, and 7 m. from London. Pop. 13,202 (Penge St. John, 8345; Upper Penge, 4857). *Rly. Stats.*—On main line of L., Br., and S. C. Rly., Penge Stat.; Anerley Stat. Also on London Bridge and Victoria line. On L., C., and D. Rly., at Penge Lane.

Fifty years ago Penge was only spoken of as a common, and the maps show hardly a house upon it By the Crooked Billet, on the Beckenham road, there were a few dwellings; the Croydon Canal (constructed 1801) with its step-like locks, crossed the Common—then noted for its oaks,—beyond was Penge Wood. Slowly the houses increased in number, till the old canal was bought and converted into a railway in 1839, and Penge Common was fixed on as a convenient stat. for Norwood and Beckenham. Then "the plague of building lighted upon it;" spread more rapidly when Penge Place was taken for the Crystal Palace, Penge Wood was absorbed partly in the palace grounds, and the rest, doubly attractive from its proximity to that popular resort, given over to the builder; and culminated when a Freehold Building Society bought what had been spared of the Common for distribution among its members. Now, Penge is a town in size and population, in appearance a waste of modern tenements, mean, monotonous, and wearisome. It has 3 churches, many chapels, schools, hotels, taverns, inns, 'offices' of all sorts, shops, 4 or 5 rly. stations, and whatever may be looked for in a new suburban rly. town.

The churches are—St. John the Evangelist, Gothic of 1850, originally a chapel, with aisles added in 1861, and transepts in 1866; St. Paul's, Hamlet Road, a commonplace Gothic ch., erected in 1867; and Holy Trinity, South Penge, a somewhat more ambitious parti-coloured brick fabric erected in 1872.

The *Watermen's and Lightermen's Asylum*, opposite St. John's ch., Dulwich Road, a neat structure in good-sized grounds, built and managed by the Watermen's Company, consists of 40 comfortable residences and a lodge, for the reception of decayed watermen and lightermen. Close by it, in Penge Lane, is *King William IV.'s Naval Asylum*, erected from the designs of Philip Hardwick, R.A., at the sole cost of Queen Adelaide, for 12 widows of commanders in the merchant service.

PERIVALE, Middx., anc. Greenford Parva, lies to the E. of Greenford (Magna), on the rt. bank of the Brent, 2 m. N. by W. of the Ealing Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly. and about 8 m. from Hyde Park Corner.

Considering its nearness to London, Perivale is a curiously lonely-looking little place. It lies in the valley of the Brent, among broad meadows, the 4 farms being all hay-farms, and no other houses, not even a labourer's cottage, near. In the entire par., of 624 acres, there were in 1871 only 7 houses and 33 inhab. The Church stands at the edge of a field, alongside a low semi-Gothic half-timber parsonage, a farm-house its only other neighbour. The seclusion is delightful; and the green meadows, backed by the hill and spire of Harrow, are pleasant to look upon. The *Church* (dedication unknown) is very small, late Dec. or early Perp., and consists of nave and narrow chancel, rough-cast, wooden tower and short pyramidal spire at the W., and porch on the S.W. The interior is neat, nicely kept, and in good order, having been restored in 1875. In the windows is some late 15th cent. glass—figures of St. John the Baptist, St. Matthew, tolerably perfect, and St. Mary and St. Joseph, much less so. A low 17th cent. screen divides the nave from the chancel; and on the S.W. is a small hagioscope. There are *monts.* to Lanes, Harrisons, Mylletts, and other local families. Before the altar rails. on the chancel floor, is a *brass* to Henry Myllet, d. 1500, his 2 wives and 15 children. Philip Fletcher, Dean of Kildare, brother of Bp. Fletcher, and author of 'Truth at Court,' a poem popular in its day, and forgotten now, was buried here, May 12, 1765.

From the ch. a walk of a short m. due N. leads to *Horsington Hill*, whence there are pleasant views—the best obtainable of Harrow Hill, and a wider one over Harrow Weald and Wembly—and *Horsington Wood*, rich in spring flowers and shady walks, but now enclosed. The City of London District School (Cuckoo Farm) is on the l. of the lane to Greenford.

PERRY STREET, Kent, is a hamlet and eccl. district of Northfleet, from which vill. it is 1 m. S.E.; pop. 1208. Perry Street has grown into favour as a place of residence, and many good moderate-sized houses have been erected. The country is pleasant; the higher grounds afford cheerful and varied prospects. Farming and market gardening are the chief occupations. In 1871 a pretty ritualistic E.E. *church* (All Saints), was erected from the designs of Mr. J. Brooks. It is of Kentish rag, and has a sanctus bell in the bellcote over the chancel arch, which can be rung from the steps of the choir.

PERRY VALE, KENT (*see* SYDENHAM).

PETERSHAM, SURREY, a pleasant village on the Thames between Richmond and Kingston, and about 1½ m. S. of the Richmond Rly. Stat. Pop. 683.

The manor at the Conquest belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter, at Chertsey, whence no doubt the place derived its name (*Patricesham* in Dom.), and the ch. its dedication. At the Dom. Survey there was a ch. at Petersham. On the land were 15 villans and 4 bordarii. A fishery was estimated at 1000 eels and 1000 lampreys—the only instance in the Survey of the home counties in which lampreys are specified. The Abbey retained the manor till 1415, when it was conveyed to the King, Henry V. It was settled by Henry VIII., in 1541, on his divorced wife, Anne of Cleves, who surrendered it, with other estates, to the Crown in 1548. James I. in 1610 granted the manors of Petersham, Ham, and Sheen to his eldest son Henry, Prince of Wales, on whose decease, 1612, they were conveyed to Prince Charles. A lease of Petersham had been granted by James I. to George Cole, whose mont., with effigy, is in Petersham ch. In 1637 a reversionary lease was granted by Charles I. to William Murray, afterwards Earl of Dysart. In 1672 Charles granted the lordship of Ham and Petersham in fee-simple to John Earl of Lauderdale, (whom he created Baron Petersham and Earl of Guildford in England, and Duke of Lauderdale in Scotland) and to his wife, Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart, and to her heirs by her first husband. Petersham thus passed to the Tollemaches, and is now the property of the Earl of Dysart, whose fine seat, Ham House, is in Petersham par. (*See* HAM; HAM HOUSE.) The barony of Petersham having become extinct by the death, without heirs, of the Duke of Lauderdale, the title was revived in William Stanhope, who was created, 1742, Viscount Petersham and Earl of Harrington.

Though lying low, Petersham is very pleasantly placed, having Ham Walks and Ham House and grounds on one side, Richmond and Richmond Park on the other, the Thames in front, and Ham Common in the rear. Petersham *Church* (St. Peter) is of red brick, and was built, as an entry in the register records, in 1505. It is small and low, and of unorthodox form, the nave stretching N. and S., while the chancel (a vestige apparently of the earlier edifice, rough-cast, and having an old Dec. window) projects eastward. On the W. is a tower, small and low, with a cupola turret. The int. is not attractive. *Monts.*—N. of chancel, George Cole, Esq., of the Middle Temple, d. 1624, with recumbent effigy in black robe and ruff, parchment roll in rt. hand, under an arch flanked by Corinthian columns; by him his wife Frances, d. 1633. Tablet to Sir Thomas Jenner, Baron of the Exchequer, and Judge of the Common Pleas, d. 1707. On W. wall, a tablet, erected in 1841 by the Hudson's Bay Company to Capt. George Vancouver, R.N., the distinguished circumnavigator, who died at Petersham in 1798 and was buried in the ch.-yard.

The ch.-yard contains the remains of many persons eminent in place or merit. A large and showy tomb records the interment of Richard Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, d. 1839. One by the chancel to Vice-Admiral Sir George Scott, d. 1841, has inscribed on another side some much-admired and often-quoted verses on Lady Frances C. Douglas, daughter of the Marquis of Queensbury, who d. 1827, in her 15th year. Other oft-read verses are in commemoration of Patty Bean, who d. 1785, aged 12. Very different is the interest excited by the stone which marks the grave of Horace Walpole's "Elder-Berries," the Mary and Agnes Berry to whom the world is indebted for his Reminiscences, and a large part of his later Correspondence. During the last twenty years of their lives the sisters spent the summer of each year in what they called their "retirement at Petersham." Being at Paris in July 1836, Miss Berry writes in her journal,—

"It is now that I figure Petersham and our quiet garden there as everything on earth that I most covet, and from which I no longer desire to wander. There in the immediate neighbourhood of a friend [Lady Scott] more my child than any other ever can be—there I feel that I can patiently wait for the last stroke which is to send me to the neighbouring country church-yard, where I have long intended to have my bones deposited." *

She did, however, wander a good deal after this entry, and it was not till nearly 16 years had passed, and she was in her 90th year, that her bones were deposited in the ch.-yard, alongside those of the sister who had been with her through their long life, and in death was not separated. Their grave is marked by a large plain stone, under a lime-tree, by the path N.E. of the ch. The insc. was written by the Earl of Carlisle.

"Mary Berry, born March, 1763, d. Nov. 1852.
Agnes Berry, born May, 1764, d. Jan. 1852.

Beneath this stone are laid the remains of these Two Sisters, amidst scenes which in life they had frequented and loved. Followed by the tender regret of those who close the unbroken succession of Friends devoted to them with fond affection during every step of their long career."

Beside their's is another stone, inscribed to one often mentioned in the Journals and Correspondence—Isabella Harrott, died Nov. 1854, aged 90, "For nearly 60 years the faithful and devoted housekeeper to the Misses Berry." On the S. side of the ch.-yard is an unusually elaborate and elegant low tomb, coffer-shaped, with raised centre of red granite, on a base of dull grey granite with polished bosses and pattern, and surmounted with an enriched cross, to Albert Henry Scott, Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, d. 1865, son of Sir Gilbert G. Scott, R.A., then resident at the Manor House. The celebrated Countess of Dysart and Duchess of Lauderdale was buried (as well as married) in Petersham ch., but the only record of her is in the register. Charles Caleb Colton, the author of 'Lacon,' held the living of Petersham and Kew from 1817 till deprived for misconduct in 1828.

The principal seat, *Ham House*, is described under that title. *Petersham Lodge* was purchased of Gregory Cole by Charles I., at the time he enclosed the New Park, Richmond. In 1682 James II. granted a lease of it to his nephew, Hyde Lord Cornbury, grandson of Lord Chancellor Clarendon. From him it descended to Henry Hyde, 2nd and last Earl of Rochester, in whose possession it was when, Oct. 1, 1721, it was destroyed by a fire, which destroyed also much rich old furniture, many family pictures, and the Chancellor's priceless library. The *second* Petersham Lodge was built by Richard Boyle, the architect Earl of Burlington, for William Stanhope, 1st Viscount Petersham and Earl of Harrington (d. 1756). William Stanhope, the 3rd Earl, sold it to Thomas Pitt, 1st Lord Camelford (d. 1793), who in 1784 procured an Act of Parliament for the purchase of the fee-simple of the Crown, and in 1790 sold his right to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Duke made it for a time his residence, and then parted with it to William Tollemache, Lord Huntingtower (d. 1833), whose executors sold it for £14,000 to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by whom it was pulled down and annexed to Richmond Park. The large cedars on the declivity below Pembroke Lodge by Petersham Lane, mark the situation of the last Petersham Lodge. The grounds were very beautiful and very famous:

"The pendent woods
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat,"

commemorated in 'The Seasons,' are the woods of Petersham Lodge.

Sudbrook is mentioned as a hamlet as early as 1266, but it has for centuries been reduced to a single house. Sudbrook, or Sudbroke, House belonged to John Duke of Argyll, the eminent statesman, who d. there in 1743. From him it passed to his eldest daughter, Lady Catherine Campbell, created Baroness of Greenwich, on whose decease at Sudbrook House, in 1794, it passed to Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch, her son by her first marriage. Later it was the property and residence of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Under Secretary for the Colonies, and afterwards Governor of Ceylon, who made extensive alterations in the house and grounds. It was afterwards purchased for the Crown, and the grounds in part annexed to Richmond Park. For several years past *Sudbrook Park*, as it is now called, has been a "hydropathic sanatorium." The house is a large and stately edifice of three storeys, with an elevated tetrastyle portico, approached by a tall double flight of steps.

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* Miss Berry's Journal and Correspondence, vol. iii., p. 444.

The grounds, though curtailed, are extensive and beautiful.

Bute House, by the village, was the seat of the Marquis of Bute, and afterwards of Lord Dudley-Coutts Stuart. It is now a "gentleman's boarding-school." The *Manor House*, formerly the residence of Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., is now the seat of Tanfield G. Headley, Esq. *Douglas House* (C. Home-Drummond-Moray, Esq.), *Montrose House* (R. Fowler, Esq.), and *Petersham House* (S. Walker, Esq.), are among the other seats.

PINNER, MIDDX., nearly 3 m. N.W. of Harrow by road, but nearer by the fields, and about 13 m. from London: the Pinner Stat. of the L. and N.W. Rly. is 1½ m. N.E. of the vill. Pop. 2332, of whom 248 were in the Commercial Travellers' Schools.

Pinner was formerly a hamlet and chapelry of Harrow, and part of the same demesne, but is now a separate parish. Though only a hamlet, it had a market, granted by Edward III. to the Abp. of Canterbury in 1336. The market has long been lost, but of the two annual fairs, granted at the same time, one survives, though shrunken to a small pleasure fair of a single day, Whit-Wednesday. Pinner stands on elevated ground, whence flows one of the feeders of the Colne. The main street is broad, clean, lined, among many modern ones, with several old half-timber houses, with overhanging upper floors and gables. On its N. side is a long, low, old country inn, an excellent specimen of its class, the Queen's Head, bearing on its front the date 1705, and no doubt a genuine relic of Queen Anne's reign. At the upper (E.) end of the street, on the highest ground, soars the weather-beaten church tower, with the bare trunk of a huge elm before it, fitting finish to a scene unusually archaic, rustic, and picturesque for its nearness to London. A charming etching of Pinner, looking towards the church, was made by George Cooke in 1828, when it was even more picturesque than now.

The *Church* (St. John the Baptist) was built in 1321, but it includes parts of an earlier building, and it has been at various times added to, altered, and modernized. It is of flint and stone, with patches of rough-cast: cruciform, with an embattled W. tower; transepts small and low, and tall tiled roofs. Though in the main of the 14th cent., the S. aisle and transepts have lancets. The tower is a good one of the usual Perp. type, with a bold angle turret on the N.W., carried well above the battlements, and a pyramidal tiled roof. The E. window of 5 lights is filled with modern painted glass. In one of the lancets are some fragments of old glass. A mural *mont.* to John Day, minister of Pinner, d. 1622, has his effigy and an insc. commencing—

> "This portraiture presents him to thy sight
> Who was a burning and a shining light."

Other monts. are to the Clitherow, Page, and Hastings families, and one to Sir Bartholomew Shower, d. 1701, of Pinner Hill, a lawyer famous in his day, and an author of repute, who, the register records, was "buried in sheep's wool only." In the chancel is a mural brass of a chrysom child, 1580.

The Abbot of Westminster was appointed Keeper of *Pinner Park* in 1383. Pinner Park, ½ m. E. of the vill., was included in the grant made by Henry VIII. to Sir Edward North (*see* HARROW); was alienated, disparked, and converted into tillage: it is now the property of St. Thomas's Hospital. *Pinner Hill* (W. A. Tooke, Esq.), 2 m. N.W., was the seat of Sir Christopher Clitherow, and afterwards of Sir Bartholomew Shower. It is a good house; the grounds are very beautiful, and command wide views. A little E. is *Pinner Wood House* (R. H. Silversides, Esq.), where Lord Lytton wrote 'Eugene Aram.' In its vicinity is a fragment of the still pleasant Pinner Wood. *Pinner Place* (Mrs. Garrard) was long the residence of Zephaniah Holwell, Governor of Bengal, and author of a narrative of the sufferings of himself and fellow-prisoners in the Black Hole, Calcutta. The *Manor House* is the seat of H. Morley, Esq.

Pinner Green is a sort of hamlet, ½ m. N. of the vill. Beyond are *Pinner Grove* and *Woodhall*. *Woodridings*, 1¼ m., by the Rly. Stat., is a growing hamlet, with some good residences and a chapel-of-ease. At *Headstone*, 1 m. E. of Pinner, was a residence of the Abps. of Canterbury (*see* HARROW); the moat still remains. *Hatch End*, by the rly., 1 m. N.E. of the vill., is a hamlet of small houses, with a landing-place for goods and coals on the rly.

Close to Pinner Rly. Stat., and the rly., are the *Commercial Travellers' Schools* founded in 1845. The building, a pleasing and commodious collegiate Gothic structure, was opened by the Prince Consort in 1855. Wings were added in 1868, rendering it capable of accommodating 300 children; and that number is now fully maintained, in the proportion of about 200 boys and 100 girls. The schools are admirably managed; the boys, who receive a superior education, leave at the age of 15.

PLAISTOW, Essex, a vill. and eccl. dist. of West Ham par., and a Stat. on the L. and Southend Rly., 1 m. E. of West Ham, 4½ m. E. of Whitechapel ch.: pop. 6699 (Plaistow St. Mary, 3448; St. Andrew, 3251). But this is exclusive of the new district in the Plaistow Marshes, Canning Town, and Victoria Docks ("London over the border"), which in 1871 had 7874 inhabitants.

The old village of Plaistow, lying loosely along North Street, the Broadway, Balaam Street, and Greengate, with roomy old houses and large gardens, tree-girt and surrounded with green though level fields, secluded, quiet, rural, was in the last and early part of the present century a favourite place of abode with sedate merchants and citizens of credit and renown. Pelleys, Morleys, Gurneys, Frys, Howards, Sturges, Hoares, Martins, Schroders, dwelt within it or on its borders. There was a Friends' Meeting House before there was a ch., and Mrs. Fry, Joseph John, and Samuel Gurney, the Howards, and the Sturges were among the regular worshippers and frequent ministrants. The Independents and other dissenters were strongly represented, and the vill. had altogether a staid and somewhat of a puritanic aspect. Apart from the requirements of the wealthier residents, the occupations of the inhabitants were mainly agricultural and pastoral.

"Upon a fertile spot of land,
Does Plaistow, thriving Plaistow stand,"

wrote an enthusiastic local bard. The raising of potatoes in the fields, and fattening sheep in the marshes, were the chief sources of profit.

"Potatoes now are Plaistow's pride,
Whole markets now are hence supplied;
Nor finer mutton can you spend
Than what our fattening marshes send." *

Entirely changed is the old village now. Unpleasant manufactures, driven from the capital, have settled down in the Marshes. The great Metropolitan Sewer, in the form of a huge grass-covered embankment, has been carried across the level, and through the vill. The construction of the sewer, the opening of the rly., and the proximity of great manufacturing establishments caused a large influx of the labouring classes. The gentry migrated. The handsome old mansions have been pulled down, suffered to go to decay, or diverted to other uses, and the grounds built over. The trees have been felled; the fields, changed into streets which lead nowhere, are left unfinished and fragmentary, and lined with mean little tenements, which, dirty, frail, and gardenless, look as though cast in a mould—and that a bad one—and warped and cracked whilst drying in the sun. The Friends' Meeting House is transformed into a School Board school; the Congregational Chapel into "The Tonic Sol-Fa Press"—with a steam-pipe puffing out all day its unmelodious key-note; and the great house in the Broadway is depressed into a "Destitute Children's Home." One compensation Plaistow has: though Mr. Gurney's stately house has disappeared, his still handsome park has been happily secured as a free public park for ever.

West Ham Park lies just outside Plaitow vill., and Plaistow people have the readiest access to it.

The *Church* of St. Mary, built in 1830, is a small brick edifice of the Gothic then in vogue. St. Andrew's, built in 1870, from the designs of Mr. J. Brooks, is another brick ch., but of an altogether different type. Large, unusually lofty, cruciform, it promises to be an imposing edifice; but left as it is incomplete, it can hardly be considered satisfactory, however much it may be in keeping with its surroundings. The new Congregational Chapel in Balaam Street is a very ecclesiastical looking building.

The old vill. has extended into the Barking Road, and spread out over the marshes, and has been met by straggling streets and houses from Hall Ville, Silver Town, Canning Town, and the Victoria Docks, manufacturing and shipping quarters, built on the marshes between the Lea and the Thames, and reaching back across the Barking Road towards Plaistow proper and West Ham. But these places hardly fall within our province, belonging rather to the outer border of London; and it will be enough to say that they have grown up within the last few years about the great docks, chemical, creosoting, artificial manure, engineering and various other works, without order and without oversight; are dirty, incomplete, unfragrant, unattractive, but in many points of view exceedingly interesting. The Victoria Docks are perhaps the finest on the Thames, and well worth visiting. They have an area of 100 acres, admit ships of the largest size, and are provided with the most perfect hydraulic and other appliances. The entrance lock is 325 ft. long, and 80 ft. wide, and has a depth on the sill of 28 ft. at high water. There are churches at Silvertown; at Nelson Street, Victoria Docks (St. Luke); and in the Barking Road (Holy Trinity); besides chapels, schools, halls, and institutes innumerable.

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* White, Eastern Counties, vol. ii., p. 299.

Aaron Hill, distinguished in his day as a dramatic writer, 'retired' to Plaistow in 1738 to cultivate poetry and his garden, and here wrote several of his pieces, including the adaptation of the tragedy of 'Merope,' the last work he lived to complete. Edmund Burke was also for awhile a resident here.

> "About this time [1759] he occasionally resided at Plaistow in Essex. A lady, then about 14 years old and residing in the neighbourhood, informs me that she perfectly remembers him there. His brother Richard, who found employment in the City, was with him frequently; and both were much noticed in the neighbourhood for agreeable and sociable qualities. Among their visitors, calculated to attract notice in the country, were several known as popular authors, and a few as men of rank." *

Luke Howard, F.R.S., lived in a house on the W. side of Balaam Street, opposite the Greyhound. The house is still standing, but has been new-fronted, and the cupola lantern removed from the roof. There he had his chemical laboratory, and there carried out the meteorological observations which resulted in his great work on 'The Climate of London,' and the determination and nomenclature of cloud-forms, universally adopted, and still in use.

PLAISTOW, Kent (*see* Bromley).

PLASHET, Essex (*see* East Ham).

PLUMSTEAD, Kent (Dom. *Plumestede*), lies immediately E. of Woolwich. The ch., at the eastern extremity of the town, is 1 m. from Woolwich, but the towns run into each other. Rly. stats.: Dartford br. of L. and S.E. Rly., Woolwich Arsenal, for W. end of vill.; Plumstead (by the ch.) for the E. Pop. 28,259; in 1851 only 8373. Inn, *Plume of Feathers.*

Plumstead High Street may be regarded as a part of Woolwich, running into Burrage Town, a new district of workmen's houses, modern cottages, and small villas. Beyond the streets is an agricultural district, a large portion being cultivated as market gardens, and the broad marshes by the Thames kept for grazing. There are chalk and sand pits, brick and tile works, and kilns where drain-pipes, garden pots, and sugar moulds are largely made. Plumstead had once a weekly market, but it belongs to a time beyond memory.

The old *Church* (St. Nicholas), situated at the edge of Plumstead Marsh, by a fine old farm-house, is a somewhat incongruous admixture of styles and periods. It comprises nave and N. aisle, in part Perp. N. transept or chapel, of E.E. date (*obs.* the lancet on the E.); with Perp. window inserted on N. chancel, and tall embattled square brick tower of early 17th century work, with imitation Gothic windows, without cusps. The tower has a peal of 6 bells. The interior is commonplace, and has no monts. of interest. The ch.-yard contains many monts. to military officers, and some whose names will probably be familiar to the visitor. A stone erected, and restored 1870 by subscription, has some lines, often quoted for their oddity, on a boy employed at the Arsenal who was killed whilst in a tree taking cherries, by the owner of the orchard:

"The hammer of Death was given to me
For eating the Cherris off the tree."

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* Prior, Life of Burke, Bohn's ed., p. 63.

But far more strange—a real curiosity of lapidary literature—are some lines on the tomb E. of the ch., of Sir Wm. Green, Baret., Chief Royal Engineer, d. 1811 :

"Efficient duty, reminiscent, grave,
Yet mild philanthropy a reign may save,
If but the mind incline, rare to deny,
Courteous, humane, to misery a sigh,
To woe and wretchedness a constant friend;
Whats this proud course, a rind, an atom, cloud,
Where shines the planet nature's voice is loud,
Soft sweep the lyre, pity her distress,
Compassions melting mood, his numbers bless,
On these perhaps our future joys depend."

Originally poet or mason "did not stand upon points," for there was not one from beginning to end of the inscription; but lately the tomb has been renewed, and the epitaph sprinkled thickly over with points with the effect of increasing the obscurity.

St. Margaret's, near the centre of the town, was constituted in 1864 the mother-church, when St. Nicholas was made an eccl. dist. It is a spacious Gothic building, erected in 1853, and comprises nave and aisles, chancel, and tall embattled W. tower. St. James's proprietary chapel is a plain building in the Burrage Road. The Royal Arsenal Chapel is in the High Street.

The manor of Plumstead was given by King Edgar to the abbot and monks of St. Augustine, Canterbury, in 960; but taken from them by Earl Godwin and given to his son Tostig. William I. gave it to Odo, Bp. of Bayeux, who, on the intercession of Abp. Lanfranc, restored one moiety to St. Augustine's monastery, and in 1074 added the other. The monks remained in undisturbed ownership till the compulsory surrender of all their possessions to Henry VIII. In 1539 Henry granted the manor to Sir Edward Boughton, whose descendant sold it in 1685 to John Michel of Richmond, Surrey. Michel, in 1736, devised the manor of Plumstead, with other estates, to Queen's College, Oxford, for the foundation of 8 fellowships and 4 scholarships (to which have since been added 4 exhibitions) at that college. The monks of St. Augustine obtained from King John extensive privileges within their Plumstead manor, which were confirmed and extended by succeeding monarchs. These included rights of court-leet and court-baron, free warren, waifs and wrecks of the river, a weekly market, and annual fair. The other manors, Burwash, Borstall, and Plumstead Upland, have no features of particular interest.

Plumstead par. includes nearly 1000 acres of marsh. The ***Plumstead Marsh*** extends from Woolwich Arsenal to Crossness, Erith Marsh being its eastern prolongation. Over this space, bounded inland by the line of low cliffs extending from Woolwich to Erith, 4½ m. long, and 1 m. to 1½ m. wide, the Thames flowed at every spring tide till kept back by an artificial embankment. As mentioned under ABBEY WOOD, the monks of Lesness Abbey who owned the E. portion of the Marsh, inned the Great Marsh at Plumstead, and a few years later the Lesser Marsh. The monks of St. Augustine, as lords of the Plumstead Marsh, no doubt contributed their share of the cost, though the monks of Lesness, as resident on the spot, would more efficiently conduct the operations. Damage frequently occurred to the river wall, and was as often repaired; but in 1527 two great breaches were effected, one at Erith and the other at Plumstead, which the engineering skill available was inadequate to remedy, and the whole Marsh, of over 2000 acres, lay under water for 36 years. At length a remarkable man, Jacob Acontius (Giacomo Aconzio), distinguished as a jurist, theologian, (his 'Stratagemata Satanæ,' Basle, 1565, was widely read, and translated into several languages,) and lastly as an engineer, who was an exile in England on account of his having abjured the Romish faith, and a pensioner of Queen Elizabeth, offered on certain conditions to repair the embankments and recover the 'drowned' land. His offer was accepted, and an Act of Parliament passed, 1563, empowering "the said Jacob Acontyus, an Italian and servant to the Queen," at his own "cost and charges, after the 10th of March, 1563, during the term of four years next following, to inne, fence and win the said grounds, or any parcel of them," and in consideration and recompense thereof, he was to have "a moiety of the lands so won for his charges." By Jan. 1565, a commission appointed for the purpose reported that 600 acres had been effectually won and embanked. Acontius did not, however, live to complete his work. In the following year he had farmed his privilege to John Baptista Castilion, perhaps on account of failing health. At any rate his name appears no more, and he is believed to have died the same year, 1566. By 1587, 1000 more acres had been recovered, but 500 acres remained under water till after 1606, when an Act was passed for their recovery. The breach of 1864 and its prompt stoppage are told under ERITH, p. 202, where also will be found an account of the 'submerged forest,' or forest-bed, underlying the Marsh, and the general geological character of the district. The Woolwich Arsenal Butt and Government practice range for testing artillery occupy the W. side of Plumstead Marsh. The Southern Outfall of the Metropolitan Main Drainage is on the E. side of Crossness, and the powder magazines at various points between Crossness and Erith. The river as it rounds the Marsh makes in its downward course the *reaches* of Galleons (1 m. 85 yards); Tripcock, or Barking, (1 m. 1235 yds.); Halfway (2 m. 290 yds.); and Erith (1 m. 770 yds.)

Plumstead Common affords some good views across the river, and formed a pleasant and healthy recreation-ground for the townspeople till the end of 1874, when it was enclosed and appropriated as a riding-school and drill-ground for the mounted troops stationed at Woolwich. The far finer *Borstall Heath* has, however, been secured as an open space for public use and enjoyment. (*See* ERITH; ABBEY WOOD.)

POLESDEN, SURREY (*see* BOOKHAM, GREAT).

PONDER'S END, MIDDX. (*see* ENFIELD).

POTTERS BAR, MIDDX., a vill. on the Great Northern Road, 3 m. N. of Barnet, and 14 m. from London: the Potters Bar Stat. of the Gt. N. Rly. is nearly 1 m. W. of the vill. Potters Bar is an eccl. dist. of South Mimms par.: pop. 1198. Inns, *White Horse; Lion; Railway Hotel.*

The vill. stretches in a desultory way for ¾ m. along the highroad. The houses are mostly small, but at the N. end are some of good size in large gardens. The *Church*, St. John, on the rt., towards the N. end, is a neat white brick Norm. building, erected in 1835, chiefly at the cost of George Byng, Esq., for many years M.P. for the county, father of the House of Commons, and lord of the adjacent domain, Wrotham Park. (*See* SOUTH MIMMS.) Several of the windows are filled with memorial painted glass; and there are *monts.* to the late Earl of Strafford, by Noble, and to Lady Agnes Byng, by Westmacott. In the vicinity are *Oakmere* (H. Kemble, Esq.); *Parkfield* (H. Parker, Esq.); *Osborne Park* (G. Gadsden, Esq.), etc. At Potters Bar, Thorpe, the great Elizabethan architect, built a house for T. Taylor, but all traces of it are gone. Potters Bar, with the hamlet of *Ganwick Corner*, lies on the N.W. margin of Enfield Chase; and when, in accordance with the Act of 1777, the Chase was enclosed, 1097 acres of it were allotted to South Mimms parish.

Bentley Heath, on the N. of Wrotham Park, is a pretty hamlet, with a semi-Norm. ch. (Trinity Chapel), built in 1866 from the designs of Mr. S. S. Teulon, at the cost of the Earl of Strafford.

PURFLEET, ESSEX, the seat of the Government gunpowder stores, a hamlet of West Thurrock, from which it is nearly 3 m. W., and a Stat. on the Southend Rly. (16½ m.): pop. 163, exclusive of the Garrison and Control Department, 323, and the *Cornwall* Reformatory Ship, 296. Inn, the *Royal Hotel.*

Purfleet stands on the Thames, by the mouth of the Mardyke, a stream which comes down from Bulphan, past Stifford, and forms at its embouchure a small creek or haven, whence the name, anc. *Pourtflete*,* from the A.-S. *port*, a harbour, and *fleot*, the mouth of a river, a place where vessels float. The Cockney tradition that the place was so called from Queen Elizabeth's exclamation, "My poor fleet," as she caught sight of her fleet destined to oppose the Armada, when on her way to review the troops before embarkation, is some centuries too modern.

The manor belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; after the Dissolution, was held by the Crown till granted by Elizabeth, in 1583, to Sir George

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* Morant, Hist. of Essex, vol. i., p. 93.

Hart; afterwards passed to the Lakes, Childs, and others; and is now held by S. C. Whitbread, Esq. Purfleet, like other places along the Thames, has suffered from inundations. The most serious recorded occurred in Dec. 1690,* when, from the giving way of the river wall, the marshy tract between Purfleet and Grays was entirely submerged, and an awkward shoal formed off the latter place.

Occupying the first high ground on the Essex shore in descending the Thames, Purfleet, with its fantastic chalk cliffs, military-looking buildings, and sentinels on guard, attracts the notice of most passengers in the passing steamers. From the shore its appearance is not less peculiar. For a long series of years the hills, which here come down to the Thames, were excavated for chalk. Many thousand tons were annually sent away, or converted into lime at the kilns, and deep, irregular, cavernous pits were formed. Walls and cliffs of strange shape were left standing in working the quarry. One of great height, capped by loam, is conspicuous. The quarries themselves have been enclosed. The bottoms are overgrown with wild underwood, shrubs, and verdure, planted with fruit trees, or laid out as gardens, and a few primitive-looking cottages and a chapel built in them. The sandy banks and higher slopes are thickly clad with oak, ash, hazel, and fir; and on the highest point of Beacon Hill is the old wooden lighthouse, or observatory, built many years ago by the Government for watching and signalling, and various experimental purposes, and now maintained chiefly for the extensive view it commands of the lower reaches of the Thames.

There is no village at Purfleet. The inhab. are all in the Government service or connected with the works, and are housed in regulation rows of brick dwellings by the river-side. The Government stores cover a large area, and are jealously walled in. There were powder magazines here in 1759, when they were reported to be in a dangerous condition, unenclosed, out of repair, and propped up by shores. An Act was in consequence passed (31 Geo. II., cap. 11) for purchasing land at Purfleet and erecting thereon a sufficient gunpowder magazine, barracks, guard-house, and other necessary buildings. The old corn-mill on the Mardyke was purchased, the requisite land acquired, and the depôt gradually brought to its present condition. The Powder Magazines, the great reserve store for gunpowder, are now capable of holding 60,000 barrels of gunpowder, and 52,000 barrels (of 100 lb. each) were in store on a recent inspection. The magazines are bomb-proof casemates, disconnected, and under the strictest and most watchful regulation and supervision. Hitherto there has been a happy immunity from accidents. The barracks, guard-house, and officers' quarters are of the usual description. For the use of the Store a fine landing-pier has been constructed, and off it may usually be seen a store-ship or two, a gunboat, or some one or other of the peculiar craft now carrying the R.N. pennant. The old man-of-war moored here is the *Cornwall*, reformatory ship, of the School Ship society. The boys are trained for sea service, and remain, on the average, 2½ years on board.

By the pier is Wingrove's *Royal Hotel*, noted for its dinners and its beds. Here may be had the key of the *Botany Bay Gardens*, formed out of a chalk pit, and much resorted to in the summer. 'The Botany,' as it is called by the natives, is worth a visit, is free from vulgar decorations, and has as its crowning point the Observatory, to which there is an easy ascent by zigzag paths, and which repays the trouble by a splendid view of the Thames—if the day be clear.

From Purfleet there is a pleasant walk to *Aveley* and *Belhus*. (*See* AVELEY.)

PURLEY, SURREY (*see* CATERHAM JUNCTION; COULSDON).

PURSER'S GREEN, MIDDX. (*see* FULHAM).

PUTNEY, SURREY, on the rt. bank of the Thames, between Barnes and Wandsworth, and directly opposite Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge (*see* FULHAM); 4½ m. from Hyde Park Corner; and a Stat. on the Windsor br. of the L. and S.W. Rly. Pop. 7492. Inns, *Star and Garter*, by the river; *Railway Hotel*, by Stat.; *Fox and Hounds*, Richmond Road; *Green Man*, on the Heath.

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* Thorpe, Reg. Roffense, p. 225.

The derivation of the name is uncertain. It occurs as *Putelei* in Dom., and Taylor thinks the *ey* commemorates "an island in the lagoon" on this part of the Thames; but, as Lysons long before pointed out, the name "in all subsequent records till the 16th century is spelt *Puttenheth* or *Pottenheth*, since which period it has obtained the name of Putney. *Stebonheath* has in the same manner been contracted to Stepney." *

Putney is included in the manor of Wimbledon. In early days the ferry was of importance; it is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as of the value of 20*s*. per annum, and it continued of importance till the building of the bridge in 1729. Harold held a fishery here, which after the Conquest fell to the Abp. of Canterbury, but "paid no rent." In 1663 the rent was the three best salmon caught during the months of March, April, and May. By a lease which expired in 1780, the rent was raised to £8 per annum. Thirty years later the fishery was still valuable: what would a Putney fisherman think of catching smelts and salmon here now, as they were caught in 1810?

> "Smelts are caught here in great abundance in the months of March and April, and are esteemed very fine. The salmon fishery is not very productive, but the fish are of a very good quality, and sell for a high price. Small flounders, shad, roach, dace, barbel, eels, and gudgeons may be reckoned also among the produce of the fisheries here. One or two sturgeons are generally taken in the course of a year; and sometimes, though rarely, a porpoise. These are claimed by the Lord Mayor, and the fishermen are obliged to deliver them as soon as taken to the water-bailiff. For a porpoise they receive a reward of 13*s*.; for sturgeons a guinea each." †

Queen Elizabeth made many visits to Putney, to the house of John Lacy, Esq., a wealthy citizen and member of the Clothworkers' Company, who lived in a large house by the river, the ancient seat of the Waldecks. Nichols says she "honoured Lacy with her company more frequently than any of her subjects." She frequently dined with him, and sometimes stayed two or three nights. Her earliest visits were in 1579, the latest Jan. 21, 1603, when she dined there on her way from Whitehall to Richmond, only two months before her death. At least 12 or 14 visits are recorded in the intermediate years.*

Putney, with Fulham (*see* FULHAM, p. 219), was on various occasions occupied by the Parliamentary forces. In 1647, when Charles I. was at Hampton Court, the Parliamentary generals fixed themselves at Putney. Fairfax had his quarters "at Mr. Wimondsold's, the high sheriff"—the house at which Mr. Lacy had so often received Queen Elizabeth: Cromwell was "at Mr. Bonhunt's," the site of which is not known; Ireton, at Mr. Campion's, a school when Lysons wrote; Fleetwood, at Mr. Martin's; and the other officers in the different mansions, of which, at that time, there seems to have been no deficiency. The generals used to hold their councils—and they had many grave matters to discuss—in the church, seated round the communion table. But they heard sermons there also. On one occasion they received in audience "one Gifthiel, a high German prophet." On another occasion

> "Sept. 18, 1647, after a sermon in Putney church, the General, many great officers, field officers, inferior officers and agitators, met in the church, debated the proposals of the Army, and altered some few things in them, and were full of the sermon, whith was preached by Mr. Peters." †

The vill. or town has little in it to attract attention. By the river-side is an irregular collection of houses, some comfortable old brick dwellings, but few of mark, boat-building sheds, boat clubs and boating houses—for this is the head-quarters of Thames boating men. It was the starting-place for the Thames regatta in its palmy days; and it is now, as every one knows, the starting-place in the Oxford and Cambridge boat race. The crews take up their abode at Putney—at the Star and Garter, or at a private house—during their preparatory trials and coaching; and Putney for the previous week, as well as on the day of the race, is, as the old watermen say, "like a fair." The ugly wooden bridge which unites Putney to Fulham, and the still uglier iron aqueduct of the Chelsea Waterworks Comp. immediately above it, from which the University boats start, are noticed under FULHAM. The High Street, the business street of the town, runs up at right angles from the river towards the Heath, a broad clean street with some good, but for the most part commonplace, houses. Beyond the railway is a constantly growing colony of villas.

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* Lysons, Environs, vol. i., p. 296; Taylor, Words and Places, pp. 280, 348.

† Lysons, Environs, 2nd ed., 1811, vol. i., p. 312. Two or three years later Faulkner (Hist. of Fulham) complains that the salmon are leaving this part of the Thames. Only one had been caught off Fulham last season (1812).

* Nichols, Progresses of Q. Elizabeth, vol. ii., p. 92; Lysons, vol. i., p. 299.

† Whitelocke, Memorials, ed. 1732, p. 270.

Putney *Church* (St. Mary) stands at the foot of the bridge. A ch. stood here at an early date, but the present structure was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1836, by Mr. Edw. Lapidge, the architect of Kingston Bridge. The ch. is spacious, well built, of pale stock-brick and stone, and Perp. in style. The massive tower, twin sister to Fulham, is of stone, 4 stages high, with angle turret and battlements: it was repaired and restored when the ch. was rebuilt. In it is a peal of 8 bells. The *int.* is spacious, light, and neatly fitted. The roof is of oak; some of the windows have painted glass. N. of the chancel is a chapel, erected originally in the early years of Henry VIII. by Nicholas West, Bp. of Ely (d. 1533), the son of a baker at Putney. *Bp. West's Chapel* stood originally on the other side of the chancel, but was removed to its present position when the ch. was rebuilt. It can hardly be regarded, therefore, as though it had remained untouched, but it was probably not materially altered, and it is interesting from the late date of its erection. It is small, of good design, and the fan tracery in the vaulting, in which are the Bp.'s arms and initials, show few signs of deterioration.* The painted glass in the E. window was presented by Abp. Longley, when Bp. of Ripon, as a memorial of his mother. There are several monts. from the old ch., but none calling for particular attention. The numerous tombs in the ch.-yard may be passed with a similar remark. John Toland, the celebrated sceptical writer of the 18th cent., spent his last years in penury in lodgings at a carpenter's in Putney; there wrote his 'Pantheisticon,' and most of his later works; died there, and was "decently buried" in the ch.-yard, March 13, 1722. A few days before he died he composed a Latin epitaph for his tomb, which has often been printed, but we failed to find this or any memorial of him in the ch.-yard.

A new ch., St. John the Evangelist, E.E. in style, was erected in 1859 on Putney Hill, from the designs of Mr. C. Lee, chiefly at the cost of Mr. J. T. Leader, late M.P. for Westminster. All Saints, on the Lower Common, is a picturesque Gothic building designed by Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., and consecrated in 1874.

The *Almshouses* of the Holy Trinity, Wandsworth Lane, were founded and endowed by Sir Abraham Dawes, in the reign of Charles II., for 6 poor unmarried men, and 6 women, but for some time only women have been admitted. A large red-brick building in Wandsworth Lane is the *Watermen's School*, for the maintenance and education of 20 boys, the sons of watermen. It was founded in 1684 by Thomas Martyn, a London merchant, who had been saved from drowning by a Putney watermen. At Melrose House, West Hill, is the *Royal Hospital for Incurables*, founded in 1854 by Dr. Andrew Reed. The building, recently extended by the addition of wings, can accommodate 200 patients, and contains about 160, whilst upwards of 300 receive pensions at their own homes.

Besides West, the magnificent Bp. of Ely, Putney boasts of two eminent natives, Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, the minister of Henry VIII., and Edward Gibbon, the historian. Thomas Cromwell was the son, as is said, of a blacksmith at Putney, and tradition used to point to the site of "an ancient cottage, called the Smith's shop, lying W. of the highway leading from Putney to the Upper Gate, and on the S. side of the highway from Richmond to Wandsworth, being the sign of the Anchor," as his birthplace.

Gibbon was born April 27, 1737, at the house of his paternal grandfather; "a spacious house," he calls it, "with gardens and lands," situate between the roads which lead to Wandsworth and Wimbledon, and in which the celebrated mystical divine and non-juror, William Law, author of the 'Serious Call to the Unconverted' lived and ruled as spiritual director. But a great deal of the sickly child's time was spent with his aunt, Mrs. Catherine Porten, at the house of his maternal grandfather close to Putney Bridge.

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* Jackson and Andrews, Illustrations of Bp. West's Chapel in the Church of Putney, 4to, 1825.

> "As far back as I can remember the house near Putney bridge and churchyard of my maternal grandfather, appears in the light of my proper and native home. It was there that I was allowed to spend the greatest part of my time, in sickness or in health, during my school vacations and my parents' residence in London, and finally after my mother's death" [1748].*

Gibbon's house was afterwards the residence of Robert Wood, Esq., M.P., distinguished as a traveller, and the author of the splendid folio 'Ruins of Palmyra, otherwise Tadmor in the Desert,' 1753, and the corresponding volume, 'The Ruins of Baalbec,' fol., 1757. Mr. Wood died at his house, Putney, Sept. 1771, and was interred in the New Cemetery, Upper Richmond Road, where a costly marble sarcophagus was erected, with an inscription, to his memory, written by Horace Walpole. James Macpherson, of Ossian fame, lived in a villa on Putney Heath, afterwards inhabited by Andrew Drummond, Esq. William Pitt, the Minister, d. 1806, at his residence, Bowling-Green House, on the brow of the Heath. The story of his dying alone, deserted by relatives, friends, and servants, is pure fiction. Pitt had taken a dislike to Nollekens, and would never sit to him for his bust; but as soon as the sculptor heard of the Minister's decease, he hurried to Putney, and succeeded in obtaining permission to take a mask of his face.

> "On Mr. Nollekens's return from Putney Common, after taking Mr. Pitt's mask, he observed to Mr. Gahagan [his assistant], pointing to it on the opposite side of the coach, 'There, I would not take 50 guineas for that mask, I can tell ye.' He would have done wrong if he had, for from this mask, and Hoppner's picture, which was lent him by Lord Mulgrave, he was enabled to produce the statue erected in the Senate House of Cambridge, for which he received 3000 guineas. . . . He also executed at least 74 busts in marble, for almost every one of which he had 120 guineas; and there were upwards of 600 casts taken at six guineas each." † A prodigious illustration of Pitt's popularity at the moment of his decease.

Henry Fuseli, R.A., the historical painter, d. April 16, 1825, at the house on the hill belonging to the Countess of Guildford, where he was on a visit. Douglas Jerrold lived at West Lodge, Lower Common, from 1845 to 1854,—the most prosperous and sunniest period of his life, says his son. It was there he wrote Mrs. Caudle. Leigh Hunt died Aug. 28, 1859, in Putney, at the house of his friend Mr. C. W. Reynell.

Putney Heath, of over 400 acres, is a pleasant breezy tract of sand, heath, and furze,—slightly broken in surface, and affording some good views in the higher parts,—joined on the one hand to the wider Wimbledon Common, and on the other opening upon Richmond Park. Like Wimbledon and neighbouring heaths, Putney was in the olden times a noted haunt of highwaymen. It was also noted for duels, some of which were remarkable. Here, in May 1652, George, 6th Lord Chandos, and Col. Henry Compton fought; Compton was killed, and 2 years afterwards (May 1654) Lord Chandos and his second, Lord Arundel, were tried and convicted of manslaughter. On a Sunday afternoon in May, 1798, a bloodless encounter took place between the Prime Minister, William Pitt, and Wm. Tierney, M.P. for Southwark. Less happy was the duel fought between two Cabinet Ministers and Secretaries of State 11 years later, near the Telegraph, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of Sept., 1809, when Lord Castlereagh shot George Canning in the thigh.

Putney Heath has been used for reviews and sham-fights, as well as for real duels. Occasionally, as would seem from an entry of Pepys', it has been used for horse-racing.

> "*May* 7*th*, 1667.—To St. James's; but there find Sir W. Coventry gone out betimes this morning, on horseback, with the King and Duke of York, to Putny Heath, to run some horses." *

But Putney Heath was perhaps most noted at one time for its Bowling-Green, for more than 60 years (1690—1750) the most famous green in the neighbourhood of London. The house had large rooms for public breakfasts and evening assemblies, and was, while the Bowling Green flourished, a fashionable place of entertainment.

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* Gibbon, Memoirs of My Life and Writings.

† J. T. Smith, Nollekens and his Times, 1828, vol. ii., pp. 44—48.

* Pepys, Diary.

"This is to give Notice that Ed. Lockett at Charing Cross hath taken the Bowling Green House on Putney Heath, where all gentlemen may be entertained." *

In 1720, Putney was described as a place "graced with large and good buildings, well inhabited by gentry; and the more for its good air and the diversions its large Heath affords. Where there is a Bowling-green, well resorted unto in the summer season." † That is all that is told about Putney, so that it is plain its Bowling Green was still its chief attraction. And Defoe, in 1722, writes of being insensibly led to "the Bowling Green of Putney, whither the citizens resort twice a week, and where I have seen pretty deep play." ‡

In 1750, Horace Walpole, in giving an account of the apprehension of James M'Lean, "the gentleman highwayman," writes:

"M'Lean had a quarrel at Putney Bowling-green two months ago with an officer whom he challenged for disputing his rank; but the captain declined till M'Laren should produce a certificate of his nobility, which he has just received." §

M'Lean was executed at Tyburn, Oct. 3, 1750. Whether his connection with the Bowling Green tended to bring it into disrepute does not appear, but it declined, and was shortly after closed. A few years ago some old inhabitants professed to remember it, but probably their recollection was more from hearsay than anything else. The Bowling Green House, a large rambling building, was converted into a private residence, and in it, as already noticed, William Pitt lived for several years, and there died. The next villa, known as Lord Bristol's, was for some time the residence of Mrs. Siddons.

The *Obelisk*, a short distance from Bowling Green House, was erected to commemorate the experiments of Mr. David Hartley (son of Dr. Hartley, author of 'Observations on Man'), who built a house here, 1776, which, by inserting plates of iron and copper between double floors, he professed to make fire-proof. The experiments were many times repeated, and were witnessed by the King and Queen, members of both Houses of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and excited very general interest. On one occasion, several members of the royal family remained in perfect security in an upper room whilst a fierce fire was raging in the room under them: and the same experiment was many times tried by other parties. The trials were pronounced successful. The House of Commons voted Mr. Hartley £2500 to defray his expenses; he received the freedom of the Goldsmiths' Company, and the City of London erected this Obelisk, the first stone of which, as the insc. on it records, was laid by the Rt. Hon. John Sawbridge, the Lord Mayor, on the anniversary of the Fire of London. Hartley's 'Fire-house' still stands; but houses continue to be burnt down. Near the Obelisk was erected, in 1796, the Admiralty Semaphore, or Telegraph, by which Castlereagh and Canning fought their celebrated duel.

The Common was once noted for its tumuli, but they have long since been emptied or levelled.

PYRGO, or PIRGO, Essex (*see* Havering-atte-Bower).

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* London Gazette for 1693, No. 2965.

† Stow, Survey of London, by Strype, fol., 1720, vol. i., p. 44.

‡ De Foe, a Journey through England, 8vo, 1722, vol. i., p. 132.

§ Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, Aug. 2, 1750, Letters, vol. ii., p. 219.

RADLETT, Herts, a hamlet and eccl. dist. of Aldenham, 3 m. N. of Elstree, on the road to St. Albans, and a Stat. on the Midland Rly. 15 m. from St. Pancras: pop. 443. Inns: *Red Lion; Railway.*

The vill. consists of a few plain cottages, an inn, and a convenient rly. stat., very prettily situated in the midst of a farming country, with uplands and park-like grounds, and abundant trees on either hand. The *Church* (Christ Church) was built in 1864 on Cobden Hill, some distance S. of the vill. and stat. It is an early Dec. building of flint and stone, with red-brick bands; cruciform, with a tower and tall octagonal stone spire at the N.E. angle. Some of the windows have memorial painted glass.

By the stat. is a pretty up-hill lane to Shenley; in the opposite direction is a pleasant walk by lane and field-path to Aldenham (a short 2 m.) The turning by the Red Lion leads, by a crooked lane on the l., to *Gill's Hill*, the scene of the murder of Mr. Wm. Weare, on the night of Friday, Oct. 24, 1823, which excited at the time almost unprecedented interest. Weare was shot by his companion Thurtell, while riding with him in a gig to Probert's house in this lane; his body was deposited in a pond behind the cottage, while the murderers divided the spoil, and afterwards dragged through a hedge into a field at a short distance from the house. Suspicion having been aroused, the body was searched for and found, and the murderers arrested. Thurtell, a noted betting-man and gambler, son of the Mayor of Norwich, was tried, convicted, and hanged at Hertford. Probert was admitted king's evidence, and set at liberty, but some time after apprehended, tried, and hanged for horse-stealing. The story of the murder was dramatized, and the actual roan horse and yellow gig in which Weare was carried were exhibited on the stage. Carlyle more than once alludes to incidents connected with the murder, and Sir Walter Scott was so fascinated by the story that he describes himself as spending a morning over a variorum edition of the trial; and more than four years after the murder, when returning from London to the North, he turned out of his way to examine the scene of the tragedy. He writes in his Diary:

> "Our elegant researches carried us out of the highroad and through a labyrinth of intricate lanes, which seem made on purpose to afford strangers the full benefit of a dark night and a drunk driver, in order to visit Gill's Hill in Hertfordshire, famous for the murder of Mr. Weare. The place has the strongest title to the description of Wordsworth—
>
> 'A merry spot, 'tis said, in days of yore,
> But something ails it now—the place is curst.'
>
> The principal part of the house is destroyed, and only the kitchen remains standing. The garden has been dismantled, though a few laurels and flowering shrubs, run wild, continue to mark the spot. The fatal pond is now only a green swamp, but so near the house that one cannot conceive how it was ever chosen as a place of temporary concealment for the murdered body. . . . The dirt of the present habitation equalled its present desolation, and a truculent looking hag, who showed us the place and received half-a-crown, looked not unlike the natural inmate of such a mansion. She hinted as much herself, saying the landlord had dismantled the place, because no respectable person would live there." *

The house hardly seems to have been so thoroughly dismantled as Scott describes. It is a common rough-cast, one-storey cottage, with a high-pitched tile roof. On the ground floor is a window on each side the door, and three windows are on the floor above. Behind is still the dirty half-drained pond, with a gaunt fir-tree by it, and on this side it might by night make a weird study for a haunted house; but as the old woman, its sole inhabitant, told Sir Walter, she had seen no ghosts and feared none, so hold its present occupants. The barn, opposite the cottage, which played its part in the story, is now ruinous. A cleft oak up the lane by it marks the place, according to the local tradition, where the body was dragged through the hedge, and near where it was found. Weare was buried in Elstree churchyard. (*See* ELSTREE.)

RAINHAM, ESSEX, on the Ingrebourn,

about a mile from its outfall in the Thames at Rainham Ferry; 5 m. E. of Barking on the road to Grays, 12½ m. from Whitechapel, and a Stat. on the L. and Southend Rly.: pop. 1122. Inns, *Phœnix*, by the stat., a comfortable house, with outlook over the Thames; *Angel; Bell.*

The vill. extends for some distance along the London road, here a crooked street lined with old-fashioned houses and occasional gardens, large coal yards and wharfs by the brook, which forms a creek navigable by lighters to the bridge, and the old church with a large old red-brick house by it, just off the main street. Rainham is the centre and port of an extensive district of market gardens, and a considerable trade is done in carrying potatoes and the like by the lighters to London and bringing back coal and manure. The neighbourhood is pleasing, the cottage gardens abound in flowers, and the walks along the uplands N. and E. afford bright glimpses of the Thames and the Kentish hills.

The *Church* (St. Helen and St. Giles, a unique conjunction) was given by Richard de Lucy, Grand Justiciar of England, 1179, to his Abbey of Lesness, and probably was built, or rebuilt, about that time. The body of the ch. is late Norm., with windows of later insertion. The low massive square tower is E.E., and has heavy buttresses and modern brick battlements. A doorway S. of the chancel has a late Norm. arch, with good chevron moulding and grotesque heads to the small caps. The chancel arch is Norm. with plain mouldings. The pier arcades have square shafts and dentil mouldings to the caps. The only noteworthy memorial is a late 15th cent. brass of a civilian and his wife, without an insc. Charles Churchill, the poet, was curate to his father, who was rector of Rainham, about 1756-58, and is said to have opened a school here, which was not successful.

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* Scott's Diary, May 28, 1828, Lockhart, Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, chap. lxxvi.

At Rainham Ferry, at the mouth of Rainham Creek, are wharves and the Three Crowns Inn. Here is the City rifle range, much used by London volunteers.

RANMORE, SURREY (*see* DORKING).

REDHILL, SURREY, a modern rly. town, and a stat. (20¾ m. from London Bridge) on the L., B., and S. C., and L. and S.E., Rlys., is within the parish, and a member of the municipal borough, of Reigate, from which town it is 1½ m. E. Pop. 9323 (eccl. dist. of St. Matthew 4582, St. John 4741). Inns, *Warwick Hotel; S.-Eastern Hotel*, etc.

When Redhill was made a first-class station of the Brighton and S.-Eastern rlys., its convenience of access, reputed healthiness, and the charm of the scenery drew to it numerous merchants and men of business who prefer living at a moderate distance from the capital. It was of course speedily markedas a quarry by the speculative builder, and on the hill-top has grown up a populous railway town of hideous brick shops and habitations, and around it a belt of ostentatious villas, comfortable looking mansions, and tasteful and ornate dwellings of many varieties, with a superabundance of builders' detached and semi-detached malformations. But the beauty of the neighbourhood has been little impaired. From the hill and heathy common there are fine views, and about the lanes still umbrageous and pleasant walks. John Linnell, our veteran landscape painter, resides here. His studio has long been the fields of Redhill and Reigate, and the scenery so familiar on his canvas is only a slightly idealized transcript of the natural landscapes of these localities. The views over the Weald, seen from any of the southern heights or slopes on an autumn evening, will at once recall many a familiar composition.

Redhill has a couple of churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a large Gothic Congregational church, three or four Baptist and various other chapels, schools, institutes; a spacious Market Hall and Assembly Rooms (a respectable Elizabethan building of rough-hewn local stone), a bank, newspaper, and the other appurtenances of advanced civilisation. The corn-market has indeed ceased to be held, but there is a monthly market for cattle. On the Common is an excellent cottage hospital. The older of the churches, St. John the Evangelist, was erected on the slope of the hill in 1843, from the designs of Mr. J. T. Knowles, and is a good and carefully finished Perp. building, with a tower and octagonal spire 120 ft. high. The nave has an open timber roof; the chancel, vaulting with fan-tracery. St. Matthew's was built in 1867, and is a spacious early Dec. building, with a lofty spire.

About ½ m. from Redhill is the *Philanthropic Society's Farm*, a school for the reformation of criminal boys, conducted on the "family organization" so successfully carried out at Mettray. The Redhill Farm was established in 1849. The farm is about 250 acres in extent, and the buildings, designed by Mr. Moffatt, are extensive, complete, and well furnished; not one large building, but five different "houses," with their connected farms, each having its complement of about 50 boys. Besides farming, the boys are taught brickmaking, smith's work, bricklaying, carpentry, shoemaking, and tailoring. The whole work of the farm is done by the boys. When they leave the school, situations are, if possible, obtained for them, if they elect to remain in England; outfit and passage if they choose to go to the colonies. The boys are healthy and look content, and the system is on all hands reported to work well. The Farm can receive 300 boys: at the census of 1871 there were 248.

At *Earlswood*, 1 m. S. of Redhill, is the *Asylum for Idiots*, an admirable institution, founded by the late Dr. Andrew Reed at Highgate in 1847. The Prince Consort laid the first stone of the buildings at Earlswood in 1853, and he formally opened them in 1855. They were much enlarged in 1870, the Prince of Wales having laid the first stone of the additional buildings June 29, 1869. In May 1875 they contained 596 inmates. The grounds, very prettily laid out, are about 80 acres in extent. The Asylum is open to visitors (it will be well to obtain an order at the office, 29, Poultry, E.C.), and any one who desires to see what may be done to ameliorate the apparently hopeless condition of the idiot and the imbecile will do well to visit the Earlswood Asylum.

REIGATE, SURREY, a municipal borough and market town, 21 m. from London by road, 23 m. by the L. and S.E. Rly.: pop. of the par. and borough, 15,916, but this includes Redhill and outlying parts, and is subdivided into Reigate Borough, 2945, and Reigate Foreign, 12,971. Inns: the *White Hart*, an excellent family hotel; *Swan*, *Grapes*, both good commercial houses.

The town is seated on the Folkestone beds of the Lower Greensand formation, near the head of the long and lovely Holmesdale, a valley bounded N. by chalk downs, S. by a steep ridge of greensand. The neighbourhood is exceedingly beautiful. The vegetation along the greensand is proverbially luxuriant; the views from the ridge are rich, varied, and extensive. What they appear to the artist, Mr. Linnell's landscapes—all inspired by this locality—sufficiently attest; of how much interest the view from the chalk down is to the geologist, Mantell has well told:—

> "The view from the summit of the chalk hills, to the N. of Reigate, is as interesting to the geologist as to the lover of the picturesque; for it presents a magnificent landscape, displaying the physical structure of the Weald, and its varied and beautiful scenery. At the foot of the downs lies the valley in which Reigate is situated; and immediately beyond the town appears the elevated ridge of Shanklin sand, which stretches towards Leith Hill on the W., and to Tilburstow Hill on the E. The forest ridge of the wealden occupies the middle region, extending westward towards Horsham, and eastward to Crowborough Hill, its greatest altitude, and thence to Hastings, having on each flank the wealds of Kent and Sussex; while in the remote distance the rounded and undulated summits of the South Downs appear stretched along the verge of the horizon."*

In the Dom. Survey both hundred and town are named *Cherchfelle*, the churchfield, probably from some ch. which stood here, though none is mentioned. The earliest known reference to it as Reygate is in 1279; later it is always so called. The form Reigate is probably derived from its position: Reigate = the ridge road, from *rigg*, a ridge or back, and *gate*, a road or passage.

The manor was granted by William Rufus, in the first year of his reign, to William Earl of Warren and Surrey, and it was held with the earldom—though not in the direct line of descent—till 1483, when it lapsed by the death of Richard Plantagenet in the Tower of London. It then reverted to the heirs of Elizabeth Mowbray, Duchess of Norfolk, one moiety going to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and his son Thomas, 14th Earl of Surrey, the other to Thomas Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, and father-in-law of Henry VII. On the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk, his lands escheated to the Crown, and his moiety of Reigate was granted by Edward VI. to William Lord Howard of Effingham. His son, Charles Earl of Nottingham, settled his half-share of Reigate as a jointure on his second wife, Margaret, who, after his decease, married for her second husband William Monson, created Baron Monson, and Viscount Castlemain in Ireland. Having thus acquired one moiety, Lord Monson purchased the other of the 4th Earl of Dorset, and thus reunited the manor. Lord Monson took part with the Parliament against Charles I., and on the Restoration was tried, stripped of his estates, and died a prisoner in the Tower. Reigate was given to James Duke of York, and held by him whilst king. Being forfeited by his abdication, it was granted in 1697, by William III., to the Lord Chancellor Somers. On his death it passed to his sisters, and on the death of the survivor, Lady Jekyll, it descended to her nephew James Cocks, then to his nephew Charles Cocks, created, 1784, Baron Somers of Evesham. From his son, created Viscount Eastnor and Earl

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* Dr. Mantell, Brayley's Surrey, vol. i., p. 147.

Somers in 1821, it came to the present owner, Charles, 3rd Earl Somers.

Reigate was of sufficient consequence to send a representative to the House of Commons in the reign of Edward I., 1297. From the reign of Edward III. it sent two members, till the Reform Act of 1832 deprived it of one. Up to this time it was a nomination borough entirely under the control of the Earl of Hardwick and Earl Somers, a Yorke and a Cocks being invariably returned. Under the new franchise the single member was a Cocks till 1857. The reformed borough had 960 electors in 1866, when a select committee of the House of Commons reported that "bribery and treating had extensively prevailed . . . at the elections in the years 1863 and 1865," as well as at previous elections, and Reigate was consequently disfranchised by the Representation Act of 1867. It had, however, been incorporated in 1863, and though no longer a parliamentary, it ranks as a municipal borough, and has a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 17 councillors. A weekly market was granted to Reigate by Edward II. in 1313: it is still held every Tuesday, and a cattle market on the first Tuesday in each month.

Lying in the main line of the Pilgrims' Way from the West to Canterbury, and at the junction probably of two or three secondary ways, Reigate was an important centre and halting-place for Canterbury Pilgrims. For their special use it had a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, and hostels no doubt for their lodging and refreshment. After the Reformation the chapel was used as a market hall and assize court, till, becoming dilapidated, it was taken down in 1708, and a new market house and town hall built on its site. The White Hart hotel, which stands opposite to it, may mark the site of the hostel frequented by pilgrims of the higher class, but tradition has fixed on the Red Cross inn at the W. end of the High Street as the representative pilgrim's hostel.

Reigate had its baronial castle and priory, but has figured little in history. In the civil war the town was held alternately by Royalists and Parliamentarians; royal and noble personages have visited or passed through it; but no stirring incident is recorded. Nor has it been made illustrious by its inhabitants. We have the names of no eminent natives. The philosophical Shaftesbury lived here, but did not, as has been said, write his Characteristics here. He retired to Reigate for a short time, when failing health was about to cause him to quit England for the last time. Two letters to Harley Earl of Oxford and Lord Godolphin are dated Reigate, March 29, and May 27, 1711; and he left England in the following July. The house he occupied was afterwards the residence of Mr. R. Barnes, a local celebrity in his day, who so improved the grounds, that Reigate folk designated it "the world in an acre." Another temporary resident in Reigate was Lord Lytton's hero, Eugene Aram, who served for a year as usher in Mr. Alchin's school in Church Street, lodged in a cottage called (for some unexplained and inexplicable reason) Upper Repentance, wore a gold-laced hat and ruffles, and was known as a "gay man."

Reigate Castle was built by one of the Earls of Warren on an elevation N. of the town, and perhaps on the site of an earlier fortress. The date of its erection is not known, but it was seized by the partizans of Prince Louis in the reign of John. When Camden wrote, Reigate Castle was "forlorn, and for age ready to fall;" and in a survey made in 1623 it was described as decayed. But five-and-twenty years later enough strength remained in it to cause the House of Commons (or Derby House) Committee to direct care to be taken of it, and that it be put "into such a condition that no use may be made of it to the endangering of the peace of the kingdom." The building was in consequence dismantled, but portions of the walls, with low flanking towers, were left at the close of the 18th cent. Nothing remains of the castle now except the strange entrance archway built by Mr. Barnes, in 1787, out of fragments of the old wall. What is called the castle court is the mound on which the keep stood, and is surrounded by a dry ditch. The habitable building stood apart from the keep, and had, besides its mural defences, an outer moat, and the natural steepness of the ground rendered more difficult by artificial means.

In the centre of the court, by a rude recent structure of "rock-work," is the entrance to the *Barons' Cave*, a series of extensive vaults, which local faith, as early as Gough's time, assumed to be the secret conference hall of the barons prior to meeting King John at Runnimede, and that here, in short, Magna Charta was elaborated.* This may be dismissed without hesitation as legendary; but the cavern may be visited: the key and candles will be brought for a small gratuity from the cottage close by. A flight of steps and a long sloping tunnel, together 240 ft. long, lead to a chamber 23 ft. long, 13 ft. wide, and 11 ft. high, called, with or without reason, the Dungeon. Left of this is a sort of gallery 150 ft. long, having a semicircular end with a seat round it, and a kind of vaulted roof, 12 ft. high. This is the Barons' Chamber, and here tradition affirms their conferences were held. Nearer to the entrance is a third and larger apartment, with a pointed roof. A closed arch in the Barons' Chamber is pointed out as the entrance to a passage that led to the town, while another passage, tradition asserts, led to the priory. The probability is that these vaults served as cellars for storing provisions, and repositories for articles of value, whilst there was most likely a sally-port from them to the outer moat, which will account for the tradition of tunnels to the town and priory. The passages may be as old as the castle, but the rock is a soft sandstone, and they may have been enlarged or extended at any time: there is nothing in their appearance to determine their date. The rude figures were, we believe, carved, or recarved, by a living local artist. Somewhat similar excavations exist in other parts of the town. The largest and most remarkable of them, to which there was entrance from the cellars of the Red Cross inn, opposite which stood the original market-house, fell-in May 9, 1860.

The Castle Grounds, several acres in extent, were till recently in a wild and neglected state. They have, however, been cleared, planted with shrubs and flowers, and formed into very pretty pleasure-grounds, and a lease of them for 999 years, presented by their owner, Lord Somers, to the town, on condition that they be kept in order and opened free. There are pleasant walks, old elms with seats under them, and from the castle mound splendid views over the town and priory, and away to Box Hill, Dorking, and the chalk downs.

Reigate *Priory* was founded by William Earl of Warren and Surrey (d. 1240), and his wife Isabel, in honour of the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, for a prior and canons of the order of St. Augustine. It seems never to have grown into greatness, and was among the first of the religious houses suppressed, 1535—those, namely, with revenues under £200 per annum—the entire income of Reigate Priory being only £77 14*s.* 11*d.* The priory estate was granted (in exchange for the rectory of Tottenham, Middx.) to Lord Effingham, who built himself a mansion on the site. Of the Priory buildings not a vestige is left. Lord Effingham's house, *The Priory*, has been so much altered and modernized as to retain little of its original aspect. The present building is a spacious and comfortable-looking mansion, and contains some fine rooms. The lofty and elaborately carved chimney-piece in the entrance hall (formerly "the great chamber") is stated alike by Manning and by Brayley to have been brought from Nonsuch Palace; but Evelyn, who saw it at Reigate nearly twenty years before the Duchess of Cleveland dismantled Nonsuch, says that it came from Bletchingly.

> "*May* 21, 1665.—I went to Rygate to visit Mrs. Carey at my Lady Peterboro's, in an antient monastery well in repaire, but the park much defac'd; the house is nobly furnish'd. The chimney piece in the greate chamber, carved in wood, was of Henry 8. and was taken from an house of his in Blechinglee. At Rygate was now the Archbishop of Armagh, the learned James Usher, whom I wente to visite." *

The priory estate had been carried by marriage from the Effingham to the Mordaunt family, and was sold by the brilliant and errant Charles Mordaunt, 3rd Earl of Peterborough, about 1680, to a wealthy citizen, Sir John Parsons, who made many costly alterations in the house, converted the great chamber into an entrance hall, and employed Verrio to embellish the chief apartments. The next owner, a Mr. Ireland, pulled down a portion of the house, and altered what was left. Early in the present century the estate was purchased by the Earl of Somers, the house remodelled, brought into its actual condition, and made the family seat. Lord Somers formed here a small but choice collection of pictures, and a large library of old books. Grote, who resided here from Dec. 1858 to March 1859, found the library a great attraction, "and many a spare hour was passed by him in exploring its treasures, perched upon the steps of the lofty ladder, candle in hand." * It is at present occupied by D. P. Blaine, Esq. The grounds are picturesque, pleasant, and richly wooded.

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* Gough's Camden's Britannia, vol. i., p. 252.

* Evelyn, Diary.

The town consists of the long High Street stretching for nearly a mile from E. to W., and a second street running from it southward, with various outlying extensions and a genteel northern suburb called Wray Park. Camden's description of it in Elizabethan days, as "carrying a greater show for largenesse than faire buildings," is still applicable. But it is a town whose appearance tells its story pretty clearly. There are old houses, inns, and shops, solid, heavy, and dark; but they are yearly becoming fewer. Of old a place of local importance, and doing a good trade, in a deliberate, dreamy way, it became in the days of Brighton's coaching glory an active coaching and posting centre, with its White Hart, the Clarendon of the Brighton road. The railway came, and not only drove off the coaches, and avoided the town, but by establishing its great junction station for the Brighton and Dover lines at Redhill, called into existence a new and rival town, which speedily outstripped the elder in size and population, and carried off no small share of its trade. For awhile Reigate was paralyzed, but at length it too got its rly. stat., though only on a subsidiary line. Trade revived; the beauty of the neighbourhood attracted men of means, and villas sprang up all around, and now the town is putting on a new aspect without altogether casting off the old, and wears a solidity of character that entitles it, as it feels, not merely to hold its head proudly, but to look down patronizingly on its *parvenu* neighbour.

The *Market House* and *Town Hall*, in which also the sessions used to be held, is a small brick building, facing the White Hart, erected in 1798, when it was decided to remove the market from the W. end of the town, where it had been previously held. The Town Hall has been practically superseded by a Gothic *Public Hall*, erected by a company in 1861. It has a large room for public meetings and assemblies, and in it sessions and county courts are held, and a mechanics' institute and museum lodged. The *Grammar School*, founded in 1675, occupies a building on the Redhill road, near the ch. Its reputation was not very high, but it greatly improved under reorganization in 1862, and it was brought under a new scheme, propounded by the Endowed Schools Commission, in 1874. The buildings were extended and improved in 1871.

The par. *Church* (St. Mary Magdalene) stands off the road at the E. end of the town. It is a large and noble-looking building, of squared clunch, and comprises nave and chancel, with aisles to both; S. porch; and a fine battlemented tower at the W. end, in which is a peal of 6 bells. The chancel has E.E. windows, but these were inserted when the ch. was 'restored' and transformed in 1845: the fabric is in the main Perp., though portions of an earlier ch. have been worked up in it. The interior is grave and imposing. The nave aisles are separated by arcades of 5 bays borne on alternate octagonal and cylindrical shafts. The nave has been heightened, received a new roof, and had low open seats substituted for the old pews. The reredos was discovered when the ch. was repaired, and like it underwent restoration. S. of the chancel are 3 sedilia. Several of the windows have painted glass. In the chancel and aisles are some remarkable 17th and 18th century *monts.;* but the most famous personage interred here, Charles Howard Earl of Effingham, the conqueror of the Armada, has no memorial. In the chancel is a mont., with effigies, of Sir Thos. Bludder of Flanchford, and wife, d. 1618; the child that lay at their feet has been removed to an absurd position in a side window. The monts. of the Elyot family were removed from the chancel in 1846—the effigies of Robert Elyot, sen., d. 1609, and of his wife, d. 1612, to the N. aisle; the kneeling figure of his daughter Katherine, d. 1623, to a niche in the S. aisle. The much-controverted mont. of Edw. Bird, Esq., "who had the misfortune to kill a waiter at a bagnio by Golden Square," and was convicted and hanged for his trouble, July 11, 1714, with his bust in full armour and flowing wig, has been relegated to the belfry. The N. aisle has a prodigious mont. of coloured marbles, with reclining effigy of Richard Ladbroke of Frenches (d. 1730), a zealous member of the Church of England, in full armour and flowing wig, and holding in his left hand a celestial crown. On either side are full-sized figures of Truth and Justice; above are angels with trumpets and palm branches; in the centre a resplendent sun; and over all the armorial bearings of the Ladbroke family. In the ch.-yard is an obelisk to Francis Maseres (d. 1824), Cursitor-Baron of the Exchequer, and author of some tracts on constitutional law and politics. *Obs.* the costly sarcophagus of Mrs. Waterlow, erected in 1874, of granite, Portland stone, marble, and bronze, with figures of angels and bassi-rilievi by Mr. J. Durham, A.R.A.

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* Mrs. Grote, Personal Life of George Grote, p. 246.

St. Mark's ch., Wray Park, is a spacious cruciform structure, with a tall tower and spire, early Dec. in style, erected in 1860. A second eccl. dist. ch., St. Luke's, South Park, was built in 1871, of the local stone, with Bath-stone dressings, in the Dec. style; and comprises nave, S. aisle, and chancel; the N. aisle and tower being left for erection at a future day. In Nutley Lane is an endowed Working Men's Ch. and Institute; and there are the usual chapels; but none of historical or architectural value.

A pleasant lane of about ½ m. leads to *Reigate Park*, of old "well-stored with timber trees and replenished with deer," but disparked and denuded of its trees in 1635, by its then owner, Lord Monson. It is now an open space of about 150 acres; short grass and broad terrace at the top, with trees and seats beneath, inviting to contemplate at leisure the prospects, which are among the most extensive in these parts, stretching away over the broad Weald to the distant South Downs, round by Leith Hill and the Gomshall Heights, to the nearer Betchworth Clump and North Downs,—the rough and broken slopes at your feet, rich in ancient thorns and shining hollies, rampant ferns and purple heath, making vigorous foregrounds to the varying landscapes.

Reigate Heath is another picturesque spot,—or was, till defaced and vulgarized by racing encroachments; and there is a charming walk from it to Betchworth, by Wonham Mill, or by Flanchford to Leigh,—but for this choose fair weather. The stranger must remember, as he explores the Weald lanes and field-paths, that he is entering on what has been pronounced (though unfairly) to be in foul weather "the dirtiest country in England." Reigate Hill, and the downs on the other side of the town, afford lovely views, endless pleasant walks, and flowers, ferns, and orchids innumerable.

Flanchford, by the Mole, on the way to Leigh, was the seat of the Bludder, Wyche, and Scawen familes: the mansion was pulled down many years ago. *Frenches*, the seat of the Ladbrokes, stood 1½ m. N.E. of the town. Few old mansions remain; but modern villas abound. Among them are *Great Doods*, on the London road (A. J. Waterlow, Esq.); *Woodhatch*, built from the designs of Mr. J. T. Knowles; *Oakfield* (Sir E. Hornby); *Rosenheim* (Sir S. Saunders).

RICHINGS, Bucks, a house and

park so called, celebrated for the better part of the 18th cent. in connection with English poets and English landscape gardening, is in Iver par., 2 m. S. of the vill., and 1 m. N. of Colnbrook.

The estate (in early books and documents it is spelled *Rickings* and *Riskings*, while Lord Bathurst almost invariably wrote *Richkings*) was purchased of the Britton family by Sir Peter Apsley, whose granddaughter carried it by marriage to Sir B. Bathurst. On his death, in 1704, Richings became the seat of his son Allan, 1st Lord Bathurst, who improved the house and park, planted the grounds anew, and collected about him the chief wits and poets of the day. Lord Bathurst's gardening became famous:

> "Who plants like Bathurst—or who builds like Boyle?"
>
> "I should be sorry to see my Lady Scudamore's [Holme Lacy in Herefordshire] till it has had the full advantage of Lord Bathurst's improvements; and then I will expect something like the waters of Riskins and the woods of Oakley [Lord Bathurst's seat by Cirencester] together, which (without flattery) would be at least as good as anything in our world."*

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* Pope to Hon. Robt. Digby, Aug. 12 (1724),

Pope was not, however, always so encomiastic on Lord Bathurst's doings at Richings:—

"In laying out a garden, the first thing to be considered is the genius of the place: thus at Riskins, for example, Lord Bathurst should have raised two or three mounts; because his situation is all a plain, and nothing can please without variety."*

"The late Lord Bathurst told me that he was the first person who ventured to deviate from straight lines, in a brook which he had widened at Riskings." †

Lord Bathurst himself writes of his grounds—

"Here I am absolute monarch of a circle of above a mile round, at least 100 acres of ground, which (to write in the style of one of your countrymen) is very populous in cattle, fish, and fowl. To enjoy this power, which I relish extremely, and regulate this dominion which I prefer to any other, has taken up my time from morning to night. There are Yahoos in the neghbourhood; but having read in history that the southern part of Britain was long defended against the Picts by a wall, I have fortified my territories all round. . . Now I think of it, as this letter is to be sent to you, it will certainly be opened; and I shall have some observations made upon it, because I am within three miles of a certain castle" [Windsor Castle]. ‡

Richings was one of the places that dwelt in Swift's memory when he was hankering to return to England, but could not make up his mind to leave Ireland:—

"I had lately an offer of an English living, which is just too short by £300 a year; and that must be made up out of the Duchess's pin-money before I consent. I want to be minister of Aimsbury, Dawley, Twickenham, Riskins, and Prebendary of Westminster; else I will not stir a step." §

Swift, Pope, Gay, Arbuthnot, Bolingbroke, Prior too, it is said, and Parnell, were frequent visitors at Richings, capped verses there, wrote inscriptions for the gardens, and helped their host with criticisms and suggestions in his favourite pursuit of improving his dominion. But as time wore on Richings became too narrow for Lord Bathurst's ambition, and he turned to Oakley as a wider field for the exercise of that talent for landscape gardening he here first displayed, and which afterwards made the woods and grounds of Oakley so celebrated. He sold Richings in 1739 to Algernon Lord Hertford, who succeeded to the title of Duke of Somerset in 1747. Lord Hertford changed the name from Richings to *Percy Lodge*, but he, and still more Lady Hertford, strove hard to maintain the poetic character of the place. Her ladyship has left an elaborate study of Richings as it was soon after she entered into possession:—

"We have just now taken a house by Colnbrook. It belonged to my Lord Bathurst, and is what Mr. Pope calls in his 'Letters' his *extravagante bergerie*. The environs perfectly answer that title, and come nearer to my idea of a scene in Arcadia than any place I ever saw. The house is old but convenient, and when you are got within the little paddock it stands in, you would think yourself a hundred miles from London, which I think a great addition to its beauty. . . . I cannot discover who were the first builders of the place. . . . On the spot where the greenhouse now stands, there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, who was certainly esteemed a tutelar saint of Windsor Forest and its purlieus: for the place we left [St. Leonard's Hill] was originally a hermitage founded in honour of him. We have no relics of the Saint, but we have an old carved bench with many remains of the wit of my Lord Bathurst's visitors, who inscribed verses upon it. Here is the writing of Addison, Pope, Prior, Congreve, Gay, and, what he esteemed no less, several fine ladies. I cannot say that the verses answered my expectations from such authors; we have, however, all resolved to follow the fashion, and to add some of our own to the collection. . . . There has been only one as yet added by the company. . . . I scarcely know whether it is worth reading or not:

By Bathurst planted, first these shades arose,
Prior and Pope have sung beneath these boughs.
Here Addison his moral theme pursued,
And social Gay has cheered the solitude." *

The paddock she describes as "laid out in the manner of a French park, interspersed with woods and lawns;" the Abbey Walk, as "composed of prodigiously high beeches that form an arch through the whole length, exactly resembling a cloister;" and "the canal,"—the "waters of Riskins" that Pope admired so much—"1200 yards long, and proportionately broad." Lady Hertford was of a literary turn, delighted to have literary men about her at Percy Lodge, and was pleased when they praised her gardens, and appreciated her poetry. She was the Cleora of Mrs. Rose, the Ensebia of Dr. Watts. Shenstone eulogized her "rectitude of heart, delicacy of sentiment,

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Letters, 4to ed., 1737, p. 196; Works, 1764, vol. v., p. 313.

* Pope: Spence's Anecdotes, ed. by Singer, p. 12; and comp. Warton, Essay on Pope, ed. 1782, vol. ii., p. 179.

† Daines Barrington, Archæologia, vol. vii.

‡ Lord Bathurst to Swift, dated Richkings, June 30, 1730.

§ Swift to Gay and the Duchess of Queensbury, August 12, 1732.

* Lady Hertford to Lady Pomfret.

and truly classic ease and elegance of style," and devoted to her an 'Ode on Rural Elegance,' in which, while celebrating her "genius graced with rank," he condemns "the reptile race, that slight her merit, but adore her place,"—that place to which,

> " Far happier, if aright I deem,
> When from gay throngs, and gilded spires,
> To where the lonely halcyons play,
> Her philosophic step retires."

And Thomson, in the opening lines of his Spring, addresses her as his Muse :

> "O Hartford, fitted or to shine in courts
> With unaffected grace, or walk the plain
> With innocence and meditation join'd
> In soft assemblage, listen to my song,
> Which thy own Season paints; when Nature all
> Is blooming and benevolent like thee."

But he did not play the courtier as well in person as in poetry. It was the practice of the Countess, says Johnson, "to invite every summer some poet into the country, to hear her verses, and assist her studies. That honour was one summer conferred on Thomson, who took more delight in carousing with Lord Hertford and his friends than assisting her ladyship's poetical operations, and therefore never received another summons." *

The Duke of Somerset died at Percy Lodge in 1750. His widow lived there almost entirely. She had been used to call it her *Bergerie*, she now termed it her Hermitage. Shd died there July 7, 1754. The estate went to her daughter Elizabeth, Countess of Northumberland, whose husband sold it, when created Duke of Northumberland, 1766, to Sir John Coghill. Coghill's widow, the Countess Dowager of Charleville, alienated it in 1786 to the Rt. Hon. John Sullivan, M.P. Shortly afterwards the house was destroyed by an accidental fire, and Mr. Sullivan built on a more elevated site the present more spacious mansion, a formal but stately building of 3 floors, with central portico, and wings—and resumed the name of Richings. A later Sullivan sold the estate to Mr. Meeking, and *Richings Park* is now the seat of C. Meeking, Esq. The grounds have been greatly altered and extended, retain few traces of Bathurst or Hertford influence, and reach nearly to Colnbrook. The entrance gates to the private road are at the E. end of that town.

RICHMOND, Surrey, one of the most beautiful and celebrated places in England, lies on the Thames, 8½ m. W. of Hyde Park Corner. It is on the L. and S.W. Rly., but it can also be reached from the Broad Street, Moorgate Street, and Ludgate Hill stats., the N. London, L. and N.W., Midland, and L., C., and D. Rlys. having access to it over a portion of the L. and S.W. line. Pop. 15,113. Inns: the *Star and Garter* on the Hill, and the *Castle* by the river, are among the most famous of English hotels; the *Queen's*, opposite the Star and Garter, is a first-class family hotel; the *Roebuck*, by the Terrace, an excellent house for a dinner; the *Talbot*, High Street, and the *Greyhound*, George Street, may also be commended.

Richmond is not mentioned in Domesday; it was probably then a waste, and included in the manor of Kingston. It first occurs as *Syenes;* afterwards as *Schenes*, *Schene*, and *Sheen*, by which name it was known till about 1500, when it was called Richmond by command of Henry VII., who before the battle of Bosworth was Earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. The name *Syenes*, *Sheen*, is assumed to be the A.-S. *Scine* (= Germ. *Schön*), splendour, beauty, and to have been applied on account of the charm of the place, or, as Leland and Camden thought, from the magnificence of the royal palace. But the name was in use before any palace existed; and in the 11th century a waste was little likely to be regarded as pleasant or beautiful.

In the reign of John, Michael Belet held Sheen by the service of being the King's butler, in succession to an ancestor to whom Henry I. had granted the manor and office. Belet left a daughter, who probably died early, as in 1230 the manor was held by her uncle, John Belet. He dying, left two daughters, between whom the manor was divided. One moiety went to John de Valletort, who married Alicia Belet; the other to Jordan Oliver, who married her sister Emma. Oliver's share was alienated to Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, and early in the reign of Edward I. purchased by Robert Burnell, Bp. of Bath and Wells. In 1293, Philip Burnell, the Bp.'s nephew, and John de Valletort, held each a moiety of the manor by the serjeanty of providing two silver cups at the King's coronation. The manor must shortly after have reverted to the Crown, as Edward I. kept house at Sheen in 1300, and the following year received the Scotch Commissioners "at his manor of Sheene upon Thames."* The manor has ever since been held by the Crown, though grants for life have been made to the wife of the sovereign or some member of the royal family; and occasionally leases of it have been granted to subjects. It is now held by the Queen. The custom of Borough English prevails: lands in the manor descending to the youngest son; or in default of sons to the youngest daughter.

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* Johnson, Life of Thomson: Lives of the Poets, vol. iii., p. 228, ed. 1821.

Edward I., as we have seen, had a house at Sheen. Edward III. is said to have rebuilt the palace; and in it, attended only by a solitary priest, he died, June 21, 1377. Richard II. resided here in the early years of his reign; and here, in 1394, his first wife, Anne of Bohemia, died; whereupon, according to Holinshed, he cursed the place where she died, and "caused it to be thrown down and defaced; whereas the former kings of this land, being weary of the city, used customarily thither to resort, as to a place of pleasure, and serving highly to their recreation." It lay neglected till the beginning of the reign of Henry V., who liking the place, rebuilt the palace, and founded "three houses of religion, fast be his place which thei clepe Schene.—on of the monkis of Chartir-hous; another clepid Celestines: thei kept Seint reule *ad literam*, as thei sey; thei are constreyned for to be recluses for evyr. The thirde is of the Seynt Bride ordir." Henry's mansion was "of curious and costly workmanship, befitting the character and condition of a king."†

Edward IV. in 1465 granted the manor to his queen, Elizabeth Woodville, for life; but Henry VII., shortly after his marriage with her daughter Elizabeth, deprived the Queen Dowager of this with her other possessions, and secluded her in the nunnery at Bermondsey, where she died shortly after. Henry was much at Sheen, where he kept great state. In 1492 he held a grand tournament, which lasted throughout May, sometimes within the palace, and "sometime without, upon the Greene without the Gate of the said mannor. In the which space a combat was holden and doone betwyxt Sir James Parkar, knt., and Hugh Vaughan, Gentleman Usher, upon controversie for the arms that Gartar gave to the sayde Hugh Vaughan: but he was there allowed by the King to beare them, and Sir James Parkyr was slain at the first course."*

Whilst Henry was staying in the palace in Dec. 1498, a fire occurred, which destroyed the greater part of the old building, and consumed much costly furniture, plate, and jewellery—the acquisition of jewels being a passion with the otherwise frugal King. The King at once gave orders for rebuilding the palace, and when in 1501 it was sufficiently advanced to be habitable, he directed that it should in future be named *Richmond*, from his former earldom. In January 1507, another fire broke out in the King's chamber, and caused great damage. His new palace nearly proved fatal to the King. In July 1507, a new gallery, in which the King had been walking with the prince his son a few minutes before, suddenly fell down, happily without injury to any one.† Philip I., King of Castile, was with his sister Margaret driven on the English coast in a storm, January 1506, and detained by Henry for three months pending negotiations for his marriage with the lady Margaret. Philip, after having visited Windsor Castle and London, was entertained with great magnificence in Richmond Palace, "where were many notable feates of armes proved both at the tylt and at the tourney and at the barriers."‡ Henry VII. died at Richmond Palace, April 21, 1509.

Henry VIII. was here in Nov. 1510, and commenced the series of splendid entertainments which formed so marked a feature of the early years of his reign.

"His Grace . . . willed to be declared to all noblemen and gentelmen, that his grace with two aides, that is to wit mayster Charles Brandon and mayster Compton, duryng two dayes would answer all commers, with spere at the tylt one day, and at turney with swordes the other. And to accomplishe this enterprice the xiii daye of November, hys grace armed at all peces with his twoo aydes entred the fielde, their bases and trappers were of clothe of golde, sette with redde roses, ingreyled with gold of brouderye. The counter parte came in freshly, appareyled every man after his devise. At these Justes the king brake more staves then any other, and therefore had the pryce. At the Turney in likewyse, the honour was his."*

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* Ordinances for Govt. of Royal Households: Account of Money paid at the Court at Sheen, 28 Edw. I., pubd. by Society of Antiquaries, p. 71. Matthew of Westminster, etc.

† Capgrave, Chronicle of England; Book of the Illustrious Henries; Elmham, Life of Henry V.

* Stow, Annals, Anno 1492.

† Brayley, Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 62, says that Prince Arthur was walking with his father in the gallery. Prince Arthur died in 1502: it must of course have been Prince Henry.

‡ Hall, Chronicle, p. 501.

Henry kept his Christmas at Richmond, and entertained a number of distinguished foreign visitors right royally. On New Year's Day the Queen gave birth to a son, "to the great gladnes of the realme;" but the young prince died at his birthplace on the 22nd of February following. Henry after this does not seem to have made Richmond a frequent residence. The emperor Charles V., on his visit to England in 1522, was lodged for a night in Richmond Palace. In the same year the King granted a lease for 30 years of the manor of Sheen, and the office for life of keeper of Richmond Park and Palace, to Massey Villard and Thomas Brampton. But the royal rights must have been reserved or the grant resumed, as when Wolsey in 1526 presented his newly-erected palace of Hampton Court to the King, Henry "of his gentle nature," as Hall relates, gave the Cardinal permission to reside at Richmond at his pleasure: and so, continues the chronicler, "he laie there at certain tymes. But when the common people, and in especiall such as had been King Henry the seventhes servauntes, sawe the Cardinal kepe house in the manor royall of Richmond, which King Henry VII. so highly esteemed, it was a marvell to here how thei grudged and said, See a Bocher's dogge lye in the Manor of Richemond!"† In July of the same year Wolsey received at Richmond the French Commissioners sent to negotiate a peace with England. The winter following there was plague with "great death" in London, and the King in consequence kept his Christmas at Eltham in such strict retirement that it was called "the still Christmas."

"But the Cardinall in this season, laye at the Manor of Richmond, and there kept open householde, to lordes, ladies, and all other that would come, with plaies and disguisyng in most royall maner: which sore greved the people, and in especial the kynges servauntes, to see hym kepe an open Court, and the kyng a secret Court."*

The manor of Richmond was in 1541 granted by Henry to his divorced wife Anne of Cleves, so long as she should reside in this country; but was resigned by her to Edward VI. in 1548.

On the 3rd of June, 1550, Edward VI. was present at the marriage, in Richmond Palace, of the Lord Lisle with Anne, daughter of the Protector Somerset, and on the following day at that of Sir Robert Dudley (later Earl of Leicester and favourite of Queen Elizabeth) with Amy, daughter of Sir John Robsart; "after which marriage," as the King records in his diary, "certain gentlemen did strive who should first take away a goose's head, which was hanged alive between two cross posts." Later in the year the King came here on account of the outbreak of the sweating sickness in London:

"*July* 13.—Came this day to Richmond, where I lay with a great band of gentlemen—at least 400, as it was by divers esteemed."

Queen Mary and Philip of Spain stayed here shortly after their marriage, and the Queen was here several times subsequently. The Princess Elizabeth was detained here in the interval between her release from the Tower and her removal to Woodstock. When Queen, she was often at Richmond, leading here, as would seem, a life of less state than in most of her other palaces; and even in her later years, as one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber at Richmond writes, "I assure you, six or seven gallyards of a mornynge, besydes musycke and syngynge, is her ordinary exercyse."† Here, six years later, Anthony Rudd, Bp. of St. David's, greatly offended the Queen by preaching before her a sermon on the infirmities of age, and in it reminding her that "age had furrowed her face and besprinkled her hair with its meal." Here, according to a local tradition, in a small room, still remaining, over the entrance gateway, the Countess of Nottingham on her death-bed confessed to the Queen that she had kept back the ring which the Earl of Essex sent to her after he had been condemned to death. Whether the incident really occurred or not, it is at least certain it did not occur here, as the Countess died at Arundel House, London. It was at Richmond Palace that Elizabeth herself died, March 24, 1602; and another version of the former tradition assigns the room over the gateway as that in which she died: it is hardly necessary to say that the site and a glance at the dimensions of the room are enough to refute the tradition.

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* Hall, Chronicle, p. 516.

† *Ibid.*, p. 703.

* Hall, p. 707.

† John Stanhope to Lord Talbot, Dec. 22, 1589, Lodge's Illustrations of History, vol. ii., p. 411.

James I., in 1610, settled Richmond on his son Prince Henry, who spent large sums in repairing and embellishing the palace, employing Solomon de Caus as his architect.* The prince "kept house" at Richmond in 1612. On his death the grant was transferred to his brother, who as Charles I. settled the manor on his wife, Henrietta Maria, as her dower. Charles made the palace an occasional residence, formed in it a collection of pictures, and is said to have contemplated rebuilding it. In 1636 a masque was performed before the King and Queen by Lord Buckhurst and Edward Sackville. The young prince, afterwards Charles II., was educated at Richmond Palace, under Bp. Duppa. In 1647 the Parliament directed the palace to be made ready for the reception of the King. Charles refused to go there; but he went to Richmond in the August of that year to hunt in the new park, along with the Prince Elector, the Duke of York, and his attendant lords. Two years later a survey was made of Richmond Palace, by order of the House of Commons, when the materials were valued at £10,782. The palace was sold to Thomas Rookesby and others, and was afterwards purchased by Sir Gregory Norton, one of the King's judges, who probably resided in it, as on his death, in May 1652, he was buried at Richmond.

After the return of Charles II., the palace appears to have been dismantled. Several boat-loads of "rich and curious effigies, formerly belonging to Charles I., but since alienated," were taken from Richmond to Whitehall in 1660; and Fuller, writing about the same time of Richmond Palace, says it is "a building much beholden to Mr. Speed's representing it in his map of this county: otherwise (being now plucked down) the form and fashion thereof had for the future been forgotten."* But though dismantled and perhaps in part plucked down, portions of it were left in a sufficiently perfect state for occupation.

> "22*d July*, 1663.—In discourse of the ladies at Court, Captain Ferrers tells me that my Lady Castlemaine is now as great again as ever she was; and that her going away was only a fit of her own upon some slighting words of the King, so that she called for her coach at a quarter of an hour's warning, and went to *Richmond;* and the King the next morning, under pretence of going a-hunting, went to see her and make friends, and never was a-hunting at all. After which she came back to Court, and commands the King as much as ever, and hath and doth what she will." †

The Queen Dowager used the palace as an occasional residence till 1665. In 1666 Edward Villiers was appointed keeper of the manor and palace. In the reign of James II. it was held by the Crown, and the house was used for the nursery of the prince, afterwards known as the Pretender. The Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne is said to have applied unsuccessfully to William III. for the use of Richmond Palace, to which she was attached from having lived in it in her childhood. Strype, in 1720, speaks of the palace as "now decayed and parcelled out in tenements." Several houses had in fact been erected on the site under leases from the Crown, little except the offices of the old building being at this time left.

George II. granted Richmond to his consort Queen Caroline, "as he had done," writes Lord Hervey, "several sets of houses, which he used as much as she, that her Majesty having the nominal property of them, might be at the expense of keeping them." ‡

In 1770, the manor, the palace and park excepted, was granted to Charlotte, consort of George III.

Richmond Palace stood just outside the town, N.W. of Hill Street, between the Green and the Thames. A view of the principal or river front engraved in the 'Monumenta Vetusta' of the Society of

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* The Accounts of the Expenses are printed in vol. xvii. of the Archæologia.

* Exact Account, June 8—15, 1660, quoted by Lysons; Fuller, Worthies of England, Surrey, vol. iii., p. 202.

† Pepys, Diary.

‡ Lord Hervey, Memoirs, vol. ii., p. 39.

Antiquaries, from a picture belonging to Lord Cardigan, shows it to have been a large and magnificent building of three floors, with numerous bays and turrets, rising well above the main structure, and crowned with bulbous cupolas, of which thirteen are shown in the view. The Parliamentary Survey describes it as

"All that capital messuage, palace, or Court-house, commonly called *Richmond Court*, consisting of one large and fair structure of free-stone of two storeys high, covered with lead . . . and battayled, and hath upon it 14 turrets, all covered with lead, standing a convenient height above the said leads; which turrets very much adorn and set forth the fabric of the whole structure, and are a very graceful ornament unto the whole house, being perspicuous to the country round about." On the first floor was the Great Hall, a "fayr and large room 100 ft. in length and 40 in breadth," with "a screen in the lower end therof, over which is a little gallery, and a fayr foot-pace (dais) in the higher end thereof; the pavement is a square tile, and it is very well lighted and seeled, and adorned with eleven statues in the sides thereof; in the midst a brick hearth for a charcoal fire, having a large lanthorn in the roof of the hall fitted for that purpose, turreted and covered with lead."

At the N. end of the Great Hall was a turret, "which, together with the lanthorn in the middle thereof, are a special ornament unto that building."

The rest of the building is described with equal minuteness. There are the Great Buttery, the Buttery Chamber, the Silver Scullery, the Saucery, and the like on the ground floor. The Privy Lodgings consist of "a very large free-stone building, of curious workmanship, 3 storeys high," with 12 rooms on every storey, including the Robe Rooms, 4 rooms belonging to the Master of the Horse, 3 to the Groom of the Stole; the Lobby, Guard Chamber, Presence Chamber, Privy Closet, Privy Chamber, bed-chambers, pages rooms, and the like. In the midst is a paved court "of 24 ft. broad and 40 ft. long, which renders all the rooms thereof, that lye inwards, to be very light and pleasant." A "round structure of free-stone, called the Canted Tower, 4 storeys high . . . is a chief ornament unto the whole fabrick of Richmond Court." A fair and large structure 3 storeys high, "called the Chapel Building," contains on the third storey a "fayr and large room, 90 ft. long and 30 ft. broad, used for a chapel. This room is very well fitted with all things useful for a chapel; as fair lights, handsome cathedral seats and pewes, a rèmovable pulpit, and a fayr case of carved work for a payr of organs." Other "piles of buildings or structures of stone,"—the Queen's Closet, the Prince's Closet, the Passage Buildings, and "one other structure of stone two storeys high, called the Middle Gate,"—with the Great Hall and Chapel Buildings, surround "a fayr court, paved with free-stone, 67 ft. long and 66 ft. broad, in which court stands one very large fountain of lead."

Beyond these State or Great Hall Buildings was another block, the Wardrobe Offices, of "three fayr ranges of buildings," two storeys high and embattled, lying round a great paved court 198 ft. long and 180 wide, and containing many convenient rooms appropriated to the higher court officials and court offices. Adjoining this, and lying along the N. side of the Privy Garden and facing Richmond Green, was another range of brick buildings, embattled and "adorned with divers pinnacles," and containing the Tennis Court, together with divers choice rooms both below stairs and above. From this again extended the whole S.E. side of the privy garden, a close or privy gallery, 200 yards in length, partly of brick and partly of wood, open below stairs, and closed and floored with plaster of Paris above, "very pleasant and useful to the whole house." Outside the gallery was a building "called the Fryars," no doubt the Priory of Observant Friars founded here by Henry VII.: it was at this time degraded to "a chandler's shop." Beyond were kitchens, flesh, fish, and pastry larders, and all other offices, "part of brick and part of wood tyled," standing "about a little court near adjoining to the riverside." About another small court are the Poultry-house, Woodyard-lodging, Ale-butteries, an Aumery-room, Scalding-room, etc. Then farther away, and partly by the river and partly on Richmond Green, are the Plummery, Armory, Offices of the Clerk of the Works, and a great many more.

In all, Richmond Palace covered an area of very nearly 10½ acres. It was earlier, it will be remembered, than the oldest part of Hampton Court; but an examination of Wolsey's building would render clear the general plan of Richmond Palace. Little is left of the building now. On the W. side of the Green is the entrance gateway of the Wardrobe Court (now called *Old Palace Yard*), a rude stone building, above the arch of which is an escutcheon with the arms and supporters of Henry VII., defaced, and the red dragon of Cadwallader and white greyhound of the house of York, scarcely decipherable. Within the gateway is a building of red brick and stone dressings, having a turret and battlements, now used as a dwelling. All else has long been razed, and the site for the most part covered with residences, some towards the river, villas of considerable size, and by the Green, the old-fashioned rows known as Maid of Honour Row and Old Palace Terrace.

The *Green* was an important appendage to the palace. On it, as we have seen, the tournaments and royal festivities were held. The Paliamentary Commissioners described it as containing "20 acres more or less . . . well turfed, level, and a special ornament to the place." It had "113 elm trees, 48 whereof stand altogether on the W. side, and include in them a very handsome walk." This was the High Walk of recent times; the elms have sadly diminished in number, but of late fresh trees have been planted. Richmond Green was a favourite resort in Richmond's fashionable season, a century and a quarter ago.

> "To-day, as I passed over Richmond Green, I saw Lord Bath, Lord Lonsdale, and half a dozen more of the White's Club sauntering at the door of a house they have taken there, and come to every Saturday and Sunday to play at whist. You will naturally ask why they cannot play at whist in London on these two days as well as on the other five; indeed I can't tell you, except that it is so established a fashion to go out of town at the end of the week, that people do go, though it be only into another town. It made me smile to see Lord Bath sitting there, like a citizen that has left off trade!"*

A park had been attached to the palace from the earliest mention of a royal dwelling at Richmond. This was the present *Old Park*, or *Little Park*, so called to distinguish it from the New or Great Park (*the* Richmond Park of our day) on the opposite side of the town. The Old Park extends northwards from the palace and the Green towards Kew, with the Thames as its western boundary. In the Parliamentary Survey it is described as impaled, and "contayning upon admeasurement, 349 acres, 1 rood, and 10 perches of land." A recent official return makes it 357·2 acres. Wolsey in his fallen state, when broken in health he petitioned to be allowed to remove to a healthier site than Esher, was commanded to repair to the *Lodge* in Richmond Old Park, where he remained from "shortly after Christmas until it was Lent with a privy number of servants, because of the smallness of the house." When Lent came round he removed to a lodging built by Dean Colet in the neighbouring priory of West Sheen, where he spent the season "in godly contemplation." †

A lease of this Lodge was granted by William III. in 1694 to John Latton. In 1704 Queen Anne granted a lease of it for 99 years to James Duke of Ormond, who pulled it down, and built a larger lodge on the site, which he made his residence; and where, as Lord Stanhope has recorded, after the death of Anne he collected the Jacobites about him, "held a sort of Opposition Court," and "by the magnificence of his mode of living, and the public levees which he held, seemed to be arrogantly vying with Royalty itself." * A few months later he was impeached by the House of Commons, when he lost heart, gave up all his mighty projects, and escaped as quickly as he could from Richmond Lodge to France, where he spent the remainder of his days. The lease of the Duke's house was sold by auction, June 10, 1719, before the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, and bought by the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II.) for £6000. The Prince made the lodge his summer residence, and frequently stayed in it after he ascended the throne.

> "The late Duke of Ormond in Queen Anne's reign was ranger and keeper of Richmond Park, and his Lodge a perfect Trianon; but since his forfeiture it hath been sold to the Prince of Wales, who makes his summer residence here. It does not appear with the grandeur of a Royal Palace, but it is very neat and pretty. There is a fine avenue that runs from the front of the house to the town of Richmond at half a mile distance one way, and from the other front to the river side, both enclosed with balustrades of iron." †

Caroline, wife of George II., was greatly attached to Richmond. The Lodge was her favourite abode, and the park and the gardens occupied no small share of her care. She employed Bridgman to lay out the gardens on a larger scale, and to embellish them with more costly buildings than had been previously seen in England. The works excited much admiration, and were duly praised by loyal bards, and mocked by the wits in opposition. Chief among the rarities were the Hermitage, Merlin's Cave, the Grotto, the Dairy, and a Menagerie. Her Hermitage the Queen placed in the midst of a solemn grove, adorned the exterior with a ruined pediment, turret and bell, and the interior with busts of Newton, Locke, Woolaston, and Clerke, with Robert Boyle as the presiding genius, his head encircled with a halo of gilded rays. Merlin's Cave was more elaborate. It was a "Gothic building," roofed with thatch, and placed in a "labyrinth full of intricate mazes." The interior was circular; four wooden pillars supported the roof; in recesses were wax models by Mrs. Salmon, of Fleet Street (the Mdme. Tussaud of that day), of Merlin and his secretary, the Queen of Henry VII., Minerva, Queen Elizabeth and her nurse, the Queen of the Amazons, and other equally veracious effigies. At opposite ends of the room were collections of books, and Stephen Duck, the thresher poet, was constituted keeper and librarian.

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* Horace Walpole to Sir H. Mann, June 4, 1749; Letters, vol. ii., p. 164.

† Cavendish, Life of Wolsey, vol. i., p. 237.

* Earl Stanhope, Hist. of England, chap. iv., vol. i., p. 122.

† De Foe, A Journey through England, 8vo, 1722, vol. i., p. 68; King's Anecdotes, p. 7.

> "Lord! how we strut through Merlin's Cave, to see
> No poets there, but, Stephen, you and me."[*]

> "How shall we fill a library with wit,
> When Merlin's Cave is half unfurnished yet."[†]

> "Lewis the living learned fed,
> And rais'd the scientific head:
> Our frugal Queen to save her meat,
> Exalts the heads that cannot eat."[‡]

> "Whilst Lord Hervey was going on with a particular detail and encomium on these gates, [to Henry VII.'s Chapel] the Queen asking many questions about them, and seeming extremely pleased with the description—the King stopped the conversation by saying, 'My Lord, you are always putting some of these fine things in the Queen's head, and then I am to be plagued with a thousand plans and workmen.' Then turning to the Queen, he said, 'I suppose I shall see a pair of these gates to *Merlin's Cave* to complete your nonsense there.' The Queen smiled and said Merlin's Cave was complete already; and Lord Hervey, to remove the King's fears of his expense, said that it was a sort of work that if his Majesty would give all the money in his exchequer he could not have now. '*Apropos*,' said the Queen, 'I hear the Craftsman has abused Merlin's Cave.' 'I am very glad of it,' interrupted the King, 'you deserve to be abused for such childish silly stuff, and it is the first time I ever knew the scoundrel in the right.'"[§]

In the early part of his reign George III. lived in Richmond Lodge, and in 1760 settled it on Queen Charlotte in case of her surviving him. George III. is said to have hated his grandmother, and he certainly showed little sympathy with her favourite works in the Old Park. By his command Capability Brown swept away all Queen Caroline's buildings, destroyed the Terrace she had constructed along the river—the finest it was said in Europe,—broke the avenues, and uprooted the trimmed hedges, so that not a trace now remains of any of her doings.

> "See untutor'd Brown
> Destroys those wonders that were once thy own.
> Lo! from his melon ground the peasant slave
> Has rudely rush'd and level'd Merlin's Cave,
> Knock'd down the waxen Wizard, seized his wand,
> Transform'd to lawns what once was fairy land;
> And marr'd, with impious hand, each sweet design
> Of Stephen Duck and good Queen Caroline."[*]

George III. converted the park into a grazing farm, built a model farm-house at the Green end, destroyed the road which separated the park from the pleasure grounds of Kew, and laid the two together. (*See* KEW GARDENS.) About 1760 he pulled down Richmond Lodge, with a view to the erection of a palace on the site; but though the plans were prepared, and the foundations laid, the building was carried no farther.

Richmond Lodge stood not far from the *Observatory*, erected for George III., in 1768, by Sir Wm. Chambers, and now appropriated to the British Association for carrying on regular Meteorological observations and investigations, as noticed under KEW GARDENS. A few years after the destruction of Richmond Lodge, the hamlet of *West Sheen*, which stood about ¼ m. N.W. of Richmond Palace, with what remained of West Sheen Priory, was removed, and the ground added to the park. (*See* SHEEN, WEST.)

Richmond Park.—The *New Park*, as what is now known as Richmond Park was called in order to distinguish it from the already existing park attached to the palace, was formed by Charles I. in the early years of his reign, out of what was for the most part waste and wood land, on the S.E. of the town and hill. The King, who as Clarendon explains, "was excessively affected to hunting and the sports of the field, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton Court, where he had large wastes of his own and great parcels of wood, which made it very fit for the use he designed it to." Intermingled with these wastes were however many houses and farms whose owners and tenants "obstinately refused" to part with them, and as the King was bent on obtaining them, and went on building the wall before they had consented to part with the land, "it made a great noise." Laud, then Bp. of London and Lord Treasurer, and Lord Cottington, the Chancellor, endeavoured to divert the King from his purpose, the former because by these measures the King's honour and justice were so much called in question; the latter "because the purchase of the land and the making a brick-wall about so large a parcel of ground (for it is near ten miles about) would cost a greater sum of money than they could easily provide, or than they thought ought to be sacrificed for such an occasion." * The King had his way; the wall was completed, and the Earl of Portland appointed first keeper of the New Park in 1637. In 1649 the House of Commons resolved that the New Park at Richmond should be given in perpetuity to the City of London, to be preserved as a park and so remain, as an ornament to the City, and a mark of the favour of Parliament. Later there was a proposal to exchange Richmond for Greenwich Park, but it was not carried out, and at the Restoration of Charles II. the Corporation hastened to return the park to His Majesty, with the assurance that they had always held it for him as trustees. Charles made Sir Daniel Harvey ranger. Anne, on ascending the throne, gave the post to the Earl of Rochester for three lives. After his death, George I. purchased the grant, and appointed Lord Walpole nominally, but actually his father the Minister, to the rangership.

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[*] Pope, Imit. of Horace, Book ii., Ep. 2.

[†] *Ibid.*, Book ii., Ep. 1.

[‡] Swift, On Queen Caroline's Hermitage. Earlier, when George II. became king, Swift had written, in a very different strain, 'A Pastoral Dialogue between Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill,' to be "carried to Court and read to the K. and Q.," though he soon after gave vent to his satirical temper in 'A Scribbling Epigram on Stephen Duck the Thresher and favourite Poet,' in which the Queen and the poet were alike rudely handled.

[§] Lord Hervey, Memoirs, vol. ii., p. 49.

[*] Mason, Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers.

"The Park had run to great decay under the Hydes, nor was there any mansion, better than the common lodges of the keepers. The King ordered a stone lodge, designed by Henry, Earl of Pembroke, to be erected for himself, but merely as a banqueting-house, with a large eating-room, kitchen, and necessary offices, where he might dine after his sport. Sir Robert began another of brick for himself and the under-ranger, which, by degrees, he much enlarged; usually retiring thither from business, or rather, as he said himself, to do more business than he could in town, on Saturdays and Sundays. On that edifice, on the thatched house, and other improvements, he laid out £14,000 of his own money. In the mean time he hired a small house for himself on the Hill without the Park; and in that small tenement the King did him the honour of dining with him more than once after shooting. His Majesty, fond of private joviality, was pleased with punch after dinner and indulged in it freely." *

"During the last years of the late King's life, he took extremely to New Park, and loved to shoot there, and dined with my father and a private party and a good deal of punch. The Duchess of Kendal, who hated Sir Robert and favoured Bolingbroke, and was jealous for herself, grew uneasy at these parties and used to put one or two of the Germans upon the King to prevent his drinking (very odd preventives!)—however they obeyed orders so well, that one day the King flew into a great passion and reprimanded them in his own language with extreme warmth; and when he went to Hanover ordered my father to have the New Lodge in the park finished against his return." †

On the death of the 2nd Earl of Orford in 1751, the Princess Amelia was appointed ranger, and soon contrived to arouse general dissatisfaction and opposition by arbitrarily closing the park-gates against all but the few to whom she granted tickets. The inhabitants petitioned and remonstrated in vain, when a Mr. John Lewis, a brewer of Richmond, formally claimed admittance, and on refusal appealed to the law. In the first suit as to the passage of carriages, the Princess was successful; but in a second action, tried before Sir Michael Foster in April 1758, judgment was given fully establishing the right of ingress to the park, and of footway through it; and in a subsequent session, the Princess having evaded compliance with the judgment, the judge issued peremptory orders for the erection of step-ladders, and directed Mr. Lewis to see that they were "so constructed that not only children and old men, but old women too may get up!" The Princess was so incensed at the decision that according to Walpole "she abandoned the park." Lewis was regarded as the village Hampden, acquired unbounded popularity, and his portrait, with an inscription beneath it, setting forth that by his "steady perseverance . . . the right to a free passage through Richmond Park was recovered and established," was an ordinary ornament in Richmond dwellings, and may still be occasionally seen. Lewis in his last years became

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* Clarendon, Hist. of the Great Rebellion, vol. i., p. 100.

* Horace Walpole, Reminiscences, p. xcvi.

† Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, Dec. 1, 1754.

reduced in circumstances, and was maintained by the proceeds of a subscription of the inhabitants of Richmond. Feeling her unpopularity, the Princess willingly accepted the offer of George III. shortly after his accession to purchase the rangership, in order to bestow it, 1761, on the Earl of Bute, who retained the office and resided in the White Lodge till his death in 1792. The King then took the rangership into his own keeping, appointing the Countess of Mansfield deputy ranger.

When Addington, afterwards Viscount Sidmouth, accepted the premiership on the resignation of Pitt, in 1801, the King gave him the White Lodge as a residence. The King lived at this time in the Queen's Lodge at Kew, and he marked the interest he took in Addington by adding 5 acres to the private grounds, and riding over almost daily that he might himself superintend the repairs and alterations, and direct the laying out of the grounds. Mr. Jesse says that the King with his own hands marked out a space of about 60 acres for enclosure, but the more prudent minister begged to have the smaller quantity.* Lord Sidmouth occupied the White Lodge (or *Villa Medici*, as Canning named it in allusion to Addington's cognomen of The Doctor) for 43 years.

Before his marriage, the White Lodge was a residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It is now occupied by the Duke of Teck and Princess Mary. The White Lodge stands at the end of the Queen's Avenue, which faces you on entering the Park from Richmond Hill, and a short distance E. of the smaller of the two Pen Ponds. The old Lodge, built by Walpole, stood a little way S. of White Lodge: it was taken down in 1841. Two fine old oaks, which stood on the lawn before it, mark the site.

Pembroke Lodge, originally *Hill Lodge*—it derived its present name from having been for many years the residence of the Countess of Pembroke—stands at the end of the New Terrace on the rt. after entering the park from the hill. After the death of the Countess, Pembroke Lodge became the residence of the Earl and Countess of Errol. Since 1847 it has been the summer residence of Earl Russell. The house is plain and unassuming; the site charming; the grounds, though confined, are very beautiful, and command the best views in the park.

> "Richmond Park is very large and encompassed with a brick wall. In the middle of this park is a little artificial hill, called *King Henry's Mount;* from whence one hath a full prospect of six counties, with the City of London at nine miles distance, and Windsor Castle at fourteen." *

King Henry's Mount is within the grounds of Pembroke Lodge, far from the middle of the park, and now too much encompassed with trees to allow of anything like the range of view De Foe mentions. The local tradition respecting the origin of the name is that Henry VIII. stood on this mound to watch the ascent of a rocket which was to announce to him the execution of Anne Boleyn! The mound now known as *Oliver's Mount*, from a tradition that the Protector had a camp there, commands a much better view Londonwards than King Henry's Mount. From it St. Paul's, the Houses of Parliament, and the sister hills of Highgate, Hampstead, and Harrow are still visible. Windsor Castle, which used to be seen, is shut out by recent plantations. Some labourers digging gravel by this mound, in Dec. 1834, found the skeletons of three persons laid side by side, about three feet from the surface.†

Thatched Lodge, at the S.W. end of the park, near Kingston Gate, formerly in the occupation of Sir Charles Stuart, K.B., and afterwards of Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, is now the residence of Lady Bowater. At the opposite edge of the park is *Sheen Lodge*, since 1852 the residence of Richard Owen, the eminent anatomist and paleontologist. The garden is noted for possessing some rare foreign trees; the pond in front is well stored with carp. The *Farm House* was for many years the residence of Edward Jesse, when Deputy Surveyor of the Parks, who has given many interesting particulars respecting the natural history of Richmond Park in his pleasant 'Gleanings in Natural History.'

The Park has an area of 2015·5 acres, according to a recent Ordnance Survey estimate, but 2253 according to the old Department return, and is, next to Windsor, the largest round London. It far exceeds in extent the combined areas of Hyde Park, St. James's Park, the Green Park, Kensington Gardens, Regent's Park, Greenwich Park, Battersea Park, Southwark Park, Victoria Park, and Finsbury Park, and is about equal if the new West Ham Park be added to them. Plantations skirt the park on all sides but the E. The substratum of the park is London clay, with deep hollows filled with drift gravel, the flint pebbles in some of these deposits being broken and the edges slightly rounded, in the others whole and smooth. The surface of the park is varied; it is traversed in all directions by footpaths, and wide views are obtained from several places. The old timber is chiefly oak, past its prime, but many of the trees are large, still vigorous, and remarkably picturesque. There are many fine horse-chesnuts, maples (and on both these Mr. Jesse has here seen the mistletoe growing), firs, and by Petersham the cedars once the glory of Petersham Lodge. Hawthorns abound, old, contorted, but exuberant in bloom. The newer plantations, now rapidly maturing, are chiefly of oak, elm, chesnut, beech, poplar, fir, and red and white hawthorns. Along its western side, all the way from the Petersham slopes to Kingston Gate, the park has something of a forest aspect, and there is some fresh, rough forest scenery on the opposite side by Sheen Gate; whilst not less picturesque scenery of another kind is found by the ferny dells and open heathy tracts towards Wimbledon.

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* Memoirs of George III., vol. iii., p. 283; Pellew, Life of Viscount Sidmouth, vol. i., p. 408.

* De Foe, A Journey through England, 1722, vol. i., p. 68.

† Brayley, Hist of Surrey, vol. iii., p. 73.

In the centre of the park are two large sheets of water, the *Pen Ponds*, nearly 18 acres in area, formed from gravel pits by the Princess Amelia, in the reign of George II. They are a great addition to the scenery, and attract many aquatic birds: at times, as Mr. Jesse tells, some fifty or sixty herons assemble, but they never remain long. Great quantities of eels inhabit the ponds, and have their annual migrations.

> "An amazing number of eels are bred in the two large ponds in Richmond Park, which is sufficiently evident from the very great quantity of young ones which migrate from these ponds every year. The late respectable head-keeper of that park assured me that, at nearly the same day in the month of May, vast numbers of young eels, about two inches in length, contrive to get through the pen-stock of the upper pond, and then through the channel leading into the lower pond; and thence through another pen-stock into a water-course falling into the river Thames. They migrate in one connected shoal, and in such prodigious numbers that no guess can be given as to their probable amount." [*]

About 1450 fallow and 50 red deer are kept in Richmond Park. The park is well drained, the food and cover abundant, and the venison has the reputation of being the best from any of the royal parks. Sixty bucks are shot annually.

The entrance gates of Richmond Park are on *Richmond Hill*, whence is obtained that "goodly prospect" which, since Thomson described it, now very nearly a century and a half ago,[†] has been the most famous and the most visited in England. Thomson's verses and Turner's painting remain the truest representations of the "glorious view, calmly magnificent," but since Thomson wrote "the boundless landskip" has been limited in range by the erection of houses, and many of the objects and places mentioned by him have been concealed by the growth of trees, or effaced by the hand of time. But the view has rather gained than lost in loveliness. From contemporary, or nearly contemporary prints—Sayer's, Heckel's, Vandergucht's, Farington's, and other engravings, and Sir Joshua's famous view from the window of his house on the hill, are lying before us—it is evident that the plain is now much more thickly wooded, and that the view, with the broad river winding placidly amid the masses of verdure, has in consequence acquired increased richness and grandeur. The view is best studied from the *Terrace*, where it can be contemplated at leisure beneath the shade of the spreading elms, or from the open ground by the Star and Garter.

The view extends, W. and S.W., from the broken declivity of the *Hill*, and the trees at its foot as a foreground, up the wide valley of the Thames,—a thickly wooded tract relieved by open meadows and gentle undulations, the eye resting always on the tranquil surface of the river, with its eyots, skiffs, and swans,—to the beech-clad hills of Buckinghamshire, the Surrey heaths and downs, and the Berkshire heights, over which, dimly visible through a veil of purple haze, "majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow." Ham House, with the elm groves and avenues of Ham Walks on one side of the river, and on the other the dark massive forms of Hampton Court and the long chesnut avenues of Bushey Park, are as prominent and effective features in the landscape as when Thomson wrote; but "the raptur'd eye exulting," looks from the Terrace in vain for "huge Augusta," "the sister hills that skirt her plain," or even "lofty Harrow," though the last may be made out from the garden terrace of the Star and Garter, and all, in clear weather, from some part or other of the park. Jeannie Deans liked "just as weel to look at the craigs of Arthur's seat, and the sea coming in ayont them, as at a' thae muckle trees,"* but her historiographer, though he recalls the "more grand and scarce less beautiful domains of Inverary," admits the view from Richmond Hill to be an "inimitable landscape." Canova, too, is said to have sighed for cliffs or crags and classic ruins. In truth, it is a mistaken taste that thinks of mountains, cliffs, and torrents, or the landscapes of Claude Lorraine, when looking at the prospect from Richmond Hill. The view is one of a wide expanse of quiet cultivated scenery. It has a character and charm all its own, and is perfect in its kind. And its charm is not dependent on the hour or the season. It may receive an added grace or assume a nobler beauty at certain seasons or under exceptional atmospheric phenomena, but it is alike exquisite, seen, as we have seen it, in the earliest dawn or broad daylight, when bathed in the crimson glory of a sinking sun, or lit by a full or waning moon; in the first freshness of the spring, the full leafiness of summer, the "sober gold" of autumn, or the sombre depth of advancing winter.

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[*] Jesse, Gleanings in Natural History, 1st Series.

[†] Thomson's Summer, in which the prospect from "Thy Hill, delightful Sheen," is described, was published in 1727.

On the summit of the hill, by the entrance to Richmond Park, is the *Star and Garter Hotel*, renowned for convivial parties, dinners, and wines. Originally a small house of entertainment, erected in 1738 on a piece of Petersham waste, let at £2 a year rental, it gradually extended till, at the close of the century, it ranked as a first-class hotel. Twenty years later it had come to be recognized as the chief hotel in the vicinity of London. Kings and princes were among its patrons, and returned to it in exile; Louis Philippe stayed at it for six months after his flight from Paris; Napoleon III. had apartments in it; and at one time or other it has received almost every distinguished person of the day within its walls. The original Four-in-hand Club used in the season to drive down and dine here every Sunday, and on Sundays it was a favourite resort of foreigners, who escaped thither from the dulness of London. On one Sunday in July 1851, when the hotel was at its highest, under Mr. Ellis's management, as many as 560 dinners were served—the average at that time being about 320. In 1864 the house was transferred to a Limited Liability Company, who built a large and costly extension in the shape of a lofty Italian Renaissance edifice on the park side of the old hotel. A stately dining hall was erected by the architect of the new wing, E. M. Barry, R.A., to connect the two buildings. The comfortable old hotel was destroyed by fire on the morning of Jan. 12, 1870, but a spacious and luxuriously fitted pavilion and banqueting hall was in 1873-4 erected on the site, from the designs of Mr. C. J. Phipps, F.S.A. This building is now appropriated to dinner parties and holiday visitants, the building by the park being reserved for families and residents. From the banqueting hall and private dining rooms there are charming views of the Thames valley, but the best and widest are obtained from the terrace and grounds in the rear of the hotel.

The house next to the Star and Garter from the park, *Wick House* (A. Tod, Esq.), was built by Sir William Chambers for Sir Joshua Reynolds, on the site of a small inn called the Bull's Head, pulled down in 1775. The great painter was in the habit of giving pleasant little dinner parties in the summer at his Richmond villa, when many of the more eminent of his contemporaries gathered around his table.* Mr. Beechey says, "it is remarkable that, though he frequently visited it, he never, it is said, passed a night" at his

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* Heart of Mid-Lothian, ch. 36.

* Northcote, Life of Reynolds, vol. i., p. 295.

Richmond villa;[*] but this is certainly incorrect. Malone, Reynolds' friend and literary executor, says expressly he "occasionally spent a few days at his villa on Richmond Hill; but he had very little relish for a country life, and was always glad to return to London."[†] In his later days, however, he seems to have visited it oftener. His niece, Miss Palmer, afterwards Marchioness of Thomond, who at this time kept his house, writes after rather protracted visits in July and Aug., 1789:—

> "A place, to tell you the truth, I hate; for one has all the inconveniences of town and country put together, and not one of the comforts: a house stuck upon the top of a hill, without a bit of garden or ground of any sort near it but what is as public as St. James's Park."[‡]

One of the three landscapes painted by Reynolds was the view from the drawing-room window of his Richmond villa. The house has been added to and altered since Sir Joshua's death, but it still bears the impress of Sir Wm. Chambers' genius and Sir Joshua's masculine simplicity of taste.

Ancaster House (Lieut.-Col. F. Burdett), by the park gate, opposite the Star and Garter, was long the residence of Sir Lionel Darell, a great favourite of George III., who frequently visited him here, and observing that the grounds were somewhat confined, not only added to them a portion of the park, but himself directed their arrangement and planting. It is related that riding one day up Richmond Hill to Sir Lionel Darell's, he noticed a handsome new house in course of erection (No. 3 on the Terrace, Capt. G. A. Lloyd), and inquired to whom it belonged. "Blanchard, your Majesty's card-maker," was the reply; to which the King returned, "Blanchard, hey!—well! well! his cards must have turned up trumps."

Mrs. Fitzherbert was resident on Richmond Hill in 1784 when she attracted the notice and won the affections of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) "According to her kinsman, Lord Stourton, she was the original of the once celebrated ballad, 'The Lass of Richmond Hill,'"[*] and the lines

> "*I'd crowns resign* to call thee mine,
> Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill,"

are cited in support of the assertion. But rival claims have been put forward. An early tradition, embodied by the Rev. Thos. Maurice in his 'Richmond Hill, a poem,' and by Dr. Evans, in 'Richmond and its Vicinity,' makes the heroine to be a Miss Cropp, who destroyed herself because her father refused to consent to her marriage with "a young officer of exemplary character—but poor." Leigh Hunt[†] says the lass of Richmond Hill was understood to be Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond, of whom George III. was in early life supposed to be enamoured, but her claim is inconsistent with the date of the ballad. Sir Jonah Barrington says the lady was a Mrs. Janson, whose father, a solicitor in Bedford Row, had a country house on Richmond Hill, and the author of the ballad a Mr. Leonard MacNally; and lastly, to increase the confusion, it has been stated by her grandson that Miss Janson was indeed the "lovely lass," but that she resided at Richmond Hill, Leyburn, Yorkshire, and that Mr. MacNally, the author of the song, afterwards (1787) married her.[‡] The song was set to music by James Hook (the father of Theodore), and first sung by Incledon, at Vauxhall, in 1789. It immediately became popular, and, whether the lass was a real, or, as is more probable, only a poetic personage, both song and air have ever since been favourites at Richmond, and regarded as its unquestionable property.

In the richly wooded grounds adjoining the *Terrace*, and commanding views of almost equal extent and beauty, stood *Lansdowne House*, so named from having been for many years the seat of the late Marquis of Lansdowne. Before him it had belonged successively to the Marquis of Anglesey and the Duke of Sutherland. Later (1865, etc.), it was the residence of the Prince de Joinville. The house has since been pulled down, and the ground is for sale on lease for building on.

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[*] Beechey, Memoir prefixed to the Literary Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, vol. i., p. 196, note.

[†] Malone, Some Account of Sir Joshua Reynolds, prefixed to his Works, vol. i., p. lxv.

[‡] Leslie and Taylor, Life of Reynolds, vol. ii., p. 542.

[*] Hon. C. Langdale, Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert, p. 117; Jesse, Memoirs of George III., vol. iii., p. 502.

[†] Old Court Suburb, p. 164.

[‡] Letter in the Times, March 31, 1856.

Cardigan House (J. Willis, Esq.), a little lower down the hill, formerly the residence of the Earl of Cardigan, stands in grounds celebrated for their beauty and prospects: they include the site of the once noted house of entertainment known as Richmond Wells. A spring here was observed to be chalybeate in 1689, soon began to be resorted to, and in 1696 the *Wells House* was built.

> "The *New Wells* on Richmond Hill will be compleated for the reception of Company this following May. There is a large and lofty Dining Room, broad walks, open and shady, near 300 foot long, cut out of the descent of the Hill, with a prospect of all the country about,".etc.*

> "Richmond New Wells are to be disposed of by purchase or lease." †

Assembly, card, and raffling rooms were added, and the place appears to have retained its popularity for many years.

> "This is to give notice to all Gentlemen and Ladies, that Richmond Wells are now opened, and continue so daily; where attendance is given for Gentlemen and Ladies that have a mind either to raffle for Gold Chains, Equipages, or any other Curious Toys and fine old China, and likewise play at quadrille, ombre, wisk, etc. And on Saturdays and Mondays, during the Summer season, there will be Dancing as usual." ‡

Shortly after this the place began to decline; assemblies were advertised there as late as 1755, but the company became less reputable, and the premises were purchased and annexed to the estate, "in order to get rid of the noise and tumult attending a public resort of this description." The Wells House was pulled down about 1775.§

Downe House (Hon. Mrs. Broadhurst) was for a time the residence of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The eccentric castellated structure conspicuous on the rt. in descending the hill is *Ellerker House* (Rev. J. Askew), for many years the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Ellerker, sister of the Marchioness of Thomond, in whose time the grounds were very celebrated. A large white house nearly opposite was the residence of John Moore, M.D., author of 'Zeluco,' and father of General Sir John Moore.

Queensbury House, the mansion which acquired so much celebrity during its long tenancy by the Duke of Queensbury (Old Q.), was originally known as Cholmondeley House, having been built by George, 3rd Earl of Cholmondeley, about 1708, on a portion of the ground occupied by the palace. In it was his famous collection of pictures, for the reception of which he erected a spacious gallery. Lord Cholmondeley sold the house to the Earl of Brooke and Warwick; from whom it passed to Sir Richard Lyttleton, and then to Earl Spencer, who purchased it for his mother, the Countess Cowper. On her death, 1780, it was bought by the Duke of Queensbury, who made it his principal country residence; brought to it the famous Clarendon (or Cornbury) pictures and tapestry from Amesbury; and made it famous by his dinners and parties and the distinguished people he collected at them.

> "I went yesterday to the Duke of Queensbury's palace at Richmond, under the conduct of George Selwyn the *concierge*. You cannot imagine how noble it looks now all the Cornbury pictures from Amesbury are hung up there. The great hall, the great gallery, the eating room and the corridor are covered with whole and half lengths of royal family, favorites, ministers, peers and judges, of the reign of Charles I.,—not one an original, I think, at least not one fine; yet altogether they look very respectable; and the house is so handsome, and the views so rich, and the day was so fine, that I could only have been more pleased if (for half-an-hour) I could have seen the real prince that once stood on that spot, and the persons represented, walking about." *

Walpole recurs to this idea some years later:—

> "Richmond, my metropolis, flourishes exceedingly. The Duke of Clarence arrived at his palace there last night, between 11 and 12, as I came from Lady Douglas. His eldest brother and Mrs. Fitzherbert dine there to day, with the Duke of Queensbury, as his grace, who called here [Strawberry Hill] this morning, told me, on the very spot where lived Charles I., and where are the portraits of his principal courtiers from Cornbury. Queensbury has taken to that place at last, and has frequently company and music there in an evening. I intend to go." †

Again he writes:—

> "Richmond is still full, and will be so till after

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* Advt. in London Gazette, April 20—23, 1696.

† *Ibid.*, April 5—8, 1697.

‡ Craftsman, June 11, 1730: quoted by Lysons.

§ Brayley, Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii., p. 99; Lysons, Environs, vol. i., p. 351; Crisp, Richmond and its Inhabitants.

* H. Walpole to Countess of Ossory, Dec. 1, 1786; Letters, vol. ix., p. 79.

† Walpole to Miss Berry, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1790.

Christmas. The Duke of Clarence is there, and every night at Mrs. Bouverie's, Lady Di's, at home, or at the Duke of Queensbury's, with suppers that finish at twelve." *

The Duke of Queensbury continued to reside here for many years, but he tired of the country, and even the sight of the river grew wearisome. Wilberforce relates that when a young man he once dined with the Duke of Queensbury at his Richmond villa.

> "The party was very small and select, Pitt, Lord and Lady Chatham, the Duchess of Gordon and George Selwyn. . . . The dinner was sumptuous, the views from the villa quite enchanting, and the Thames in all its glory; but the Duke looked on with indifference. 'What is there,' he said, 'to make so much of in the Thames? I am quite weary of it; there it goes, flow, flow, flow, always the same.'" †

At length he found an excuse for leaving it. He began to extend his grounds by enclosing the larger part of the popular Cholmondeley Walk. This the townspeople resented, and as he refused to desist, the parish authorities applied for an injunction, when he left Richmond altogether, and never again visited his mansion. His removal was regretted on account of his magnificent style of living and lavish charity, but personally the Duke was never popular. The house was long left without an occupant. It was then for a time the residence of the Marquis of Hertford. It was demolished in 1830. The present *Queensbury House* (Thos. Cave, Esq., M.P.) was built on a back part of the grounds.‡

Two other mansions built on the river side of the palace have some local celebrity. One, a good old red-brick house with a stately portico facing the Thames, known as the Trumpeting House, from two figures with trumpets which formerly stood in niches on either side of the portico, was built by Richard Hill, Esq., who obtained a lease of the site from Queen Anne in 1708. The house was for some time the residence of Mrs. Way and her sister the Countess-Dowager of Northumberland; afterwards of J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and now of the Hon. Mrs. Lee Mainwaring. In the grounds is an unusually handsome cedar of Lebanon. Next to it is *Asgill House* (J P. Trew, Esq.), a handsome Palladian villa, built by Sir Robt. Taylor for Alderman Asgill, but since enlarged and a good deal altered. Obs. the fine elms, acacias, and Turkey oak on the lawn.

West of the bridge, by Bellevue Terrace, is a large house which was built by George Colman on the site of Queen Elizabeth's Almshouse; it was for some time his residence, and afterwards that of Sir Drummond Smith and of the Countess of Kingston. It has since been much altered.

The large brick house a little higher up the river is that which was occupied by the Duke of Clarence (afterwards King William IV.), and referred to by Horace Walpole. The Gothic house beyond was for a while the residence of Madame de Staël.

Buccleuch House, the stately villa of the Duke of Buccleuch, farther up the river, at the end of the towing-path, is one of the most famous of the river-side residences. The house was built for the Duke of Montagu, and inherited towards the close of the 18th century by the Duke of Buccleuch. The house has an old-fashioned stately aspect, is roomy, and inside sufficiently magnificent. The fine lawns slope down to the Thames, and are connected with the upper grounds by a passage under the Petersham Road.

> "I have been this evening to see the late Duke of Montagu's at Richmond, where I had not been for many years. . . . The new garden that clambers up the hill is delightful, and disposed with admirable taste and variety. It is perfectly screened from human eyes, though in the bosom of so populous a village; and you climb till at last, treading the houses under foot, you recover the Thames and all the world at a little distance." *

The river fêtes and garden parties of Buccleuch House are among the most celebrated of their class. One of the most noted was that given to the Queen and Prince Consort June 23, 1842, when there were also present the King and Queen of the Belgians, Adelaide Queen-Dowager, the Duchess of Kent, and various other members of the royal family, and a crowd of foreign princes and British nobles.

Devonshire Cottage, by the Petersham

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* Walpole to Miss Berry, Dec. 17, 1790.

† Life of William Wilberforce, by his Sons.

‡ Lysons; Brayley; Evans, Richmond and its Vicinity; Crisp, Richmond and its Inhabitants.

* Horace Walpole to Miss Berry, July 29, 1790.

meadows, was the residence of Lady Diana Beauclerk, the Lady Di of Horace Walpole and Dr. Johnson, and in her day was famous for the brilliant little circle that gathered around her. It was afterwards the residence of the more widely noted Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, celebrated alike for her wit and beauty, and of no small influence among the Whig politicians of her day. Later it was the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Lamb, widow of George Lamb, brother to Lord Melbourne.

Camborne House, Lower Road, is the residence of the Duchess-Dowager of Northumberland. At *Heron Court*, Hill Street, lived the distinguished diplomatist and author Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer (Lord Dalling and Bulwer). The neighbouring mansion, *Hotham House*, is the seat of Baron J. B. Heath. *Mount Ararat*, near the Vineyard, formerly the seat of Earl Grosvenor, and afterwards of Sir Rose Price, Bart., is now the residence of Admiral R. F. Stopford.

Spring Grove, Marsh Gate, was built early in the 18th cent. by the Marquis of Lothian, and greatly enlarged towards the close of the century by Sir Charles Price. A smaller house at Marsh Gate was for many years the residence of Lord Kenyon, the distinguished successor of Lord Mansfield as Chief Justice of the King's Bench. *Stawell House* (Sir H. Watson Parker), *Egerton House* (Lieut.-Col. Price), and other good seats, are in this vicinity.

Wentworth House, on the N. side of the Green, was the seat of Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State to Queen Anne; afterwards of Sir Matthew Decker, who had the honour of entertaining George II. with his Queen in it on the day of his proclamation, and built an additional room for the royal reception. From him it descended to his grandson Viscount Fitzwilliam, who had here the fine collection of pictures, books, and medals which he bequeathed to Cambridge University. After his decease it was successively occupied by the Countess of Pembroke and the Countess of Mulgrave, and is now the seat of R. Laurie, Esq.

Rosedale House, the house in which James Thomson lived and died, is on the rt. in Kew Foot Lane, the lane leading from the Green to the Kew Road. The present house is a large brick house of three floors,—a centre with a small portico reached by a flight of steps, and two irregular wings. The house Thomson occupied was a mere cottage of two rooms on the ground floor, which now, united by an arch, form a sort of entrance hall, that on the rt. being the poet's sitting-room,—in which he wrote the 'Castle of Indolence,'—that on the l. his bedroom, in which he died, Aug. 22, 1748. After the poet's death the lease of the house was bought by his friend Mr. George Ross, who built the present house, piously enshrining within it the poet's dwelling in the manner just noted. On Mr. Ross's death (1786) it became the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen (widow of the Admiral), who collected and placed in the Thomson rooms various Thomson relics—his chair, table, etc. After her decease (1805) it was purchased by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and was for more than 40 years the residence of the Countess. It has since suffered many changes, and is now (1876) the Richmond Infirmary. The garden has suffered as much as the house. Thomson was fond of his garden, added largely to it, and spent as much time in improving it as his indolent temperament allowed.

> "You must know that I have enlarged my rural domain . . . . the two fields next to me, from the first of which I have walled—no, no, paled—in about as much as my garden consisted of before, so that the walk runs round the hedge, where you may figure me walking any time of the day, and sometimes in the night. You will give me no small pleasure by sending me from time to time some seeds, if it were no more than to amuse me in making the trial. . . . Retirement and Nature are more my passion every day; and now, even now, the charming time comes; Heaven is just on the point, or rather in the very act of giving Earth a green gown. The voice of the nightingale is heard in the lane." *

In Lady Shaftesbury's time the garden was carefully kept and was worth visiting. In it was 'Thomson's Alcove,' a plain summer-house painted green, which local tradition asserted was Thomson's favourite place for poetic composition. On the front was an oval board inscribed,

> "Here Thomson sung the Seasons and their
> change;"

and inside was hung a tablet, on which was the date of the poet's death, and a long florid inscription, commencing,—

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* Thomson to Paterson, Kew Lane, April 1748.

"Within this pleasing retirement, allured by the music of the nightingale, which warbled in soft unison to the melody of his soul, in unaffected cheerfulness, and genial though simple elegance, lived James Thomson." Of late the ground has been curtailed, and small houses built on the portion cut off; the summer-house has been removed from its original place, whilst, as we have said, the house itself has been turned into an infirmary: altogether the admirer of Thomson had better leave Rosedale House unvisited, and not dispel any vision he may have formed of the bard's poetic retirement.

Whilst in Kew Foot Lane the visitor may be reminded that in it that diligent antiquary Sir Henry Ellis lived for some years before his appointment as principal librarian at the British Museum.

The *Town* in itself is not particularly interesting. It looks best in a distant view. The main street extends for a mile from N. to S. The extreme breadth of the town is about ¾ of a mile, but the houses are commonplace, and the public buildings unattractive.

The old *Church* (St. Mary Magdalen) is a plain brick building altered and enlarged at different times, with an older tower of flint and stone, in which is a peal of eight bells. The ch. is only interesting for its monts. In the chancel is one to Henry Viscount Brouncker (d. 1688), cofferer to Charles II. On N. wall, Lady Dorothy, wife to Sir George Wright (d. 1631), with small kneeling effigies of the lady and her husband, and beneath three sons and four daughters. Mural brass of Robert Cotton, groom of the privy chamber to Queen Mary, and yeoman of "the removing wardroppe of beds" to Queen Elizabeth, with effigies of Cotton, his wife, and eight children. S. wall, Walter Hickman, of Kew, d. 1617, with small kneeling effigy, and poetic inscription. Lady Margaret Chudleigh, d. 1628, with her effigy, kneeling, and that of her second husband, Sir John Chudleigh. Wm. Rowan, K.C., d. 1767, with bust in flowing peruque. A slab near the altar rails commemorates the once famous tragic actress Mary Ann Yates, d. 1787, and her husband, Richard Yates, also a celebrated actor, d. 1796. On a pier by the pulpit is an elaborate mont. by the younger Bacon to Major George Bean, R.A., who was killed in the battle of Waterloo.

In the S. aisle is a memorial with a long insc. to Gilbert Wakefield, the well-known classical, biblical, and political writer, d. 1801, and of his brother, Thomas Wakefield, d. 1806, for 30 years minister of this parish: their father, the Rev. George Wakefield, for nine years vicar of Kingston and minister of Richmond, is commemorated by a tablet in the chancel. In this aisle are two monts. by Flaxman, one with a medallion portrait of the Rev. Robert Mark Delafosse, LL.B. (d. 1819), erected by his pupils; the other, erected by the Duchess of Bolton in memory of her sister the Hon. Barbara Lowther (d. 1805), has a medallion portrait, and a figure of a mourning female in high relief: by the pedestal is a lily with three blossoms, one broken off, symbolizing the three sisters—the Duchess of Bolton, the Countess of Darlington, and Mrs. Lowther.

The burial-place of Thomson is indicated by a brass plate inserted in the wall at the W. end of the N. aisle.

> "In the earth below this tablet are the remains of JAMES THOMSON, author of the beautiful Poems entitled *The Seasons*, the *Castle of Indolence*, etc., who died at Richmond Aug. 22nd, and was buried here the 29th, 1748, O.S. The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that so good a Man, and sweet a Poet, should be without a Memorial, has denoted the place of his interment for the satisfaction of his admirers, in the year of our Lord, 1792."

The Earl of Buchan, who commemorates himself as well as the poet, was the eccentric earl who figures noticeably in Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, and in the great novelist's diary. It is said that by an enlargement of the ch. subsequent to the poet's interment the present wall is carried directly across his grave, so that his body lies half within, half without the church.

Outside the ch., by the N. door, is a large architectural mont. of Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, d. 1776; his wife, Catherine, dau. of Sir Matthew Decker; and of their son Richard, 7th Viscount Fitzwilliam, d. 1816, the munificent founder of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Not far off is the mont. of Sir Matthew Decker, d. 1749. On the W. front of the ch., rt. of the tower, is a marble tablet, with medallion portrait, of Edmund Kean, the great tragic actor, who d. at Richmond, May 15, 1833, "erected by his son Charles John Kean," in 1839. Next to it is a tablet to Mrs. Hofland, author of the 'Son of a Genius,' and other popular tales.

Joseph Taylor, the actor, d. 1652, who was instructed in the part of Hamlet by Shakspeare himself, and performed it, as Downes testifies, incomparably well, was buried in Richmond ch.-yard. Here too were interred William Hall, d. 1700, "a superior violin," as Aubrey terms him, gentleman of the king's private band, composer of several airs and author of 'Triplia Concordia;' Edward Gibson, d. 1701, and Richard Gibson, d. 1703, painters, the former the son and the latter the nephew of Gibson the dwarf; James Fearon, a noted actor of Covent Garden Theatre, d. 1787; Joseph Groves, author of a Life of Wolsey and other works; and Heidegger, Master of the Revels to George II. In the new burial-ground lie Lady Diana Beauclerk, d. 1808; Dr. John Moore, d. 1802, author of Zeluco; and Jacques Mallet du Pau, the publicist, and editor of the 'Mercure Britannique,' who d. at the house of his friend Count Lally-Tolendall, at Richmond, May, 1800.

Nicholas Brady lived at Richmond whilst engaged on his metrical version of the Psalms, and by desire of the parishioners served as their curate, 1696, there being then apparently no settled minister at Richmond. Among the entries in the ch. register is one of the baptism of Hester, daughter of Edward Johnson, March 20, 1680-81,—Swift's Stella.

St. Matthias, Mount Ararat Road, a chapel-of-ease to Richmond ch., is a handsome early Dec. ch., erected in 1858, from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott. It has side chapels, a clerestorey, a good wheel window over the western porch, and a tower and spire 195 ft. high—a conspicuous object from many points of view. *St. John's* district ch., Kew Road, of a now obsolete type of modern Gothic, was erected in 1831, from the designs of Mr. L. Vulliamy. *Holy Trinity* district ch. Marsh Gate Road, is a neat cruciform building, erected in 1870.

There are Roman Catholic and dissenting chapels, but of no architectural or historical interest. Of more importance in this point of view is the *Wesleyan Theological Institution*, for the education of students for the Wesleyan ministry, erected in 1841-3, from the designs of Mr. A. Trimen, out of the proceeds of the fund raised in 1839 in commemoration of the centenary of the foundation of the Wesleyan societies. It stands near the summit of the hill, is a large and stately structure in the Tudor Collegiate style, 248 ft. long and 65 ft. deep, contains a handsome hall, library, and chapel, and, from the observatory at the top of the central tower, commands a wide and splendid prospect.

Bp. Duppa lived a retired life at Richmond during the civil war and Commonwealth; and when, after the Restoration, he was appointed to the see of Winchester, he occasionally resided there, and there died in 1662. The year before his death he founded an almshouse for ten poor unmarried women over 50 years of age, who from the endowment have each, in addition to their lodging, £1 monthly, "a gown of substantial cloth of bishop's blue" every other year, and a barn-door fowl and a pound of bacon for a Christmas dinner. The original house, a low red-brick building, with an insc. over the entrance, "*Votiva Tabula.* I will pay my vows which I made to God in my trouble," stood on the hill by Downe House, but was taken down a few years back, and a new one erected in the Vineyard.

To the Vineyard also was removed *Queen Elizabeth's Almshouse*, which originally stood in the Lower Road. It was founded by Sir George Wright, in 1600, for eight poor women, who each receive £1 monthly, an allowance of bread, cheese, and beer, coals and clothing. *Michel's Almshouse*, also in the Vineyard, was founded by Humphrey Michel and his nephew John Michel, in 1696, for ten poor men, who receive each £1 10*s.* monthly, a chaldron of coals yearly, and a great-coat every alternate year. *Hickey's Almshouse*, founded in 1727, by Wm. Hickey, for six men and ten women, occupies a neat Elizabethan building, erected in 1834, from the designs of Mr. L. Vulliamy, in the Marsh Gate Road. Next to it stands the *Church Lands Almshouse*, founded by Act of Parliament in 1828: the building was erected in 1843, from the designs of Mr. C. Stow. *Houblons' Almshouse*, Marsh Gate, was founded in 1758, by two maiden sisters, Rebecca and Susannah Houblons, for nine poor unmarried women. The building, a low brick structure, comprises nine distinct tenements of two rooms each, with a courtyard in front.

Richmond Theatre, a house of fame in the annals of the stage, is at the N.W. corner of the Green. There appears to have been a theatre at Richmond as early as 1715, when "the Duke of Southampton and Cleveland's Servants" performed B. Griffin's tragedy, 'Injured Innocence, or the Virgin Martyr.' In 1719, Penkethman "the droll" opened a theatre for what the Tatler styles "his ingenious company of strollers," in Upper Hill Street (the site now occupied by York Place), and it appears to have been well patronized. Walpole several times refers to it. Theophilus Cibber reopened it in 1756 as "The Cephalic Snuff Warehouse," where, in order to avoid the penalties then in force against unlicensed players, he professed to sell "a most excellent cephalic snuff, which, taken in moderate quantities (in an evening particularly) will not fail to raise the spirits, clear the brain, throw off ill-humours, dissipate the spleen, enliven the imagination, exhilarate the mind, give joy to the heart, and greatly invigorate and improve the understanding." He further announced that "he has also opened at the aforesaid Warehouse (late called the Theatre) on the Hill, an Histrionic Academy," etc. The Cephalic Snuff Warehouse was one of Theo. Cibber's latest speculations: he perished in a vessel in which he embarked for Dublin, October 1768.

The present theatre was built in 1776, for James Dance, who under the name of Love was the most popular Falstaff of his time. Garrick is said to have superintended its construction; it was considered one of the best little theatres in the kingdom, but has since been much altered. It long enjoyed a large share of public favour, was much patronized by George III. and Queen Charlotte, who often visited it, and was noted for the eminent actors who occasionally performed in it, and as a school for those who were seeking a London engagement. Cherry, Beverly, Quick, Munden, Liston, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and other actors of celebrity have trod the boards, and it was here that Charles Mathews, the elder, made "his first appearance on any stage," Sept. 7, 1793, as Richmond in Richard the Third. Edumnd Kean, in his later years, was lessee of Richmond Theatre, and performed in it so frequently (for awhile on each of the three nights in the week on which it was open) that he came at length to play to "a beggarly account of empty benches"—the receipts on one occasion being £3 13*s.* 6*d.*[*] It was in a small room in the house attached to the theatre that the great actor died. The theatre has ceased to attract, is closed, looks dilapidated, and is to let.

The *Bridge* which connects Richmond with Twickenham was commenced in 1774, and completed Dec. 1777, at a cost of £26,000: the architects were Messrs. Paine and Couse. It has five arches of stone, one serving for the towing-path, and five land arches of brick on the Middlesex shore.

At Richmond Bridge the Thames is about 300 ft. wide. The distance by the river from London Bridge is 16½ m. High water is 75 minutes after the time of high water at London Bridge.

The views from Richmond Bridge are very pleasing, especially up the river, with its eyots, Richmond Hill, Ham Walks, and Twickenham Meadows. A row up the river is still more to be commended. Collins and Wordsworth have thrown a poetic halo over this portion of the river's course.

> "Remembrance oft shall haunt the shore
>   When Thames in summer wreaths is drest;
> And oft suspend the dashing oar,
>   To bid his gentle spirit rest."[†]

> "Glide gently, thus for ever glide,
>   O Thames! that other bards may see
> As lovely visions by thy side
>   As now, fair river! come to me.
> O glide, fair stream! for ever so,
>   Thy quiet soul on all bestowing,
> Till all our minds for ever flow
>   As thy deep waters now are flowing."[‡]

RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS,

a small town on the Chess, near its junction with the Colne, and the terminus of the Watford and Rickmansworth br. of the L. and N.-W. Rly. (20¾ m.); 4 m. W.S.W. from Watford by road, and 18 m.

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[*] Crisp, Richmond and its Inhabitants, p. 381.

[†] Collins, Ode on the Death of Thomson.

[‡] Wordsworth, Remembrance of Collins, composed upon the Thames near Richmond, 1789.

from London. Pop. 5337. Inns: *Swan*, High Street; *Railway Hotel*, by the Station.

The name—Dom. *Richemaresworte;* anc. records, *Rickmereswearth*, *Rickmeresweard*—is supposed by the county historians to be derived "from its situation in a low flat bottom, or nook of land," at the confluence of the rivers Colne, Gade, and Chess, or Chesham, here a considerable stream: "*Ric* in the Saxon language signifying rich; *mear* a pool of water; and *wearth*, or *weard*, a piece of land watered by more rivers than one or situated between them."* This is rather too complex to be satisfactory. It more probably signified a town or village (*worth*, an enclosed or protected place) on the Rick mere—the low land at the confluence of the streams being then covered with water. From the Dom. Survey we learn that besides a mill and fishery, there was arable land for 20 ploughs, pasture for cattle, and pannage for 1200 swine. so that the uplands must have been thickly wooded. The inhabitants numbered 45, of whom 5 were serfs, and 22 villans, 5 cattagers, 9 bordarii, and 4 Frenchmen—a sufficiently mixed population.

The chief manor was among the first gifts to the Abbey of St. Albans (A.D. 793), and it remained the property of the Abbey till surrendered to the Crown in 1539. Edward VI. granted it in 1550 to Ridley, Bp. of London, but it was resumed by Elizabeth, and remained in the Crown till granted by Charles I. in discharge of a loan to one Hewet, who sold it to Sir Thos. Fotherley. It has since remained in private hands, and is now the property of J. Swindon Gilliat, Esq. The submanors, Moor, Michelfield, and Woodoaks, are also in private hands; that of Crossley (or Croxley) belongs to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, it having been granted by Queen Elizabeth to Dr. Caius, who gave it to his college.

The *Town* is an irregular straggling place of no architectural character, but country-like, not unpicturesque in parts, and pleasant from its surroundings. It is the centre of a busy paper-making district—there being the extensive paper mills of Messrs. Dickinson at Croxley and Betchworth, M'Murray at Loudwater and Scot's Bridge, and Austin at Solesbridge and Mill End. A large silk mill and an extensive brewery employ many hands; straw-plaiting and horsehair weaving are among the domestic occupations; and watercresses are largely grown for the London market. From the reign of Henry II. a market was held weekly, till it fell into disuse within the last 20 years. The Grand Junction Canal comes close to the town, and there is a considerable carrying trade.

The *Church* (St. Alban) was rebuilt, except the tower, a few years since. It is a spacious modern Gothic structure, comprising nave, aisles, and chancel. The tower, of the Perp. period, is embattled, and contains a peal of 5 bells. The east window is filled with painted glass, removed from a church at Rouen in the first French revolution, and purchased and presented to Rickmansworth church by a late vicar. *Obs.* mont. from the old church to Robert Cary, Baron of Leppington and 1st Earl of Monmouth, d. 1631, his wife Elizabeth Trevanian, the 2nd Earl, and other members of the Cary family. The first earl was the Robert Carey of the court of Elizabeth, the courtier who carried the news of Elizabeth's death to James, reaching Holyrood House the third day after the event. He is author of the Memoirs which throw so much light on the court and times of Elizabeth. There are also monts. to the Fotherleys, Colts, etc., and a 16th cent. brass. In the ch.-yard are some fine old trees.

The Gothic *Town Hall*, of red brick and Bath stone, was erected in 1870, from the designs of Mr. A. Allom. The chapel, with octagonal tower and spire 75 feet high, is Wesleyan, built in 1867 on the site of a smaller chapel destroyed by fire; it has a good painted glass east window, representing the Crucifixion, by Messrs. Heaton.

A little S.E. of the town, and divided from it by the river Colne, is *Moor Park*, the stately seat of Lord Ebury. The park was enclosed by licence of Henry VI. in 1426. In the reign of Edward IV. the manor of Moor belonged to Ralph Boteler, was forfeited to the Crown, and granted to George Nevil, youngest son of Richard Earl of Warwick, and Abp. of York, who built a house here, in which he lived in great state, and on several occasions entertained the King, Edward IV. On the defection of his brother, the King-maker Earl of Warwick, the Archbishop was commanded to reside at the Moor, but shortly afterwards was arrested on a charge of treason, and sent as a prisoner first to Calais and then to Guisnes. He obtained his liberty in 1476, but "all his plate, money, moveable goods to the value of £20,000, had been seized upon for the king . . . . and with grief and anguish of mind, as was thought," he died shortly after. Henry VII. gave the manor to John Earl of Oxford, as a reward for service rendered him at Bosworth Field; but before long it reverted to the Crown, and in the next reign formed part of the estate of Cardinal Wolsey.[*] After Wolsey's fall Moor was retained by the Crown till 1617, when James I. granted a lease of it to Francis, 2nd Earl of Bedford, whose widow sold it to the Earl of Pembroke. The Earl divided the Moor Park estate from the manor, and sold it to Robert Cary Earl of Monmouth, who died at Moor Park in 1639. On the death of Cary's son in 1661, Moor Park was purchased by Sir John Franklyn, from whose son it passed to Thomas Earl of Ossory, son of James Duke of Ormond, created by Charles II. Baron Butler of Moor Park. He sold the seat and park to the Duke of Monmouth, on whose execution it was granted by James II. to his widow.[†]

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* Chauncy, Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire, vol. ii., p. 342; Clutterbuck, Hist. of Hertfordshire, vol. i., p. 186; Newcome, Hist. of Abbey of St. Albans, p. 516: this derivation is made up from the vocabulary in Verstegan's 'Restitution of Decayed Intelligence,' ed. 1673, p. 226, etc.

The gardens, which were "made by the Countess of Bedford, esteemed among the greatest wits of her time, and celebrated by Dr. Donne, and with very great care, excellent contrivance, and much cost," were at this time very famous. Sir William Temple, who declares Moor Park to be "the sweetest place, I think, that I have seen in my life, at home or abroad," gives in his essay 'On the Gardens of Epicurus,' a full description of the garden at Moor Park, "the perfectest figure of a garden I ever saw, ... for a model to those that meet with such a situation, and are above the regards of common expense." The terrace gravel-walk on to which the best parlour opens, is about 300 paces long, and broad in proportion, the border set with standard laurels, and two summer-houses at the ends. From this walk are three descents of stone steps into a very great parterre, which is divided by gravel walks and adorned with fountains and statues. At the sides of the parterre are two large cloisters upon arches of stone, and ending with two other summer-houses. Over the cloisters are two terraces, covered with lead and fenced with balusters, the entrance to which is from the summer-houses. Flights of steps lead from the middle of the parterre into the lower garden, "which is all fruit-trees ranged about the several quarters of a wilderness," the walks all green and very shady, with a "grotto embellished with figures of shell rock-work, fountains and water-works." On the other side of the house is a garden all of evergreens, "very wild, shady, and adorned with rough rock-work and fountains."[*]

Such was a model garden in the 17th century, and quoting the passage in the 18th century, another courtly essayist on gardening says he will only remark on this description that "any man might design and build as sweet a garden who had been born in and never stirred out of Holborn."[†]

So tastes change—the garden had been transformed long before. In 1720 it was sold to Benjamin Hoskins Styles, who had enriched himself by successful dealing in South Sea shares, and who spent, as is said, £130,000 of his gains in building and alterations at Moor Park. He employed the then popular architect Giacomo Leoni to enlarge the house (which is said to have been built by the Duke of Monmouth), face it with Portland stone, add wings, and connect them with the main building by a Tuscan colonnade. The mere carriage of the stone for these works is reported to have cost £14,000. The interior was fitted up with corresponding magnificence, Sir James Thornhill being engaged to paint the principal rooms. Further, that he might have a prospect from the house, the hills N. and S. were cut through so as to afford a vista with Watford church as a termination in one direction and Uxbridge in the other—a whim that Pope used to point his satire on modern taste:

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[*] Cavendish, Life of Wolsey, p. 245.

[†] Haywood, On C. J. Fox's James II., . 417.

[*] Sir Wm. Temple, Miscellanea, the Second Part, ed. 1690, p. 127, etc.

[†] Walpole, Essay on Modern Gardening: Anecdotes, vol. iv., p. 277.

> "Or cut wide views through mountains to the plain,
> You'll wish your hill a sheltered seat again."

This was done, it is added in a note, "in Hertfordshire by a wealthy citizen, at the expense of above £5000, by which means (merely to overlook a dead plain) he let in the north-wind upon his house and parterre, which were before adorned and defended by beautiful woods." * This is overstated, however, for the view from the terrace front towards Watford is very charming, and by no means over a dead level. On the death of Mr. Styles the estate was purchased by the celebrated circumnavigator, Admiral (afterwards Lord) Anson, who spent £80,000 in undoing his predecessor's costly doings, chiefly in the grounds, for the rearrangement of which he called in that famous destructive Capability Brown.

> "We went to see *Moor Park*, but I was not much struck with it, after all the miracles I had heard Brown had performed there. He has undulated the horizon in so many artificial mole-hills, that it is full as unnatural as if it was drawn with a rule and compasses. Nothing is done to the house; there are not even chairs in the great apartment. My Lord Anson is more slatternly than the Churchills [of Chalfont], and does not even finish children." †

Lord Anson died suddenly whilst walking in the garden at Moor Park in 1762, and in 1765 his heir sold the estate to Sir Lawrence Dundas,‡ whose son sold it in 1787 to T. Bates Rous, an East India director, who being unsuccessful in commercial speculations, pulled down the wings, erected at so much cost by Mr. Styles, to raise money by selling the materials. It afterwards passed to a Mr. Williams, was purchased by the Marquis of Westminster, and is now the seat of Lord Ebury.

Though denuded of its wings and colonnades, the house is of stately proportions, and looks well beyond the broad terrace. Its chief external feature is a grand tetrastyle Corinthian portico, the columns of which are about 50 feet high. Of the interior, the great hall and the saloon to which it leads are the chief features. The hall is of unusual size and height, with 5 large marble doorways supported by colossal statues, and the walls and ceilings decorated with classical and emblematic compositions painted by Sir James Thornhill; the saloon has on the ceiling a copy of Guido's Rospigliari Aurora. When these paintings were completed, Mr. Styles refused to pay the stipulated sum, £3500, on the ground that they were not properly executed, and Thornhill sued him for the amount. Richardson, Dahl, and other artists were appointed to examine the work, and their report being favourable, "Mr. Styles was condemned to pay the money, and by their arbitration £500 more for decorations about the house and for Thornhill's acting as surveyor to the building." *

The drawing and dining rooms are handsome apartments, and contain some interesting pictures and objects of taste and curiosity.

The pleasure grounds, of about 25 acres, are laid out near the house in terraces, adorned with vases, sculpture, and fountains, flower-beds in geometric patterns and brilliant with flowers of every hue, and pass away on the one hand into less formal walks backed by evergreens, to kitchen gardens where yet flourish the once famous "Moor Park apricots" and Moor Park lettuces of Lord Anson's introduction, and on the other to the hill and wilderness with its quaint mixture of old trees and tall formal columns—relics of the old demolished colonnades—and broad pond bordered with shrubs and aquatic plants, and alive with song birds and waders.

The Park, of nearly 500 acres, is varied in surface, rich in ancient trees, wild ferny tracts spotted over with deer, and ornamental waters, the favourite haunt of the moor-hen. It is an old tradition that the Duchess of Monmouth, in memory of her husband's execution, pollarded all the oaks in Moor Park. But this the aspect of the present ancient oaks clearly refutes; and Sir Joseph Paxton some 30 years ago, after examining them for the purpose, stated decidedly that they could not have been lopped. The trees are among the finest in England, many of them being of vast size, their lowest branches on the ground and their foliage in the fullest luxuriancy.

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* Pope, Moral Essays, Epistle iv., line 75.

† Horace Walpole to George Montagu, July 4, 1760; Letters, vol. iii., p. 324.

‡ The house was engraved, during his occupancy, in the Vitruvius Britannicus, vol. v., pl. 20. Plan and Elevation of Moor Park belonging to Sir Lawrence Dundas, Sir J. Thornhill, archt.; Gandon, delt., White, sc.

* Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting in England, vol. iv., p. 42.

Other seats are—*Rickmansworth Park* (Joseph Arden, Esq.), a good house standing in grounds which extend northwards from the town to Loudwater, with the Chess on the E. border. *Loudwater House* (J. D'Aguila Samuda, Esq., M.P.) *The Cedars*, Chorley Wood, a handsome modern manor-house, the seat of J. S. Gilbert, Esq.

Hamlets of Rickmansworth are:—*Batchworth*, S. of the town and the Grand Junction Canal. Here are large paper-mills, wharf on the canal, the goods station of the railway, and, at Frogmore Hill, the *Female Orphan Home* for 50 orphans.

Chorley is a pleasant hamlet and eccl. dist. of 955 inh., 2 m. N.W., on the border of Bucks. The ch., Christ Church, erected in 1870, is one of Mr. Street's best country churches, is handsomely decorated, and contains some good painted glass. At Chorley Wood Common is the kennel of the Old Berkeley Hunt.

Croxley Green, 3 m. S.W. from Rickmansworth, on the Colne, which separates it from Middlesex, is an eccl. dist. formed in 1872. The church (All Saints) is a neat E.E. building erected in 1872. The country is very pretty, with Harefield Park on the opposite side of the river. The fishing, for which the district was noted, has been spoiled by the paper-mills.

Mill End, on the Uxbridge Road, and on the Colne, 1 m. S.W. from Rickmansworth, is a busy suburb, with paper-mills, large brewery, tannery, etc. A church, St. Peter, of flint and stone, E.E. in style and cruciform, designed by Mr. Sutton, was consecrated in 1875.

At *Loudwater*, 1 m. N., are Mr. M'Murray's extensive paper-mills; *Glen Chess*, the seat of W. M'Murray, Esq., and other good houses.

West Hyde, an eccl. dist. (formed in 1846) of 493 inh., is on the Uxbridge Road, 2½ miles S.W. of the town. The church, St. Thomas, erected in 1845, is of brick and stone, Norman in style and cruciform. Here are chalk pits and a paper-mill—formerly a copper mill. There are besides *Maple Cross*, 2 m. S.W., and several other outlying collections of houses.

RIDDLESDOWN, SURREY (*see* CATERHAM JUNCTION).

RIDGE, HERTS, ¾ m. S.W. of South Mimms, about 3 m. W. from Potter's Bar Stat. of the Grt. N. Rly., by crooked country lanes, and 4 m. N.W. from the High Barnet Stat. (Edgware and Barnet branch) of the Grt. N. Rly. Pop. 448.

The village consists of a dozen country cottages, one or two houses of higher rank, a farm-house, parsonage, the village shop, and the village inn. The ch. stands apart on the rt., venerable in its solitude. It consists of chancel (early Dec.) and nave and tower (Perp.) of flint and stone, with a recent W. window. In it are monts. to the Blounts, who held the manor for several generations. The best known of the name interred here are Sir Henry Pope Blount, d. 1682, who published an account of his 'Voyage into the Levant,' 1636, which passed through several editions, and his sons, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, d. 1697, the author of 'De Re Poetica,' (1694), 'Censura Celebriorum Authorum,' etc.; and Charles Blount, the deistical writer, but better remembered for his important exertions in emancipating the press from the tyranny of a Licenser. Charles Blount d. by his own hand, Aug. 1693, driven to frenzy by the failure of his efforts to obtain a licence to marry his deceased wife's sister, and her refusal to marry without it. Pope has commemorated him in the line—

> "If Blount despatch'd himself, he played the man."*

"The flippant profaneness of the notes" to his translation of Appolonius of Tyana, as Macaulay remarks, "called forth the severe censure of an unbeliever of a very different order, the illustrious Bayle." But Bayle only knew the notes by report (see his *Dict.*, note I. to art. *Apollonius*

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* Epistle to the Satires, Dialogue I.

de Tyane). Macaulay has devoted several pages of his history (chap. xix.) to Charles Blount. His books were collected and reprinted by Gildon, 1695. The seat of the Blounts was *Tittenhanger*. (*See* LONDON COLNEY.)

RIVERHEAD, KENT, a vill. and eccl. dist. formed in 1874 from Sevenoaks par., is situated at the junction of the Westerham with the London and Maidstone road, 1 m. N.W. from Sevenoaks, and about the same distance from the Sevenoaks (Dunton Green and Tubb's Hill) Stats. of the S.-E. Rly. (Direct Tunbridge line), and L. C. and D. Rly. Pop. 750; but the area of the district has been somewhat enlarged since the census of 1871. Inn, the *Amherst Arms*, a good house pleasantly situated by Montreal Park.

Riverhead is a quiet agricultural village, not remarkably picturesque, but attractive from its situation amidst parks, woods, shady lanes, broad open fields, and hop gardens. The *Church* (St. Mary) is a neat, commonplace stone building, Gothic of the year 1831. *Montreal*, the seat of Earl Amherst, is a stately and commodious mansion, standing in the midst of a finely wooded park immediately S. of the village. *Bradbourne Hall* (F. Crawshay, Esq.) is a good house built in 1730 on the site of an older Bradbourne, "a place of account," which belonged to Fulke de Brent in the reign of John, and was forfeited with his other estates in the reign of Henry III. Granted to Baldwin de Beten, Earl of Albemarle, it passed by marriage to William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, and then to Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who in 1283 transferred it to Otho, Lord Grandison. "After this family was worn out," Philipott tells us, it was owned by the Pevenleys or Pemleys, from whom the house "in old deeds is written Pevenley or Pemley Court." From them it passed to the Ashes; in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth to Ralph Bosville; and since, in succession through many hands, to its present owner. Sir Ralph Bosville had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth at Bradbourne, and in the great drawing-room of the present house is a set of tapestry hangings which the Queen is said to have presented to her host. Other seats are *Riverhead House* (C. R. C. Petley, Esq.); *Oakhill* (George Lyall, Esq.), etc.

ROEHAMPTON, SURREY, an eccl. dist. of Putney, lies W. of Putney Heath, between it and Richmond Park, about 1 m. S. of the Barnes Common Stat. of the L. and S.-W. Rly. (Richmond line); pop. 1497.

The pleasantness of the situation and the proximity of Richmond caused Roehampton at an early period to be in favour as a place of residence. Many of the good old houses remain, but several have been demolished to make way for modern villas, and more seem doomed to be ere long the prey of the builder. The village is small and of little interest. Here was a royal park, originally known as *Putney Park*, but sometimes called Mortlake Park, about 300 acres in extent, its eastern boundary being the lane still called Putney Park Lane. In Mary's reign, Sir Robert Tyrwhit was Keeper of the Park. James I. granted Sir Charles Howard the office for life. Charles I., in the 2nd year of his reign, alienated the park to Sir Richard Weston, a great favourite of the King, who in 1628 appointed him Lord Treasurer, and shortly after created him Lord Weston and Earl of Portland. Weston made Roehampton his chief residence, living here in great state. In May 1632 a chapel in his house was consecrated by Bishop Laud, and a month afterwards Jerôme Weston, the Lord Treasurer's son, was married in it to Lady Frances Stuart, daughter of Emme Duke of Lenox,—a splendid wedding, at which Laud officiated, the King gave away the bride, and Ben Jonson wrote the Epithalamium—

"See the procession! what a holy-day
(Bearing the promise of some better fate)
Hath filled with cacoches all the way
From Greenwich hither, to Row-hampton gate.

* * * * *

See now the chapel opens; where the King
And Bishop stay to consummate the rites:
The holy prelate prays, then takes the ring,
Asks first, Who gives? (I *Charles*) then he plights
One in the other's hand
While they both stand
Hearing their charge; and then
The solemn quire cries, Joy; and they return
Amen."[*]

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[*] Ben Jonson, The Under-Wood, ed. 1640, p. 239.

In 1635 Lord Portland obtained a licence to enclose 450 acres and add them to his park, but he died shortly after, and, instead of extending, his son began to alienate the estate. Roehampton Park and mansion he sold for £11,300 to Sir Thos. Dawes, who sold them to Christian Countess of Devonshire—a woman of great ability and influence, who made Roehampton Park a notable place. Hobbes, the metaphysician, lived here as tutor to her son; the leading wits and poets of the day frequently assembled here, and Charles II., with the Queen Dowager and the Royal Family, paid the Countess repeated visits. In 1689 the house was sold to Alderman Sir Jeffery Jefferys, on whose death, in 1707, it was sold to Mr. Bagnall; then passed successively to Mr. Fordyce the banker, Mr. T. Parker, and Joshua Vanneck, afterwards Lord Huntingfield, who pulled down the old mansion, erected a new villa, known as *Roehampton Grove*, from the designs of Wyatt, and altered and modernized the grounds. It subsequently became the property and residence of Mr. Thos. Fitzherbert and of Mr. Wm. Gosling, the banker. It is now the residence of Mrs. Lyne Stephens.

Roehampton Park is now in part occupied by a spacious Gothic edifice, the Roman Catholic *Convent of the Sacred Heart*. The entrance is in Roehampton Lane, N. of the ch. An Orphanage and other buildings were added in 1866, Mr. M. E. Hadfield, archt.

Roehampton House, the seat of the Earl of Leven and Melville, is a red brick house, with wings, erected for Thomas Carey, Esq., in 1712, from the designs of Thos. Archer, the architect of St. John's Church, Milbank, Westminster. The ceiling of the saloon has a Banquet of the Gods on Olympus, painted by Sir James Thornhill. It was for a time the residence of the Earl of Albemarle. The grounds are extensive and beautiful.*

Dover House, the seat originally of Lord Dover, afterwards of Lord Clifden, the Viscountess Clifden, and lately of Mr. Alexander Collie, is a handsome villa in charming grounds, of old famous for its social and literary gatherings.

"*Nov. 12th*, 1829.—At Roehampton at Lord Clifden's from Tuesday the 10th till to-day. Sir James Mackintosh, Moore, Poodle Byng, and the Master of the Rolls. It was uncommonly agreeable." *

Downshire House (D. B. Chapman, Esq.) was so named from having been long the residence of the Marchioness of Downshire.

Mount Clare was built in 1772, by George Clive, Esq., and so named in compliment to his relative Lord Clive, and his Esher mansion, Claremont. In 1780 it was purchased by Sir John Dick, Bart., who employed Signor Columb, an Italian architect, to Italicize the building, and add a Tuscan portico. It was afterwards the residence of Charles Hatchett, Esq., F.R.S., H. Meldrey, Esq., Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, and Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P.

Besborough House, originally *Parkstead*, was built by Sir William Chambers, for Brabazon Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough, and was celebrated in its day both as a building and on account of the fine collection of works of art and antiquity formed in it by the Earls of Besborough.† After passing through two or three hands, it was purchased and demolished about 1863 by a building society.

Clarence Lodge, Clarence Lane, for awhile the residence of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), is now the *Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army*.

The Priory, the fine seat of the late Lord Justice Sir J. Knight Bruce, has been converted into a private lunatic asylum. The grounds, of about 40 acres, are varied, well timbered, and very beautiful.

There are several other good seats in this village of villas, but these will suffice to indicate the character of the place. The village proper, never very interesting, has been rendered still less so by recent commonplace dwellings.

The *Church*, Holy Trinity, a rather elegant E.E. building, was erected in 1842 from the designs of Mr. Benj. Ferrey, F.S.A., and altered and enlarged in 1862. The original chapel was that consecrated by Bp. Laud. It was removed, and a larger chapel erected in its stead, in 1727; and this in its turn gave place to the present structure. The large and costly mausoleum just outside the churchyard on the N. (within the grounds of Roehampton Park) was erected from the designs of Mr. W. Burn, to receive the remains of the late Mr. Lyne Stephens, and specially consecrated by the Bp. of London, August 1864.

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* In vol. i. of the Vit. Brit. is an elevation of Roehampton House as originally built by Archer.

* Greville's Memoirs, vol. i., p. 241.

† It is engraved under the name of Parkstead in vol. iv. of the Vitruvius Britannicus.

ROMFORD, Essex, a market town on the Colchester road, and a stat. on the Grt. E. Rlwy. 12 m. from London by road or rly. Pop. of the town 6355, of the par. 8239, of whom 373 were inmates of the Union Workhouse. Inns: *White Hart* (a good house), and *Golden Lion*, High Street; *Swan*, *Dolphin*, *Lamb*, etc., Market-place.

The name is derived from the ford over the Bourne (called by some writers the Rom), a shallow stream which flows through the middle of the town and falls into the Thames at Dagenham. Letheuillier and others suppose that from its being on the line of the Roman road it was called the *Roman ford*, and by contraction Romford. Others more plausibly suggest that it was the broad ford, from the A.-S. *rum*, broad, the brook here spreading out into a wide and shallow stream. If, however, the *Rom* were the ancient name of the brook, it would simply mean the Ford over the Rom.

Romford had a market as early as 1247. The first mention of the manor is in a record of 1299, when it was held by Henry of Winchester, a Jewish convert. Until about 1780 Romford was a chapelry of Hornchurch, but is now a distinct parish. With Havering-atte-Bower and Hornchurch, originally one parish (*see* HAVERING), it formed the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, was governed by its own high steward and justices, and possessed a separate jurisdiction, courts, including a prerogative court for wills, sessions, and commission for trying felons within the liberty.

The town stretches for over a mile along the great Essex road, and is crossed near the centre by another principal street, which leads S. to Hornchurch and Rainham, and N. to Havering. The main street, narrow in the middle, expands towards the ends, the western half forming the High Street, the eastern the Market-place, the cross street being named South Street on one side of the High Street and North Street on the other. Several additional streets have been formed within the last few years, especially S. of the town and about the rly. stat. High Street and Market-place contain some good shops, an unusually large number of inns and public-houses, and a few public buildings. The Market-place extends from W. of the ch. to the extreme E. end of the town, cattle-pens being fixtures in the open street. Formerly there were markets for hogs on Monday, cattle and calves on Tuesday, and corn on Wednesday; but there is now only one market-day, Wednesday, when Romford presents a busy and noisy but characteristic and not unpicturesque scene. The calves, cattle, and hogs—the specialities of Romford market—are at the E. end of the market-place, westward are farm tools and necessaries, clothes, and miscellaneous goods, fruit and vegetables. The Corn Exchange is on the N. side of the High Street. The market is the largest for corn, calves, and cattle, in the neighbourhood of London. Romford is an agricultural centre, and there are agricultural implement factories, foundries, and the great ale brewery of Messrs. Ind, Coope, and Co. (the entrance to it is on the S. of the High Street, but the works extend to the rly.)

The original chapel of Romford, built about 1323, some distance E. of the town, was taken down in 1407, and a larger one erected on the site of the present ch. Romford Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Edward the Confessor (*see* HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER), is a Dec. building, with window tracery inclining to Flamboyant, designed by Mr. J. Johnson, and consecrated Sept. 19, 1850. It is built of hammered Kentish rag with Bath stone dressings, and comprises nave with aisles, chancel with chapels, and on the S. tower a stone spire 160 feet high, and a stone porch. The tower contains a good peal of 8 bells. The interior is spacious, lofty, and effective. In it is the mont. from the old church of Sir Anthony Cooke of Gidea Hall, d. 1576, preceptor to Edward VI., with alabaster effigies of the knight and his wife, kneeling, and long Latin insc., said to have been written by his daughters, celebrated alike for their learning in an age when female learning flourished, and for their fortunate marriages. Mildred married William Lord Burleigh; Anne married Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Great Seal, and was the mother of the great Lord Bacon; Elizabeth married John Lord Russell, eldest son of Francis Earl of Bedford, and Catherine married Sir Henry Killigrew. Several of the windows have memorial painted glass, by Wailes of Newcastle and others. *Obs.* in the E. window the (restored) figure of Edward the Confessor.

St. Andrew's ch., at the E. end of the town, was erected from the designs of Mr. J. Johnson, in 1863, when the eccl. dist. of St. Andrew was created. The church is a neat late Dec. building of Kentish rag and Bath stone. Not far from it is a Cemetery with a small Norman chapel and lich-gate.

The Town Hall, near the Market-place, is a Corinthian building, tall and narrow. In it is held the Literary Institute. In the Market-place is a Court House; a County Court has been built near the Rly. Stat., and opposite the Corn Exchange is the London and County branch bank, a showy Italian building with polished granite shafts and much carving.

Gidea (otherwise *Giddy*, *Gedy*, and *Guydde*), a subordinate manor of Romford, believed to have belonged originally to the Abbey of Westminster, was in the reign of Edward IV. held by Sir Thos. Cooke, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, who obtained a licence in 1467 to enclose a park and erect a fortified and embattled mansion. Falling however under the royal displeasure for refusing to lend money to the King, he was heavily fined, his goods seized, and he died in 1478, leaving his house unfinished. *Gidea Hall* was only completed in the reign of Elizabeth, by his grandson, Sir Anthony Cooke (whose monument is in Romford church), who had been an exile in the reign of Mary, but returned on the accession of her sister, and had the honour of entertaining the Queen at Gidea in July 1568, as he recorded in an inscription on the front of the house. Mary de' Medici lodged at Gidea Hall the night before her arrival in London in 1638; the King, her son-in-law, who had escorted her from Chelmsford, staying at his house at Havering-atte-Bower. The estate remained in the Cooke family till 1657, when it was alienated to Richard Emes, by whom it was sold in 1664 to John Burch. After one or more changes, it was purchased by Sir Francis Eyles, Bart., who, about 1720, pulled down the old house and erected in its place the present Gidea Hall, which however owes something of its actual appearance to a subsequent possessor, Richard Benyon, Governor of Fort St. George, and his son, Richard Benyon, Esq., who made great alterations in the grounds, and built the bridge, of 3 elliptical arches, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt. Sir Anthony Cooke's house, of which John Thorpe was the architect, is engraved in La Serres' account of the Queen Mother's Progress in England, and reproduced in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth. The present Gidea Hall, on the l. of the road, ½ m. beyond the town, is a bald commonplace rectangular building of brick and stone, but contains some handsome rooms. There is a good engraving of it by Walker from a drawing by Humphrey Repton, 1794. It is now the residence of the Rev. T. Sill Gray, D.D.

Mark's House was a quaint quadrangular half-timber moated manor-house, situated on the margin of Hainault Forest, about 2 m. W. of Romford. The house and manor belonged, 1499, to Thos. Urswyck, Recorder of London; in 1605 to Sir George Hervey, Lieutenant of the Tower, whose son, Sir Gawen Harvey, bequeathed it to his nephew, Carew Mildmay, from whom it passed to Powlet St. John, who assumed the name of Mildmay in addition to that of St. John, and in whose family it remains. The house, which had been long uninhabited, and was much decayed, was pulled down in 1808.

Dagnams lies at the N.E. extremity of the par., about 4 m. from the town. In 1454 Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, died seised of the manors of Dagnams and Cockerells; as did Sir Wm. Husee in 1495, Peter Christmas in 1517, and Thos. Legatt in 1555. In 1637 it belonged to Lawrence Wright, M.D., whose son Henry was created a baronet by Cromwell in 1658, and by Charles II. in 1660. Sir Henry's daughter, Mrs. Anne Rider, devised the manor to her relative Edward Carteret, Esq., Postmaster-

General, during whose occupation Pepys many times visited the house (which he describes as "a most noble and pretty house that ever, for the bigness, I saw") to assist at the courtship and wedding of Mr. Carteret and "my Lady Jem," his patron Lord Sandwich's daughter. The estate was sold in 1749 to Henry Muilman, and again in 1772 to Sir Richard Neave, who pulled down the old house and built the present mansion on a new site. *Dagnams* is now the seat of Sir Arundel Neave, Bart.

Stewards, a town manor, belonged in the first half of the 16th cent. to the Halys family; was alienated in 1565 to Wm. Cade, and in 1588 to James Quarles, Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth, whose more famous son, Francis Quarles, the author of the 'Book of Emblems,' was born at Stewards in May 1592. The manor passed from the Quarles family in 1708, and has since had many owners.

Hare Hall (R. Pemberton, Esq.), by the hamlet of *Hare Street*, 1 m. beyond Romford, on the main road, is a spacious mansion of Portland stone, comprising a centre with attached columns and pediment, and wings connected by a short colonnade, designed by Paine and erected by Mr. J. A. Wallinger in 1769, on the site of an old family seat. The house contains some noble rooms, commands wide prospects, and stands in good grounds. In a pleasant cottage in Hare Street, now called *Repton Cottage* (A. Graham, Esq.), lived for over 30 years, and died March 24, 1818, Humphry Repton, the celebrated landscape gardener.

At *Noak Hill*, a hamlet 4 m. N.E. from Romford, are the *Priory* (J. Sands, Esq.) and *Home Park* (M. Whittingham, Esq.) Other good seats are—*Marshalls* (O. Coe, Esq.), ½ m. N. of the town on the Havering road; *Priests* (Octavius Mashiter, Esq.), ½ m. farther on the same road; *Eastbury Lodge* (W. H. Clifton, Esq.), London Road, etc.

ROSHERVILLE, Kent,

on the Thames immediately W. of Gravesend, is an eccl. dist. of Northfleet par., founded in 1853, with an area of 170 acres and a population of 757.

The place owes its name to its founder, Jeremiah Rosher, formerly largely engaged in chalk and lime-works here, who created on the cliffs overlooking the abandoned pits a village of smart villas and "cottages of gentility." The church, St. Mark, built by the Rosher family, and endowed by George Rosher, Esq., of Crete Hall, is a neat modern Gothic structure with several memorial painted glass windows.

Rosherville is, however, most widely known by its gardens, "the place"—as we are told at every rly. stat.—"to spend a happy day," and since Vauxhall the most popular resort on the Thames. Formed out of an abandoned chalk-pit, and originally intended for zoological gardens, *Rosherville Gardens* present in many respects a unique appearance, the cliffs, some of which are 150 feet high, and natural features, having been skilfully taken advantage of, and the floricultural arrangements being profuse and varied. There are, of course, many objects and decorations in more than questionable taste, but if not exactly, as one of the advertisements before us insists,—"sublimely picturesque, truthfully charming, truly rural, veritably salubrious — the Garden of all the Gardens in the world,"—Rosherville Gardens are exceedingly pretty, and will repay a visit. But it should be in the morning: in the afternoon and evening, theatrical and acrobatic performances, ballets and outdoor dancing, fireworks, the company, and the accompaniments, are a trying drawback on the beauty of the gardens.

The Rosherville Hotel is noted for its dinners. A pier, erected in 1840 close to the gardens, serves for passengers by steam-boats and the Tilbury and N. London Rlys.

ROXETH, Middx. (*see* Harrow-on-the-Hill).

ROYDON, or WOODREDON,

Essex, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 22 m. from London by the Grt. E. Rly. (Cambridge line), extends S. from the l. bank of the Stort, 1½ m. before it joins the Lea. Pop. 950.

Roydon was formerly a market town; now there are not more than two or three shops in the wide empty street. There is however still a "commercial inn," *The Temple*. The church (St. Peter's) is between the rly. stat. and the street (from which it is screened by a row of lime trees). It consists of a nave and chancel (Perp.), a north aisle (Dec.) partly covered with ivy, and a sq. embattled tower, of 3 storeys, Dec., with Perp. windows inserted. The int., partially restored in 1854, is low, has open seats, and the chancel is laid with encaustic tiles. In the chancel are three *brasses* to members of the Colte family: one on the N. of Thos. Colte, d. 1471, wife, and son, has the figures very fairly engraved. Of *Nether Hall*, the moated quadrangular castellated mansion of the Colte family, built towards the end of the 15th cent., 1½ m. S.E. from Roydon, only the entrance gate-house remains. It is of brick, with semi-hexagonal flanking turrets, the upper part gone. The mansion was demolished about 1770. The site is occupied by Nether Hall Farm. *Mount Pleasant* (— Webb, Esq.) is ½ m. E. of Roydon.

RUISLIP, Middx. (Dom. *Rislepe*; anc. *Rueslyppe*, *Ruslip*, *Ryslep*, and *Riselip*), lies between Ickenham and Pinner, about 4 m. N.E. from the Uxbridge Stat. of the Gt. W. Rly., and a like distance S.W. from the Pinner Stat. of the L. and N.-W. Rly., and 17 m. from London. Pop. 1482, of whom 266 are in the eccl. dist. of Northwood.

Ruislip is pleasantly situated in a quiet rural district, between low uplands, watered by the two head branches of the Isleworth River, and backed by Ruislip Park, Wood, and Reservoir. The occupations are agricultural; much of the land is devoted to pasture, and there is a considerable trade in timber and firewood. In the time of the Confessor, Ruislip Manor belonged to Wlward Wit, the King's thane; under the Conqueror it was held by Ernulfus de Hesding, who gave it to the Convent of Bec Harlewin, in Normandy. It was transferred in the 13th century to the Priory of Okeburn, and was seized as an alien priory by Henry IV., who granted it for life to his 3rd son, John Duke of Bedford. Reverting to the Crown on Bedford's death in 1436, it was given by Henry VI. for his life to John Somerset, and on his death, 1442, was granted to King's College, Cambridge, in whose possession it remains. A moiety of the sub-manor of Southcote was, at her attainder in 1378, the property of Alice Ferrers.

The *Church* (St. Martin) stands on high ground, and is a large and interesting building of black flint and stone. It comprises a nave; aisles, with embattled parapets; deep chancel, with a fine 5-light E. window; and, at the W. end of the S. aisle, a tall square embattled tower, with double angle buttresses, stair-turret, and pyramidal roof. The Dec. nave is the oldest part of the ch., the aisles being somewhat later, whilst the chancel and tower are Perp. In the tower is a peal of 6 bells, recast in 1802. *Obs.* on entering the ch. the place of a holy water stoup, on rt. of W. door of N. aisle, and empty niche over the buttress on l. of doorway. The interior is good in character, has a remarkably fine nave of 6 bays, with alternate circular and octagonal piers, a timber roof in square compartments, and retains some of the old open oak seats. The chancel has an open timber roof of 3 bays. S. of the chancel is a chantry chapel. Both inside and out, however, the ch. has undergone restoration; the body of the church some years back, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott; the chancel in 1869-72, under Mr. R. L. Roumieu, when the present noticeable reredos was erected. The font is late Norm., a square basin of Sussex marble on a thick circular stem. *Obs.* mont. in chancel of Ralph Hawtrey, deputy-lieut. of the county, d. 1638, and wife, Mary, d. 1647, with their busts, "Johannes et Matthias Christmas, Fratres, Fecerunt." Also on S. wall, mont. to Lady Mary Banckes, d. 1661, celebrated for her heroic defence of Corfe Castle against the Parliamentary army. *Obs.* brass with fittings of John Hawtrey, Esq., d. 1593. Other brasses are mentioned by Lysons, but only their indents remain. Here are preserved a curious old iron-bound church chest, with 3 locks, and a quaint carved bread box, dated 1697. On the S.E. of the ch. is a good sized yew-tree.

Ruislip Park, N. of the vill., is a famous fox-hunting meet. *Park House* is the seat of R. Parnells, Esq. On the W. side of Ruislip Park, much frequented by aquatic birds and anglers, is the *Ruislip Reservoir* of the Regent's Canal Comp., a fine sheet of water of 80 acres.

Eastcott, a large and pleasant hamlet, adjoins Pinner West End. *Eastcott House* (F. H. Deane, Esq.) occupies the site of the ancient seat of the Hawtreys, of whom Ruislip ch. contains so many memorials. *High Grove* (Sir Hugh H. Campbell, Bart.) and *Field End House* (W. Lawrence, Esq.) are other good seats.

Northwood, on the Rickmansworth road, N. of Ruislip Wood, is a long straggling hamlet on the Hertfordshire border, created, with portions of the pars. of Watford and Rickmansworth, an eccl. dist. in 1854. The ch., Holy Trinity, is a neat little Gothic building of flint and stone, consecrated in 1854. Most of the windows are filled with painted glass. Much of the land here is pasture, and many of the inhabitants are employed in hewing and preparing firewood for the London market. The seats are *Northwood House* (R. H. W. Dunlop, Esq.), and *Northwood Hall* (D. Norton, Esq.)

RUNNIMEDE, Egham, Surrey,

a long level meadow bordering the Thames, on the N. of Egham, and at the foot of Cooper's Hill:

> "Here was that Charter seal'd wherein the Crown
> All marks of arbitrary power lays down." *

It has indeed been disputed whether Magna Charta was signed and sealed on Runnimede or on the little island at its upper end, now known as Magna Charta Island. Tradition, as far back as Aubrey's day, favoured the island; and in 1834 the then owner, Mr. Simon Harcourt, treating the question as settled, erected a small Gothic building on the island, and in it placed a rough stone, which a bold imagination had assumed to be that on which the Charter was signed, with an inscription to the effect that, "on this island, in June 1215, John King of England, signed the Magna Charta." But Matthew Paris, the contemporary chronicler, and the signature to the charter itself, distinctly state that the charter was signed "in the meadow called Runnimede between Windsor and Staines." A later treaty (Sept. 1217) by which Prince Louis of France agreed to leave the country with his followers, was signed on Magna Charter Island—whence perhaps the confusion.

Runnimede is a triangular slip of meadow, about 160 acres in extent, somewhat over a mile long, and bounded by two other meadows, Longmead on the W., and Yardmead on the S.E. Between it and the Thames is a raised causeway, constructed at the cost of a patriotic merchant, Thomas de Henford, in the reign of Henry III., and since carefully maintained as a barrier against the river floods. The reach of the Thames off Runnimede is picturesque and pleasant, fringed with willows, varied by eyots, and brightened with abundant water-lilies.

According to an early tradition, the armies of the King and the Barons occupied Longmead and Yardmead, leaving Runnimede as a free interspace for negotiations. When Aubrey wrote, the fields had not long been enclosed, and there can be no doubt that when the armies of King John and the confederate Barons were assembled here, the whole tract lay quite open. An Act was obtained in 1814 for the enclosure of the commons and waste lands in the parish of Egham, when such parts of the "Meads called Runney Mead and Long Mead," as had been appropriated as a race-course, were expressly excepted from its operation, and directed to be left unenclosed, and "kept as a Race Course for the Public use, at such times of the year as the races thereon have heretofore been accustomed to be kept." The Egham races are accordingly run on Runnimede in the second week of August, when the famous mead is the great gathering-place of the roughs and pickpockets of London. In the last century there was put forth a proposal to erect on Runnimede a memorial of what is admittedly one of the greatest and most fruitful events in English history, and Akenside wrote some verses to be inscribed on the base of the monument. But the design was never carried out, and the only celebration which Runnimede witnesses of the event which has made its name sacred, is the annual running for the 'Magna Charta,' 'King John,' and 'Runnimede' Stakes at the Egham races.

Some suppose that horse-racing, far from being of novel introduction at Runnimede, was practised there at so early a period as to have given its name to the meadow: Runnimede or Runneymede, according to them, being an obvious corruption of 'Running-Mead' (A.-S. *rune*, a race, and *mede*, a meadow). The more reasonable derivation, however, is that suggested by Matthew of Westminster in the 13th, and more distinctly stated by John of Beverley in the 14th century. It was called the 'Field of Council' (from A.-S. *rune*, council), writes Beverley, because here in ancient times the council was wont to assemble.*

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* Denham's Cooper's Hill.

RUXLEY, KENT (*see* CRAY, NORTH).

RYE HOUSE, HERTS, the scene of the Rye House Plot, and now a noted fishing-house and place of entertainment, is situated on the l. bank of the Lea, 1 m. N. by E. from Hoddesdon, and close to the Rye House Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Cambridge line), 17 m. from London.

The Rye, a manor of 85 acres, in Stanstead Abbots par., belonged in the reign of Henry VI. to Andrew Ogard, who obtained the royal licence to impark it, "erect a castle there with lime and stone, make battlements and loopholes, and have free warren there." † Towards the end of the reign of Henry VIII., it was purchased by Edward Baesch, "General Surveyor of the Victuals for the Navy-Royal and Marine Affairs," under Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. His son, Sir Edward Baesch, sold the house and manor to Edmond Field, Esq., in whose descendants it continued almost to our own day.

At the date of the plot, the house was in the occupation of Richard Rumbold, an old officer of Cromwell's, a maltster, a vehement republican, and, according to the royalist witness, the chief in the conspiracy. The purpose of the conspirators, according to the not very trustworthy testimony of the approver Keeling, was to have some 40 or 50 well-armed men concealed in the house and grounds to attack the Guards who were to escort the King from Newmarket, and in the confusion Charles and his brother, the Duke of York, were to be assassinated. The spot was well chosen for the purpose. It was, wrote Bramston, "a place so convenient for such a villany as scarce to be found in England; besides the closeness of the way over a river by a bridge, gates to pass, a strong hedge on one side, brick walls on the other." * Bishop Sprat describes the place as it then was with great clearness and precision, and as we may judge by the existing ground-plans, and the present appearance of the place, with great accuracy.

> "THE *Rye House* in *Hartfordshire*, about eighteen Miles from *London*, is so called from the *Rye* a Meadow near it. Just under it there is a By-road from *Bishops-Strafford* to *Hoddesde* which was constantly used by the King when he went to or from *Newmarket*, the great Road winding much about on the Right-hand by *Stansted*. The House is an old strong Building and stands alone, encompass'd with a Mote, and towards the Garden has high Walls, so that Twenty Men might easily defend it for some time against Five hundred. From a high Tower in the House all that go or come may be seen both ways for nearly a Miles distance. As you come from *Newmarket* towards *London*, when you are near the House, you pass the Meadow over a narrow Caus-way, at the end of which is a Toll-gate, which having Entred you go through a Yard, and a little Field, and at the end of that through another Gate, you pass into a narrow Lane, where two Coaches at that time could not go a-breast. This narrow passage had on the left hand a thick Hedge and a Ditch, on the right a long Range of Building used for Corn-Chambers and Stables with several doors and windows looking into the Road, and before it a Pale, which then made the passage so narrow, but is since removed. When you are past this long Building, you go by the Mote and the Garden Wall, that is very strong, and has divers holes in it, through which a great many Men might shoot. Along by the Mote and Wall the Road continues to the *Ware-River* (the Lea) which runs about Twenty or Thirty yards from the Mote, and is to be past by a Bridge. A small distance from thence another Bridge is to be past over the *New-River*. In both which Passes a few Men may oppose great Numbers. In the outer Court-yard, which is behind the long Building, a considerable Body of Horse and Foot might be drawn up unperceived from the Road; whence they might easily issue out at the same time into each end of the narrow Lane, which was also to be stopt up by overturning a Cart." †

The King's return to London at an earlier hour than was expected is said to have disconcerted the conspirators. Whatever was the cause, the King escaped; but the discovery of the alleged plot led to the trial and execution of Russell and Sidney, and years after of

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* "*Runnimede*, id est, Pratum Consilii . . . eo quod antiquis temporibus ibi de pace regni sæpius consilia tractabant."—Leland's Collectanea, vol. i., p. 281.

† Chauncy, Hertfordshire, vol. i., p. 383.

* Sir John Bramston's Autobiograpy, p. 182.

† Bp. Sprat, A True Account of the Horrid Conspiracy, etc., fol., 1685, p. 135.

Rumbold and the Earl of Argyll, the exile of a great number of prominent Whigs, and the temporary disruption of the party.

The Rye House was a square brick building, with inner court-yard and great central hall. The larger part of it was pulled down early in the 18th cent., and now only the embattled Gate House is left. If not a portion of Ogard's original building, it cannot be of much later date. It is of red brick, has an entrance gateway with good Tudor arch, in the spandrels of which traces of the Ogard arms may still be discerned, and groined brick vaulting under the archway; bays, carved chimneys, and an angle-turret, from the top of which there is, as Bp. Sprat intimates, a wide view over the meadows in all directions. The interior has lost all vestiges of its original character, except a brick staircase and hand-rail, it having been used for best part of a century, prior to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, as the workhouse for Stanstead Abbots par., and suffered accordingly. For several years past it has been kept as a show-house attached to the Rye House Inn. The rooms have received fanciful names. One, designated the Dungeon, is shown as the place in which the confederates met to confer on the details of the Plot. Others are filled with rackety old furniture and hangings. In one is the noted Great Bed of Ware, celebrated by Shakspeare, and brought here from its old home, the Saracen's Head at Ware.

Rumbold's malthouse has been converted into a refreshment bar, and a long barn has received a counterfeit open timber roof, some old wood-work from a house at Hoddesdon, been hung with old portraits, tapestry, and testimonials from the managers of trade dinners and children's festivals, designated "The Hall of the Conspirators" and "The Retainer's Hall," and serves as the great dining room for trade and van parties.

A fishing inn has stood by the bridge from time immemorial. Major, in his ed. of the 'Complete Angler,' seeks to identify it with Bleak Hall, Isaak Walton's "honest alehouse, where we shall find a cleanly room, lavender in the windows, and twenty ballads stuck about the wall," and doubtless the original Bleak Hall must have been here or at Broxbourne. But the present inn is of modern erection, and has grown to be a very popular resort for railway and van excursionists, and trade and school festivals, many hundreds and occasionally thousands of visitors assembling here on a summer holiday. The grounds are large, and the gardens pretty, though not equal to those of the Crown Inn at Broxbourne. The fishery extends for about 3 miles, and is strictly preserved. There is good bottom fishing. The fly rods are limited to 25 annual subscribers at 2 guineas each.

ST. ALBANS, Herts, a market-town and borough (formerly parliamentary), and created in 1875 the seat of a bishopric, stands on rising ground on the l. bank of the little river Ver, or Muse, the main upper branch of the Colne, 21 m. from London by road, 20 m. by the Midland Rly., and 24 m. by the St. Albans br. of the L. and N.-W. Rly., and the Hatfield and St. Albans br. of the Grt. N. Rly. The Midland Stat. is in Victoria Street, ¼ m. E. of the town; the L. and N.-W. at the foot of Holywell Hill, on the S.; the Grt. N. in London Road, ½ m. S.E. Pop. of the borough 8298. Inns, *Peahen; George.*

St. Albans is the most interesting place for its historical associations and antiquarian remains within the like distance of London. The objects to be visited in and around the town are—the *Abbey Church* and *Gatehouse;* the three parish churches, but especially that of St. Michael, Bacon's church and burial-place; the unique *Clock Tower;* the ruins of *Sopwell Nunnery* (of little account); *Bernard's Heath*, the field of the 2nd Battle of St. Albans; *Gorhambury*, where, besides the present mansion, are the remains of the house built by Lord Bacon's father, and the residence of Bacon himself; the vestiges of the Roman city of *Verulamium;* and the earth-works at Beech Bottom, possibly a relic of the older British *Oppidum.*

History.—The town (*oppidum*) of Cassivellaunus, to which Cæsar pursued that chieftain after defeating him on the banks of the Thames (*see* COWEY STAKES), is believed to have been the precursor of the present St. Albans. Cæsar describes the town as admirably fortified alike by nature and by art. It was surrounded by woods and marshes, and defended by a ditch and rampart. He carried it by assault, but as his soldiers entered it on two sides the defenders escaped by another, leaving, besides great quantities of cattle, many men who were captured, or slain in the fight.* Cæsar's occupation was brief; and *Verlam* remained till the conquest of Britain by Claudius (A.D. 43), an important British city. It appears to have possessed a mint with the privilege of coining, since a gold coin and many copper coins of Tasciovanus have been found, with the name *Ver.* on the reverse, and several of his successor, Cunobelin, the last King of the East Britons, with V. or Ver. on the reverse, and one at least with the name in full, *Verlamio.*†

When the Romans took possession of the island they founded here a *municipium*, a dignity not conferred on London, though already the commercial emporium of the country.‡ But whether Verulamium occupied the site of the British city, or, as is more likely, a new one, is not certain. It is evident, however, that the Roman name was merely a Latinization of the British Verlam, or Verolam. In the revolt of Boadicea, Verulamium was burned, and the inhabitants put to the sword. It was, however, speedily rebuilt, surrounded by a strong wall, and remained an important station as long as the Romans held the island. The famous conference of Germanus with the teachers of Pelagianism, which led to their conversion and the extirpation of the heresy from Britain, was held, according to the earliest writers who name the place, at St. Albans (429), and this is incidentally confirmed by the statement of Bede (who does not name the place) that after his triumph Germanus and his companions repaired to the tomb of the martyr St. Alban.§

In the 5th century Verulam fell into the hands of the Saxons. The Roman city stood on the low ground to the W. of the present town, with the Ver river for its northern boundary: the church of St. Michael stands nearly in the centre of the ancient city. The Saxons, who seldom occupied the Roman towns,* built a new town on the hill N. of the river.

Fable is abundantly mingled in the monkish narratives of the origin of the Saxon town: we may tell the story briefly. During the Diocletian persecution, Alban, an eminent citizen of Verulam, to be more eminent henceforward as 'the Protomartyr of England,' was condemned to death for having sheltered Amphibalus, a Christian priest, and refused to sacrifice to idols. He was led forth towards the place of execution—a woody height named Holmhurst, on the other side of the Ver; but when the procession came to the river the narrow bridge was found to be blocked by the multitude flocking to witness the spectacle. Alban, in haste to wear the martyr's crown, prayed that a way might be opened to him, and immediately the waters dried up, and all passed over without hindrance. Arrived at the hill-top, Alban thirsted, and behold a spring gushed forth at his feet. Amazed at these miracles, the executioner refused to perform his office upon so holy a man, and was forthwith condemned to suffer along with him. The day of the martyrdom was the 22nd (or, as was said later, the 17th) of June, the year 304 or 305.† Within twenty years, it is affirmed, a church had been raised on the spot in honour of the first English martyr.‡ A century or so later the place of sepulture was forgotten, though some accounts make the church to have survived, and to have been called after St. Germanus.

Nearly five centuries after the death of St. Alban (793), as Offa, King of the Mercians, was anxiously revolving how he might expiate his share in the murder of Ethelbert, it was revealed to him in a vision that he should seek out the body of St. Alban, and on the spot where he found it erect a monastery. Accordingly the King, with Humbert, Archbishop of Lichfield, and the Bishops of Leicester and Lindsay, followed by a great multitude of priests and people, ascended the hill where the martyr was beheaded. There, guided by a lambent flame which descended on the spot, they found the martyr's relics. On the site Offa built a church, which he dedicated to St. Alban; and adjoining it erected, in the space of five years, suitable buildings for an abbot and 100 monks of the order of St. Benedict, endowing the abbey with a princely revenue, "that great hospitality might be kept there, because the highway called Watling Street lay near, through which men continually travelled to and from London to the north and back again."

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* Cæsar, De Bell. Gall., lib. v., c. 21.

† Mon. Hist. Brit., Plate i. of Coins; J. Evans, F.S.A., Ancient Coins found at Verulam, 1848, and Coins of the Ancient Britons, Plate vi.

‡ Tacitus, Annales, lib. xiv., c. 33.

§ Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. i., c. 18.

* Kemble, Saxons in England, vol. ii.

† Bede, Hist. Eccl. Gentes Anglorum, lib. i., c. 7. What little evidence there is for the existence and martyrdom of St. Alban is brought together in 'Councils and Eccl. Documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland,' by Haddon and Stubbs, vol. i. p. 6, etc.

‡ Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. i., c. 18.

About the abbey, in process of time, grew up a large town, which received the name of the parent monastery. The old city of Verulam was abandoned, and the materials of its houses and walls served for the construction of its successor. So at least say the chroniclers. The truth probably is, that the new town preceded the monastery in point of time, but, overshadowed by the greatness of the religious establishment, its original English name, *Wirlamceaster*, or *Watlingceaster*,* gradually merged in the popular designation of St. Albans town. Some have been disposed to regard Ulsig, or Ulsinus, the 6th abbot, as the true founder of the modern town, he having obtained from King Ethelred, in 950, a confirmation of all former grants to the monastery, and a charter for a market, for which he erected suitable buildings at his own cost, as well as dwellings for strangers whom he induced to settle here, and finally built, at the entrances to the town, a church on each of the three principal roads.

During its early years St. Albans suffered like other towns from the ravages of the Danes, and in the time of Wulnoth, the 4th abbot, there befel the monastery what seemed an irreparable calamity. The Danes not only sacked the abbey, but carried off the bones of the protomartyr, which they deposited in a convent at Owensee. Great was the dismay and distress of the brethren at the loss of their chief treasure, but the one who took it most to heart was Egwin the Sacrist. At length, moved by his tears and prayers, the saint appeared to Egwin in a vision, and having made himself known, bade him take comfort, and told him what course he wished him to pursue, and departed, leaving the room filled with a fragrant odour. Obtaining leave of his abbot, Egwin left the Abbey and travelled to Denmark, and presenting himself at the convent of Owensee, was admitted as a monk. There his piety and diligence were so conspicuous that in course of time he was advanced to the office of sacrist, and thus had access to the feretory in which the relics of his patron saint were kept. Watching his opportunity, he stealthily removed them into a chest which he had prepared, and this he induced an English merchant trading at Owensee to undertake to convey to England, and forward by trusty hands to the Abbot of St. Albans. As soon as he was apprised of its safe arrival, Egwin applied to his superiors, who were of course unaware of the pious theft, for permission to return home. On reaching St. Albans he transmitted to the authorities at Owensee full particulars of what he had done. The Danes denied the truth of the story; but the miracles wrought by the restored relics testified at once to their authenticity, and to the saint's approval of his servant's conduct.

But even now the relics were not secure. Some 70 years after, in the time of Ælfric II., the 11th abbot, the Danes again ravaged the country, and the abbot, mindful of the former disaster, concealed the martyr's bones in a cavity in the walls of the church. As a further precaution he sent supposititions relics to the monastery of Ely, and entreated the monks to take especial care of the precious charge. When the Danes had left the country, Ælfric reclaimed these bones, but the monks and people of Ely refused to part with them, and when at length they consented to do so, they repeated the trick of the Abbot of St. Albans, and substituted other bones. Again the saint intervened. Appearing to Gilbert, one of the brethren, he told him that the true relics must be brought forth from their hiding-place, and deposited in the shrine in the centre of the church. This was done with great solemnity. But now the monks of Ely publicly proclaimed the artifice they had practised, and declared that the true bones were in their possession. The king, Edward the Confessor, expressed great indignation at the fraud, but the monks held their own, and for a century the "true bones" of St. Alban were exhibited both at St. Albans and Ely. It was only when, on the appeal of Robert de Gorham, the 18th abbot, the Pope sent three bishops to Ely to inquire into and determine the matter, that the monks of Ely acknowledged that they had been outwitted, and that the true relics were at St. Albans.*

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* Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. i., c. 7; Henry of Huntingdon, lib. i.

By the gifts of successive sovereigns, and the munificence of the pious, the Abbey had greatly increased in wealth, when shortly after the conquest Paul of Caen, a nephew, or as some said son, of Abp. Lanfranc, was appointed abbot. To the Norman, the Saxon buildings seemed all too rude for such an establishment. Paul rebuilt, on a scale of surpassing magnitude, the church, and a large part of the monastery. By a special grant (1154) of Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare, a native of a neighbouring parish [*see* ABBOT'S LANGLEY], and a scholar here) the Abbey was made free of episcopal jurisdiction, and only and directly subject to the see of Rome—a privilege which was long a matter of heartburning and contention with the see of Lincoln. The Pope also gave the abbot of St. Albans precedence of all the other English abbots: a precedency which was retained till 1396, when, after an angry contest, the abbot of St. Albans had to give place to his brother of Westminster.

The town shared largely in the prosperity of the Abbey. But it shared also in the risks of conspicuous rank. In the Wars of the Barons, St. Albans was garrisoned for King John; was threatened by Prince Louis in 1217; and a few months later was ransacked by a disorderly band under Fulke de Brent, the abbot having at last to buy him off with a hundred pounds of silver; for which insult to St. Alban, Sir Fulke not long after met with "guerdon meet," dying a strange death, as Bishop Pandulph, warned by St. Alban, had foretold. Again, soon after Easter, the town and Abbey were plundered by Prince Louis; but no such retribution befel the French prince.

A story told by the chroniclers curiously illustrates the condition of a town like St. Albans in the reign of Henry III. The town, they say, was so strongly fortified that throughout the land it gained the name of Little London (*Minor Londonia*): a name by which it was familiarly known for half a century later. In 1265, the year of the struggle between De Montfort and the King, and of the battle of Evesham, the gates were kept shut, and travellers, especially horsemen, were denied a passage. Hearing this, the constable of Hertford, one Gregory de Stokes, boasted that with three of his serving-men he would force an entrance. The gates were opened to him, and with his followers he went up and down the streets, making everywhere some idle speech. At length calling to one of his men, "See where the wind stands," a townsman, thinking he purposed mischief, shouted, "I'll teach thee where the wind stands," and felled him to the ground. Others closed upon the luckless boasters, bound them, and hurried them to the market-place. There they struck off their heads, fixed them upon tall poles, and, after parading them through the principal streets, set them over the town gates. For this piece of rough discipline the town had, however, to pay a fine to the King of 100 marks—equal to about £1500 at the present day.*

The townsmen were at this time in a very excitable condition. There had been another of the outbreaks which were of frequent occurrence in the long struggle of the townsmen against the feudal exactions of the abbots. A coarse cloth was in those days made at St. Albans, and the townsmen claimed the right of fulling it themselves, and of using handmills to grind their corn. But the Abbey mills were an important source of conventual revenue, and the abbots stringently insisted on the townsmen using them alike for fulling and for grinding both malt and corn, and sent their bailiffs to search their houses, and seize and destroy the handmills. The townsmen appealed in vain to the King and his justiciars, and waylaid the Queen on her passage to the Abbey to lay their complaints before her. When the wide-spread popular discontent found vent in the Wat Tyler and Jack Straw risings, the men of St. Albans were only too ready to join in them. In 1381, with one William Grindecobbe as leader, the townsmen rose on the abbot, and forced from him a formal discharge from "all services and customary labours," and the surrender of various muniments and deeds of service. The townsmen put themselves in communication with the rebel priest, John Ball, and Walsingham gives a curious letter which Ball sent to the town. It was directed to John Nameless, John the Miller, and John Carter, and

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* The legend is told in full by Matthew Paris, Gesta Abbatum Monast. S. Albani, Rolls ed., pp. 12—18; 34—37; 175—177.

* Opus Chronicorum, Rolls ed., p. 20; Matt. Paris, Gesta Abb. S. Albani, Rolls ed. p. 426, etc.; Rishanger Chronicle, p. 38.

> "Biddeth hem that thei ware of gyle in borugh and stondith togiddir in Goddis name, and biddeth Peres Ploughman go to his werke, and chastise well Hobbe the robber, and taketh with you Johan Treweman and all his felaws, and no mo.
>
> "Johan the Muller hath ygrownde, smal, smal, smal;
> The Kingis sone of hevene shalle pay for alle.
> Be ware or ye be wo,
> Knoweth your frende fro youre foo,
> Haveth ynowe, and seythe *Hoo*:
> And seketh pees, and holde therynne.
> And so biddeth Johan Trewman and all his felawes."*

The movement was suppressed by the King (Richard II.) in person. John Ball, the priest, was brought to St. Albans, and there hanged and quartered. Fifteen of the townsmen underwent a like punishment. Four of the chief burgesses, and about 80 of less mark, were committed to prison, but eventually pardoned. All concessions made by the abbot were revoked, and on St. Margaret's day "all the commons of the county," over 15 years of age, were made to appear before the king in the great hall of the Abbey, and take an oath of allegiance and fidelity.

Many of the sovereigns of England visited St. Albans, and about 1356 King John of France was a prisoner in the Abbey. It was often visited, too, by foreign as well as English prelates, but for the highest of them the abbot never abated any of his prerogative. Thus when, in 1280, Peccham, Abp. of Canterbury, asked to be admitted into the Abbey, the abbot only consented on his agreeing not to celebrate mass there. Within the town of St. Albans, and in the towns of Barnet and Watford, only the abbot, his steward, and officers, had right of holding assizes, and deciding pleas in civil and criminal cases, the Barons of Exchequer, and other justices, etc., of the King being expressly forbidden to go within those towns, or intermeddle in any matters concerning them. Indeed, by the grant or charter of 1 Edward IV. it appears, as Newcome remarks, "that a kind of palatine jurisdiction was given to the abbot," such as long after was held by the bishops of Durham and Ely.* The townsmen of St. Albans sent two burgesses to Parliament from the reign of Edward I. (1300) to the 5th of Edward III. (1331), when, at the instance of the abbot, the privilege was intermitted, and only renewed after the Suppression.

In the War of the Roses, St. Albans was the theatre of two important battles. The first was fought on the 23rd of May, 1455. The King, Henry VI., set up his standard on the N. side of the town, at "the place called Boslawes, in St. Peter's-street, which place was called aforetime past Sandeford." The Yorkists, under the Duke of York, and Warwick the King-maker, encamped in the Key Fields, E. of the town (immediately S. of the present London Road). The forces met in Holywell Street (as you ascend from the N.-W. Rly. Stat.), the Earl of Warwick having broken into the town "on the gardens side, between the sign of the Key and the Chequer," to the cry of "a Warwick! a Warwick!" The victory was with the Yorkists. The King was wounded in the neck by an arrow, and made prisoner.

The second battle was fought, Feb. 2, 1461, on Bernard's Heath, N. of the town; when the Yorkists, under the Earl of Warwick, were defeated with great slaughter by Queen Margaret at the head of a large force, and Henry fell into the hands of his friends.

Our next note in the history of St. Albans is of a very different kind. From the time of Abbot Paul, if not earlier, the

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* Walsingham, Hist. Anglicana, Rolls ed., vol. ii., p. 33.

* Newcome, Hist. of the Abbey of St. Alban, p. 370.

Abbey had its skilful teachers, writers, painters, and illuminators ;* and from the reign of John a school of historians unrivalled by any other religious house, and including such writers as Roger Wendover, Matthew Paris, William Rishanger, Thomas Walsingham, John de Trokelowe, Henry de Blandeforde, and Abbot Whethamstead ; and it was among the first in England to avail itself of the art of printing. Caxton printed his first book in the Abbey of Westminster in 1474. A press was erected in St. Albans Abbey at least as early as 1480, in which year issued from it the 'Rhetorica nova fratris Laur^{l}. de Guil^{l}. de Saonâ'; and 'Alberti liber significandi,' 8vo. The more famous 'Boke of St. Albans,' of Dame Juliana Berners, bears the date of 1486.† From this time no more books appear to have been printed in the Abbey, owing as is asserted to Wolsey's distrust of the new art, till about 1534, when John of Hertford printed here some half-dozen books in four years. The suppression of the monastery put a peremptory stop to further operations.

Down to the Suppression the government of the town, though the townsmen had struggled long and hard for a share in it, had been exclusively in the hands of the abbot. On the surrender of the Abbey by Abbot Richard Boreman (or De Stevenage), in 1539, all the abbatal rights and privileges reverted to the Crown. Fifteen years later (1554), Edward VI. granted the town a charter of incorporation as a borough, with power to elect a mayor and ten common councilmen. He at the same time restored the privilege of sending two representatives to Parliament—a privilege it retained (despite the Reform Act) till 1852, when the borough was disfranchised for corrupt practices at elections.*

The suppression of monasteries had given the townsmen the management of their own affairs. The Abbey Church was sold to them for a sum of £400, for conversion into a parish church. The Lady Chapel was divided from it and appropriated as a grammar school. The convent grounds and buildings passed into private hands. But for a brief space there were symptoms of reaction. The Protestant King, Edward VI., died, and his Catholic successor was firmly seated on the throne. In 1556, Richard Boreman, the deposed abbot, purchased the site of the late monastery from its then owner, Sir Richard Lee, and transferred it to Queen Mary—the unconcealed purpose being the restoration of the monastery to its old use. But the dream of the Catholic Queen faded quickly away, and the early accession of Elizabeth put an end to all such hopes and fears for ever.

As it had been the site of the first, St. Albans was the scene of almost the latest English martyrdom. On the 26th of August, 1555, George Tankerfield was burned for heresy in a meadow near the west end of the Abbey.

St. Albans was Monk's last stage in his famous march from Edinburgh to London, when Peters preached before him, choosing for his text Psalm cvii. 7: "He led them forth by the right way, that they might go to the city where they dwelt."

By an Act passed in 1875 Her Majesty may, by an Order in Council, found a new Bishopric of St. Albans, with a diocese consisting of Herts and Essex, or such parts thereof as may to her seem meet, and may assign as a Cathedral Church the Abbey Church of St. Albans. St. Albans town therefore may any day find itself elevated to the rank of an episcopal city, and the church be a cathedral.

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* Among their artists were some clever portrait painters. In the British Museum is the very remarkable *Catalogus Benefactorum* of St. Albans Abbey (Nero D. vii., f. 81) of the last half of the 14th century, which was given to Cotton by the Lord Chancellor Bacon. It contains not merely an account of the benefactions to the Abbey, but in many instances gives a portrait of the donor. These portraits are often marked with characteristic expression, and appear to be likenesses. The drawings illustrate also the costumes of abbots, monks, municipal officers, and townsmen, and depict their quaint half-timber dwellings, and have been largely drawn upon by Strutt for his illustrations. Several of the benefactors are merchants, some shopkeepers. Portraits are also given of faithful servants of the Abbey who displayed exceptional courage, or met with rough treatment, in defending its rights and privileges. The painter was Alan Strayner, or Strayler, "who for his pains (however he was well payed) and for that he forgauve three shillings four pence of an old debt owing unto him for colours is thus remembered :

'Nomen Pictoris Alaynus Strayler habetur
Qui sine fine celestibus associetur.'"

Weever, Anc. Funerall Monuments, fol. 1631, p. 577.

† The books known to have been printed here in the interval are : 'Johannis Canonici Questiones super octos libros Phisicorum Aristotelis,' fol. 1481 ; 'Exempla Sacra Scripturæ,' 8vo, 1481 ; 'The St. Albans Chronicle,' fol. 1483. Two or three others are mentioned, but do not appear to have been verified.

* At this time there were 530 electors, of whom half sold their votes : their price was about £2500.

Town.—On quitting the N.-Western Rly. Stat. you cross the Ver, on your rt., and see before you the principal street of St. Albans, running up a pretty steep hill. The houses, wide apart at the base, become more closely packed towards the summit; but the Abbey, the crowning glory of the town, though it stands on nearly the highest point, is not seen from here,—so closely is it pent in with houses,—nor indeed from any of the main thoroughfares except the north end of St. Peter's Street, whence the massive tower is well seen. About the rly. stat. the houses are modern; but as you ascend the hill, and turn towards the market-place, you pass some quaint old tenements, and find ample evidence that you are in an old town; yet St. Albans can hardly be said to look venerable, and is certainly not picturesque. Of late it has been passing through a state of transition. It had lapsed into the semi-comatose condition of many of our old boroughs, and a few years back wore a dull, decaying, listless aspect, as though, beaten in the struggle for existence, it had been left on one side and forgotten. But a new trade, that of straw-plaiting, was introduced, and took vigorous root; then came the railways; speculative builders followed, and though prosperity has not been unintermitted, the decay has been arrested, some decided progress has been made, and a new impetus will perhaps be imparted by its conversion into an episcopal city.

Straw-plaiting is now the staple industry, while that branch of the trade known as the Brazilian hat manufacturei s peculiar to St. Albans. Some thousands of hands are employed in the straw trade in the town and neighbourhood. On a summer's day almost every house in the back streets may be seen with the street door (opening into the living room) set wide open, and women and girls busy plaiting and talking or singing,—or, often, rocking a cradle with the foot, whilst they ply their nimble fingers without seeming even to look at their work. Plenty of houses with their inmates so occupied may be seen along Fishpool Street, on the way to St. Michael's. A market for straw-plait is held in St. Peter's Street every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and is worth visiting by the stranger who is in the town at that early hour, and may wish to see something of the female peasantry of the neighbourhood and their industry. The Corn-market follows from 12 to 5; a market for stock and pigs is held in the broadway facing the Town Hall, and fish, vegetables, and crockery are exposed in the market-place by the Clock Tower. On the Ver is a steam and water-mill (Mr. J. Woollam's)—you pass it in crossing the meadow from the Abbey to Verulam. It occupies the site of the old Abbey Mill; was erected for cutting diamonds, was afterwards a cotton-mill, but has for many years been a silk mill, and now employs some 300 children and adults.

St. Albans is a municipal borough, governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The principal corporation building is the *Town Hall*, in St. Peter's Street, a semi-classic edifice erected 1829-30. Here the St. Albans Archæological and Architectural Institute—which has done good service for local antiquities—holds its meetings. The *Corn Exchange*, erected in 1857, close by the Town Hall, and the *Dispensary*, in Holywell Hill, are the only other modern buildings of a public character. The Cross, one of the Eleanor Crosses, and not the worst of them,—like those at Stoney-Stratford, Woburn, and Dunstable, it was the work of John de Bello.*—was "pulled down by the authorities" in 1722. Happily, the authorities left one piece of antiquity, though they did nothing for its preservation. This was the *Clock Tower*, "the old town belfry, somewhat equivalent to those in the ancient cities of Belgium,"† but unique in this country. It stands in the market-place, on the rt. of the High Street; and over against it, the site marked by a drinking fountain, erected in 1874, stood the Eleanor Cross. It is a lofty tower of flint and stone, of early Perp. character, agreeing very well with the old statement that it was built for a clock-house in the first quarter of the 15th cent., but Sir Gilbert Scott is of opinion that its "date is probably about the middle of the 15th century, or a little later." "The lower storey of this curious building," writes Sir Gilbert Scott, "has evidently been built for a shop, having two fronts with stone benches for the display of goods; the one on the S., the other on the E. One storey over the shop seems to have been in the same occupation with it, and was approached by a separate stair. . . . It is probable, also, that the use of one or more of the upper storeys may have been allowed to the same person, should he have the charge of the bells, though provision is made by a distinct guardrobe for their possible occupation by another party." In the upper storey is a bell of about a ton weight, which within memory was tolled at the curfew hour, and though not, as has been suggested, the "tuneable bell" given by Abbot Roger (temp. Edw. I.) for that special purpose, was no doubt its successor. On it is the legend *De Missi Celis Habes Nomen Gabrielis.* Left long to neglect and ill-usage, the tower had fallen into a deplorable state, full of cracks, mutilated, dirty, when Sir G. G. Scott was in 1864 called in to examine it. His report was favourable, and he was entrusted with its restoration. This he effected thoroughly, and by the summer of 1867 this interesting monument of the past history of the town was restored to its original strength and freshness. A new town-clock was placed in it; the upper storey was made to serve again as a belfry: the ground floor is now (1876) a saddler's shop.

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* Hunter, in Archæologia, vol. xxix., p. 182.

† Sir G. G. Scott, Report.

In the Hatfield Road (the turning on the rt. before reaching St. Peter's Ch.), are the *Marlborough Almshouses*, or '*The Buildings*,' a substantial red-brick structure, consisting of a centre and projecting wings, built and endowed by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough in 1736. It was intended by the famous Duchess for officers' widows, but the benefits of the institution have since been extended. It now provides apartments and an annuity of five shillings a week to thirteen old married couples, and thirteen widows. The building occupies the site of the Manor House, a once noted academy, in which Dr. Doddridge and other distinguished Nonconformists were educated. The great Duke of Marlborough "built for his own habitation a fair house at the W. end of this borough, near the river, where he has a fair garden, through which passeth a stream in which he keeps trouts and other fish for the convenience of his table."* The house which was at Holywell, was pulled down in 1837.

Besides those already mentioned, St. Albans numbers several eminent natives and residents. Alexander Neckam, 1157—1227, author of 'De Naturis Rerum,' poems, and theological dissertations, the universal scholar of his time, sometimes called Alexander de Sancto Albano, was born at St. Albans, and educated in the monastery, though from some distaste at a slight put upon him by the abbot he migrated to another house. Sir John Mandeville, the famous traveller of the 14th century, was born at St. Albans, about 1300; and his fellow-townsmen long after set up a painted tablet, still to be seen in the nave of the Abbey, in which they claim for the town not only his birth but his burial.

> "Lo in this Inn, of Travellers doth lie
> One rich in nothing but a memory:
> His name was Sir John Mandevill," etc.

But Weever, who notes the erection of an earlier tablet (1631), adds, "That he was born here in this town I cannot much deny; but I am sure that within these few years I saw his tomb in the city of Leege," and then gives the insc. and other particulars. There is no doubt that Mandeville died and was buried at Liège. Two of the most distinguished lawyers of the 17th century were natives of St. Albans. Sir John King, 1599—1637, Solicitor-General to James Duke of York, and Counsel in Ordinary to Charles II.; and Sir Francis Pemberton, 1625—1697, Chief Justice successively of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and, after his removal from the Bench, a leading advocate for the Seven Bishops. Mr. Peter Cunningham, author of the 'Handbook of London,' and editor of Walpole's Letters, lived at St. Albans from 1860 till his death there, May 18th, 1869.

The Abbey † was founded, as we have

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* Chauncy, Hertfordshire, vol. ii., p. 320.

† The history of St. Albans Abbey, from its foundation to the end of the 14th century, is told with singular fulness by the remarkable men who constituted what has been called "the historical school of St. Albans," especially by Matthew Paris

seen, in 793, by Offa, king of the Mercians, for an abbot and 100 Benedictine monks. Though for the time a splendid structure, by the middle of the 10th cent. the church had come to be looked upon as too small and mean for the monastery, and Abbot Ealdred began to collect materials for a new building. The task was continued by his successor Eadmer, who also rebuilt portions of the monastery. In 1077 Paul, a monk of Caen, was elected abbot by the influence of Abp. Lanfranc, whose kinsman he was, and whom he had accompanied to England. Finding at hand an ample store of materials, Abbot Paul set about the reconstruction of the abbey church. Aided by the favour of Lanfranc and his successor in the primacy, the work was so vigorously prosecuted that, according to Matthew Paris, the church was entirely rebuilt in eleven years. But it was not till 1116 that the new ch., the largest and one of the grandest yet built in England, was consecrated with great solemnity, in presence of the king and queen (Henry I. and Matilda), Godfrey, Abp. of Rouen, the Bps. of London, Durham, Lincoln, and Salisbury, and a great array of abbots, priests, and nobles. Before a century had well passed the monks began to think even this ch. not sufficiently splendid. In 1195 Abbot John de Cella, having received 100 marks which his predecessor had set apart as a building-fund, pulled down the W. end, and collected stones, columns, and timber for the rebuilding. But, says the chronicler, he had not heeded the warning suggested in the Gospel as to counting the cost before beginning to build. His 100 marks, and many more, were expended before the new walls had been raised above the level of the floor. Covering them for the winter, the abbot purposed to resume operations in the spring if he could procure fresh funds; but the rain and frost caused the new walls to split and crumble, and all that had been done was rendered useless. He began again, but was again unsuccessful. Disheartened, he turned from the church to improve the dwellings of the brethren. Chief of these works were a more spacious refectory and dormitory,—the monks for the 15 years they were in progress voluntarily foregoing their wine in order to forward the building. The rebuilding of the W. front and the W. end of the nave was left for Abbot William de Trumpington (1214-35), who also rebuilt St. Cuthbert's Chapel, W. of the transept, in a richer manner, and effected many other improvements. John of Hertford, his successor (1235-60), besides adding greatly to the splendour of the church, built a noble guest hall, with parlours and sleeping chambers for the use of strangers, and stables for 300 horses—a measure of the magnificent hospitality of the abbots of St. Alban. The next abbot, Roger de Norton (1260-90) gave rich vestments, jewels, and costly decorations to the church, and Buckler says added the 5 bays on the south side of the nave, west of those built by William Trumpington. But this is a mistake. No reference is made to any such undertaking in the account of Abbot Roger, in the Gesta Abbatum, and the style of the architecture is clearly later. In fact, as we know, this portion of the church gave way in 1323, and remained in a semi-ruinous condition for about 20 years, when Abbot Michel de Mentmore rebuilt it as we now see it. The Lady Chapel was the work of Abbot Hugh de Eversden (1308-26).

A century now passed without any considerable alteration in the church, except the erection of St. Cuthbert's Screen, and probably the elaborately decorated flat roof, by Abbot Thomas de la Mare (1349-96), but the work of reparation and decoration seems hardly ever to have ceased. Abbot John de Whethamstead (1440-60) placed "a fair large window" in the W. front, opened new windows in the N. side of

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in his *Vitæ Viginti Trium Abbatum S. Albani;* and the *Gesta Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani.* Also, *Chronica Monasterii S. Albani*, ed. H. T. Riley, 6 vols., 1862 (Rolls series), the 1st part of which is by Thos. Walsingham, the 2nd part by William Rishanger, and the 3rd by Trokelowe, Blaneforde, and anonymous writers; Sir F. Madden's ed. of Matthew Paris's *Historia Minor*, 1866; and the vols. of the *Annales Monastici*, edited by H. R. Luard, 1864, etc. The architectural features of the abbey ch. are well shown in the large engravings published by the Soc. of Antiquaries in 1810, and clearly described in Buckler's Hist. of the Architecture of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, 8vo, 1847. Newcome's History of the Ancient and Royal Foundation called the Abbey of St. Alban (4to, 1794) is a prolix history of the abbey and abbots, compiled and frequently transcribed from the chroniclers (chiefly Matthew Paris), with a large admixture of irrelevant matter: honest but tedious.

the church, and adorned the Lady Chapel, and other parts of the ch. and convent, with paintings. Whethamstead also built a sepulchral chantry for himself on the S. side of the sanctuary; to correspond with which Abbot Ramryge (1492-1524) built a chantry for himself on the N. side. This was the latest work. Cardinal Wolsey was elected Abbot of St. Albans in 1526; held it *in commendam* with the archbishopric of York, and did nothing for church or monastery. Wolsey was abbot four years; his successor eight. The next and last abbot, Richard Boreman, elected 1538, surrendered the monastery to Henry VIII.'s visitors, December 5th, 1539.

St. Albans was one of the wealthiest abbeys in the kingdom. It had estates in almost every county in England. At the surrender its revenue was estimated at over £2500;* but, says Stevens, "if the old lands were united together" it would be "worth at this day, in all rents, profits, and revenues, about £200,000 a year, according to the approved rents at this day."† Commensurate with the wealth and dignity of the Abbey were the extent and grandeur of the buildings.

> "The long slope of the hill, from the summit to the very edge of the little river, which washed the base of its outer wall, was covered to a wide extent with the quadrangles, the gateways, the chapter-house, the halls, the towers, the turrets, and every variety of form and feature suitable to the position and the destination they held in the systematic arrangement. Above all this goodly array of architecture rose, as its crowning feature, the stupendous church in its full proportions, with its three towers, the central one augmented in height and beauty of appearance by the lofty octagonal lantern and tapering pinnacles."‡

Of all the Abbey buildings only the ch. and a gatehouse are left. The unevenness of the ground between the ch. and the river rudely indicates that it may long since have been covered with such buildings—king's chambers, queen's rooms (the Queen being by special provision excepted from the rule which made it unlawful for any woman to lodge in the monastery), abbot's house, chapter house, library, scriptorium, larder, granary, refectory, dormitory, justice hall, audience chambers, cloisters, kitchens, long stables, etc.—as were required for conventual order and discipline and princely hospitality, but over all the grass grows green. In their general arrangement the buildings of St. Albans resembled those of every other Benedictine monastery, only differing in scale and splendour, and in necessary adaptation to the special duties of the abbot and the nature of the locality.

As it stands, the Abbey Church consists of nave with aisles, triforia, and clerestorey; choir, presbytery, and sanctuary; central tower and transept; and once more, after being severed from it for more than three centuries, the Lady Chapel may be spoken of as a part of the building.

Including the Lady Chapel, St. Albans is the longest church in the kingdom: its internal length being 535 ft., and exceeding that of Winchester Cathedral by 5 ft., Ely by 18, Canterbury by 21, and Westminster Abbey by 30 ft. The transepts are 176 ft. across. The internal width east of the tower is 76 ft. 8 in.; west of the tower, 74 ft. 2 in. The nave is 276 ft. long from the W. wall to the tower arch. The extreme length of the exterior, including the Lady Chapel, is 556 ft. The tower is 144 ft. high.

The great interest of the church consists in its being substantially the church built by Abbot Paul in 1077-88, and consequently one of the earliest Norman churches—perhaps the earliest on a large scale—remaining in this country. But beyond this, it comprises not only the early Norman plan and construction, but dated examples of each subsequent period of English ecclesiastical architecture. The walls and entire central portion of the present church—from the fifth bay of the nave on the N. (reckoning from the W. door) to the first bay of the sanctuary, and including the transepts and central tower—is a part, constructionally little injured by time or wear, of the Norman ch. The five western bays of the nave are E.E. (1214-35); the S. aisle and nave piers are of the early Dec. style; the Lady Chapel and portions of the E. end later Dec.; the windows on the N. of the nave, the W. window, and chantrys, Perp.,—some of it very late in date.

Matthew Paris says that Abbot Paul

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* Weever; Dugdale gives the net value £2102.

† Stevens, Additions to Dugdale, 1722, vol. i., p. 265.

‡ J. C. and C. A. Buckler, Hist. of the Architecture of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, p. 7.

built his church "of the stones and bricks (or tiles, *tegulæ*) of the old city of Verulamium," and the visitor may at once verify his testimony. The Norman portion is constructed throughout of bricks precisely similar to those which may be seen, by crossing the river, in the still remaining Roman walls. In this respect St. Albans is unique among our churches. But it is remarkable that, whilst the old Roman bricks were used as they were taken—and, as may be observed, the builders tried to imitate the Roman manner of construction by using the bricks as bonding courses with flints—there has not been found a single Roman shaft, capital, or carved stone worked up in any part of the building. Some rude banded shafts (as in the triforia of the transepts) are supposed to have been taken from Offa's Saxon ch., and used without alteration ;* but if any carved Roman stones were used—and we can hardly believe that there were not some among the *spolia* of Verulam—they must have been ruthlessly recut. The use of stone in the walls was, however, almost confined to the base of the central tower, where it occurs in massive blocks.

This peculiarity in the construction deserves the visitor's attention, as it greatly influenced the original character and will account for the present appearance of the edifice. The rude, rugged, as some would say *unfinished*, condition of the external walls is, for example, at once explained by the construction. The church was built of brick (with flint in the basement), but was meant to be covered, both inside and out, with cement, and the brickwork was left rough that the cement might adhere the better. Not only are the walls from base to summit, including the angles, constructed of Roman bricks, but the vouissoirs of the arches, the steps and newels of the stairs, the cores of the massive piers which support the triforia, and the string courses and mouldings are of the same material. The bricks are laid with wide joints in a bed of mortar almost rivalling that of the Romans in tenacity. But almost every particle of cement has disappeared from the exterior, and the interior cement has been only partially renewed. Hence the Norman work has a deceptively rough and decayed aspect, though in truth the brick has lasted far better than the stone where that material was used. To restore in imagination the Norman ch., we must replace throughout the smooth cement, and suppose it to be lined in imitation of masonry wherever there was no pictorial decoration. This early use of imitative cement is rather opposed to ecclesiological notions, but there can be no doubt of the fact, and it is one suggestive in many ways. Further, it must be remembered that the present E. and W. ends, the screens and chantrys, are of more recent date than the main building. The original Norman church was 426 ft. long (the same length as Peterborough Cathedral); had a grand W. front flanked by square towers; the central tower was crowned by a parapet, roof, and angle turrets. There were two apsidal chapels opening from the E. side of each transept; and a very long presbytery with an apse at the E. end, in which the decoration of the interior culminated in rich metal-work, carvings, paintings of a Majesty, the Virgin, and several saints. All the Norman surface decoration has disappeared; there is no such forest of piers as arrests attention in the long vista of Winchester Cathedral; and it must be admitted that in the first view of the Abbey the severe simplicity of its aspect is cheerless and disappointing. But this very simplicity, the grandeur of scale, and harmony of proportions, produce their impression if the building be lingered over. St. Albans Abbey is, in truth, one of those buildings which require to be studied to be understood and appreciated; and it grows in estimation in proportian as it is studied.

The present entrance to the Abbey is on the S., and the visitor is generally led to the transept or chancel; but to see the interior aright, he should pass at once to the W. door, and view the building in the way its authors meant it to be seen. Some day we hope the W. door will be again the ordinary entrance. The general impression on looking at the *nave* is (or was before the tower arch was temporarily blocked up) that its length is excessive; but it must be remembered that the original proportions have been somewhat altered: as the apparent height of the exterior has been reduced by the accumulation of some six feet of rubbish at the foot of the wall, so has that of the interior by raising the floor some three or four feet above the original pavement, and laying it with a gradual rise from the W. door to St. Cuthbert's Screen. The original pavement was formed of small tiles. A new one was laid down in the 14th cent.; but the present pavement, of black and white marble, only dates from about 1738.

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* Buckler, Architecture of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, p. 134. Sir Gilbert Scott, after a minute comparison of these baluster columns with similar shafts in the Saxon churches at Castle Cliff, Dover, Jarrow-on-the-Tyne, and Monk Wearmouth, restored by him, expresses a very decided opinion that the St. Albans columns "formed portions of King Offa's church." (Report on St. Albans Church.)

Whatever be the impression produced by the nave, there is felt to be a remarkable want of congruity in its architectural character. This, as is quickly seen, arises from the curious admixture of styles, and the direct way in which they are brought into juxtaposition. "Probably no other church," as Mr. Buckler remarks, "exhibits so many incongruous junctions with so much refined and stately architecture." Very striking examples of these incongruous junctions may be seen on the N. side of the nave, where the arch of the last E.E. bay springs from the Norman pier in the baldest possible fashion, and on the S. side at the junction of the E.E. and Dec. work of the fifth and sixth bays; but others equally remarkable occur in the choir and sanctuary.

The W. end of the Norman church was demolished by Abbot John de Cella (1195-1214), with a view to its reconstruction on a more magnificent scale, and more in accordance with current taste. He failed, as we have seen, to accomplish his undertaking; but the foundations and remaining fragments of the superstructure suffice to prove that his front, with its great flanking towers, noble entrance porch, and rich clustered columns of Purbeck marble, would have been a far grander and more beautiful front than that actually raised by his successor, William de Trumpington (1214-35). The present W. window of nine lights was inserted by Abbot Whethamstead in the middle of the 15th cent., and is only remarkable for its size.

Looking from the W. porch eastward, we see that while the western bays of the nave are E.E. in style, and the farther bays on the S. are of later date, the larger portion on the N. side is early Norman in character. In fact, the first five bays on the S. side, and the first four on the N. are, from floor to roof, E.E., the work no doubt of Abbot Trumpington. This portion of the ch. is very fine, free from all adventitious ornament, but noble in the mass, and exceedingly graceful in the details. For its construction the Norman walls were removed to the foot of the clerestorey; but in rebuilding, the original piers being retained, the Norman proportions were adhered to in the arcades, though, as the pointed arches rose higher than circular arches, the triforia were necessarily higher, and the architect appears to have intended to substitute a groined roof in place of the original brick vaulting.* To form the clustered columns of the E.E. arcade, the massive Norman shafts were cut away, and the greatly diminished brick core cased with masonry. The arches of the triforia, instead of a single opening, as in the Norman, have within the outer arch, which is borne on elegant clustered shafts, two recessed arches with a central column of good design. The mouldings in the triforia are admirable, and the dog-tooth ornament is introduced with excellent effect. The clerestorey is merely a continuous series of narrow windows, the bays being marked by slender shafts. Mr. Buckler, from an examination of the foundations, arrived at the conclusion that the most western bay was intended to have been a pronaos or narthex.

The E.E. work terminates with the fourth bay on the N. side, though very curiously the clerestorey window of the fifth bay is E.E., probably from this portion of the Norman wall having fallen, or been materially injured, on the demolition of the adjoining portion. The remaining bays on this side are Norman of the severest plainness. The massive rectangular piers, very nearly as wide as the interspaces, are only relieved by a slight projection of the side faces and reveals, the arches are without mouldings or any constructional ornament, and plain pilaster shafts divide the several bays. Of the three stages the triforium is the lowest, and suffers by juxtaposition with the lighter and loftier E.E. arcade. The Norman piers, as we have said, are of brick, covered with cement. During repairs in 1863, paintings executed in fresco or distemper were uncovered on the W. and S. face of each shaft—so placed as to face the congregation. When the limewash was first removed, some of them were in fair preservation; but though they were carefully oiled and varnished, the colours gradually changed, and in some instances the designs have almost disappeared. The paintings on the W. sides of the piers, and consequently facing the worshipper as he walked up the nave or looked eastward. represent Christ on the cross, with the Mother and St. John at its foot; the figures about 4 feet high. Each of the five differs, especially in the position of the Saviour. In all the flesh colours have become brown, in some nearly black. The form of the Saviour is generally meagre, but much more correctly drawn in some than in others. Under the first (the fourth pier from the W. door) is a bracket for a lamp. On the nave face of this pier is a colossal St. Christopher, with the child Saviour on his shoulder. On the southern faces of the other piers are figures of the Virgin and saints, a Martyrdom of St. Alban, and the infant Saviour with the fingers raised in the act of benediction. Mr. Buckler suggests that the fourth (first Norman) pier was probably spared when the first four bays were renewed by Abbot Trumpington from a feeling of reverence, an altar being attached to its western face.

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* Buckler, p. 103.

The five eastern bays on the S. were rebuilt about the middle of the 14th cent., and are consequently of the best period of the Dec. style. In general character they agree with the earlier bays, the architect having evidently sought to make them accord, but the mouldings are of course fuller, enriched cuspings are introduced, and the whole has a richer and more florid character. We admire more the severe simplicity of the earlier bays, but these are very beautiful, and we agree with Mr. Buckler that "it would be difficult to name, in any church, an elevation which rivals in magnificence that of the ten bays which complete the range on the S. side of the nave, between the W. end and St. Cuthbert's screen." This portion of the S. aisle is groined; the western half, and the entire N. aisle, have plain timber roofs.

Unfortunately, in the autumn of 1875, these bays showed such serious symptoms of failure, caused, no doubt, by the sinking eastward of the great tower (to be noticed presently), that it was deemed necessary to support them by strong shores, and they will consequently not again be properly seen till they have passed through the hand of the restorer.

The ceiling of the nave and choir has been attributed to Abbot John de Whethamstead (1420-40), but is more probably the work of Thomas de la Mare (1349-96). It is of oak or chesnut, flat, divided into four lines of panels, and painted with bright colours and scrolls, each panel having in old characters the monogram I.H.S. The effect is remarkable, and if not altogether pleasing, this may be owing to the coarse way in which, some generations ago, the whole was repainted "in imitation of the original." At any rate, the choir ceiling, which is decorated in a similar manner, but more elaborately, has had the modern paint removed and the old work restored with surprising benefit. Whether the ceiling was planned with a view to acoustic qualities we know not, but it is noteworthy that, divine service having been performed in the nave since the restoration of the tower and choir was commenced, notwithstanding the great length and height of the nave, the preacher can be distinctly heard in every part of it without raising his voice.

The nave is divided from the choir at the tenth bay by *St. Cuthbert's Screen.* The usual practice is for the choir to commence at the E. arch of the transept. But here, when the chapel of the patron saint was partitioned off, the eastern limit of the choir being abridged, the remaining space was insufficient for the requirements of the monks. The immense length of the nave allowed a portion of it to be taken without unduly encroaching on the ch. of the laity, and its four eastern bays were added to the existing choir. Abbot Richard d'Aubeney, near the close of the 11th cent., dedicated a chapel to St. Cuthbert, in commemoration of his withered arm being miraculously cured on occasion of the translation of St. Cuthbert' bones at Durham. This gave place to a more magnificent chapel and screen erected by Abbot Trumpington in the 13th cent.; and this in its turn was removed on the completion of the eastern bays of the S. arcade, towards the middle of the 14th cent., and the present screen substituted. The screen is of Tottenhoe stone, solid and lofty, entirely shutting off the E. end of the ch. It has a centre of two tiers of niches with canopies, the upper tier, seven in number, being distinguished by greater size and enrichment. On either side is a doorway leading to the choir. A carved cornice and trefoil crest crown the screen, which no doubt bore in the centre a tall rood. In front stood the altar of the saint; unless, indeed, as is possible, the chapel of St. Cuthbert stood apart from the screen on the S., and the altar in front of the screen was that of the Holy Cross. The screen is of fair design and admirable workmanship; but it is much defaced, blocks the way, and is altogether very much out of place. In preparing the ch. for use as a cathedral, it is to be hoped that St. Cuthbert's screen will be removed to a side wall, where a suitable place may easily be found for it, and an open metal screen be substituted—if any screen is required W. of the transept.

The Choir extends from St. Cuthbert's screen to the tower, the four bays of which it is composed retaining the massive Norman piers and plain round arches up to the triforia and clerestoreys. The ceiling is a continuation of that of the nave, but more elaborately painted, and will soon reappear in its pristine brilliancy. In 12 of the panels angels are represented holding in one hand shields of arms of the early English kings, in the other scrolls with invocations to the Trinity. In the central panels are representations of the Saviour and the Virgin under canopies. The other 52 panels have angels bearing the arms of England, France, Castile, Portugal, etc. The choir is now being thoroughly restored, and in it Sir Gilbert Scott is colouring and relieving the walls and shafts in accordance with portions of the old work which have been uncovered. *Obs.*, in the S. aisle, the low recessed canopied tomb, said by a modern inscription to be that of the hermits Roger and Sigar; and beyond it the "Abbot's Doorway," of carved oak.

The eastern extension of the choir, *The Sanctuary*, or *Presbytery*, was that part of the building in which its splendour culminated, and must in its palmy days have been of extraordinary magnificence. In the Norman ch. it extended unbroken eastwards, with aisles of the same width as those of the nave, and terminated probably in a spacious apse, within which stood the shrine of St. Alban. The Lady Chapel was on the S., and there were three other chapels, all apsidal in form.* But about the middle of the 13th cent., Abbot John de Hertford (1235-60) pulled down the whole eastern end of the ch., beyond the second bay from the tower, and rebuilt it in the lighter and richer manner which marks the transition from the E.E. to the Dec. style. The Lady Chapel was added to the eastern end by Abbot Hugh de Eversden in the first quarter of the 14th cent. The Sanctuary, as it now appears, is closed eastward by the lofty screen erected by Abbot William Wallingford (1476-84), nearly in the centre of the 2nd arch from the tower, and between the monuments of Abbots Whethamstead and Ramryge. The architecture of Hertford's building is light, graceful, and beautifully finished. Note the greater altitude of the arches, the narrower bays, the increased internal space obtained by the comparative thinness of the pillars and walls, and the elegance of the cusps and mouldings. The N. and S. doorways, after being closed on the conversion of the abbey into a parish ch., have been reopened, and the beautiful tabernacle work over them carefully restored.

The *Altar Screen* (or Wallingford's Screen, as it is frequently called,) bears a marked resemblance to that of Winchester Cathedral, which is of about the same date. It is a lofty and solid structure of Tettenhoe stone; is in three compartments, a centre and two wings, and rises in three stages of the most elaborate carved work. The central compartment was filled by the high altar, with its rich dorsal wrought with the martyrdom of St. Alban. Over this is a tier of 13 canopied niches; the central one filled, as is supposed (for all the statues are gone), with a figure of the Saviour, the others with the Apostles. Above these is a cruciform space, once, doubtless, occupied by a crucifix. The wings have each a doorway leading to St. Alban's Chapel, with, on either side, richly canopied arches; above are two tiers of canopied niches, and the whole is crowned with a range of rich canopied work and perforated cornice. Shields with the arms of England and France and of Abbot Whethamstead, and a variety of devices, complete the design. The east front is less elaborate, but still very rich. A large part of the surface is panelled; the Abbey arms supported by angels, and the arms of Abbot Whethamstead, are conspicuous; and the crowning cornice is ornamented with delicately carved vine leaves, fruit, etc. In its way nothing can well exceed the richness and beauty of the carvings on the shrine, but with all its beauty it will, we fear, be a serious obstruction to the magnificent vista which would, but for it, be obtained when the Lady Chapel is opened to the body of the church.

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* Buckler, p. 47.

St. Alban's Chapel extends E. of the Altar Screen to the Lady Chapel. Near the centre of the chapel stood the Shrine of St. Alban, on the beauty and splendour of which the chroniclers never tire of expatiating. At its W. foot, probably, stood the altar of St. Alban. On the N. side of the chapel, looking directly on the shrine, is the Watch Gallery, where night and day the shrine keeper and his assistants kept watch over the treasures of the shrine. On the opposite side is the monument of the good Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, and at its foot the vault in which he was interred. The eastern, or processional aisle, E. of the shrine, opened into the Lady Chapel by five tall pointed arches, three in the central span and one on each side. These arches were walled up in 1553, when the Lady Chapel was severed from the ch. and converted into a grammar-school.

From the Suppression, or shortly after, the *Shrine of St. Alban*, both platform and feretory, disappeared. Buckler, indeed, accepting the Cologne legend, states that "the treasure, the possession of which had for ages rendered the Abbey illustrious, was conveyed for security to Rome, and subsequently consigned to the care of the Theresian convent at Cologne, in whose church of St. Mauritius in that city may still be visited the shrine of St. Alban of England."[*] This is, however, as mythical as the possession of the saint's bones by Ely or Owensee. The Cologne shrine belongs to St. Albinus—a very different person to the English Alban. The only vestiges of the shrine known in fact to exist, were the stone flags marking the place on which it stood, with hollows in them, worn, as you were told, by the knees of the pilgrims. But quite recently, not indeed the shrine, as is commonly asserted, but the platform or basement of it, has been brought to light in the most remarkable manner. Some 20 years ago, Dr. Nicholson, the rector of St. Albans, caused the central arches of the Lady Chapel to be opened, and among the bricks and flints and fragments of carved stones which had been employed for filling the arch, found numerous pieces of wrought Purbeck marble. The Cologne myth having been exploded, Dr. Nicholson thought these might be remnants of the shrine, and had them carefully preserved. Nothing further was done till Sir Gilbert Scott, in the course of the restorations at the Abbey, ordered the modern wall-casing of the S. aisle to be removed, Feb. 1872, when behind it was found an immense quantity of carved fragments of stone, many of which on comparison were found to agree with those discovered by Dr. Nicholson. The search was diligently prosecuted, the remaining western arches of the Lady Chapel were opened, the gabled panels of the ends and side arcades were found, and at length the marble work of the shrine was almost perfectly recovered. But it was in hundreds of little fragments, the zeal of the iconoclasts having led them to mutilate the idolatrous shrine, as they hoped, past remedy. The fragments were however found in such regular order that they almost explained their place in the design. As soon as the general plan was made out, the work of rebuilding was commenced, a work of enormous difficulty owing to the numberless small and shapeless pieces, and continued with amazing patience and ingenuity[†] till the whole was put together, as it now stands, in the site it occupied for centuries, and in a more perfect condition than even the more famous shrine of St. Edward at Westminster.

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[*] Arch. of the Abbey Ch. of St. Alban, p. 168.

[†] The shrine was laboriously built up, and all the fragments fitted and fastened together with mastic cement by Mr. Jackson, a foreman mason.

As reconstructed, the shrine is in two stages, nearly 9 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high. The lowest stage, which stands on two low steps, is tomb-shaped, the sides divided into four square panels, each ornamented with a vigorously moulded and cusped quatrefoil, at each end a similar panel. In three of these quatrefoils are lozenge-shaped openings, cut through the marble—two on one side, one on the other. Their purpose is not clear, but it appears most likely that they were intended to allow worshippers to look at the relics deposited within (and we know that besides the bones of St. Alban, which were in the feretory on the summit, there were relics of many other saints in the shrine), perhaps also to insert diseased limbs. The second stage consists of tall niches the width of the lower panels, elaborately groined and traceried within, and terminating in cusped arches and crocketed pediments, within which are beautifully carved floral ornaments. Above is a bold cornice and cresting. Within the tympana are carved at the W. end the Decollation of St. Alban, at the E. the Scourging of St. Amphibalus. In the spandrels and elsewhere are figures of angels with censers, kings, etc. Opposite the principal divisions have been detached buttresses, terminating in pinnacles, 14 in all, but of these only portions have been recovered. In the lowest step of the shrine, which had never been removed from its place, were 6 curious depressions, of old supposed to mark the places of the pillars on which the shrine rested, but which, contrary to expectation, were proved to be altogether outside the shrine. Fragments of a twisted shaft with a base that fits these hollows have been found, and little doubt remains that here were the candlesticks for the "6 wax lights" which "Abbot William appointed should be lighted" on feasts and principal days, and for which he made due provision by imposing a fine of a mark in money, to be received annually of the house at Benham. With the exception of the groining of the niches, which are of clunch, the whole of the recovered shrine is of Purbeck marble; and the carving, and especially that of the natural foliage, which is very beautiful, where not damaged by the puritanic hammer, is as crisp and sharp as the day it was finished. Respecting the date of its original erection there is some doubt. Walsingham says * that "the marble tomb as we now see it" was made by Abbot John Maryns, or de Marinis (1301-8); but the work looks somewhat later, and Sir Gilbert Scott, after a minute examination, is of opinion that though Abbot De Marinis "might have so far commenced it . . . as to have the credit of being its author, its execution must have been long delayed. I should attribute it," he adds, "to Eversden, who succeeded De Marinis, and held the abbacy till 1326, and I should suppose the work not to have been completed till close upon the last-named period." However this may be, the shrine as it stands is one of the most beautiful extant, and its resuscitation is one of the most wonderful romances of stone-work we know of.†

This fine work was however only the base which supported the actual shrine, or feretory, which contained the relics of the saint. "That elaborate, costly, and excellent work the feretory of St. Alban," as it was styled by Matthew Paris, who was in the habit of looking on it daily, was completed after many years' labour by "the incomparable artist" Anketil, goldsmith and monk of St. Albans, who had been moneyer to the King of Denmark. It was a glorious work, rich in gold and precious stones, and cunning workmanship. "On the sides were shown the story of the martyrdom of the saint, in raised work of silver and gold; at the west end was figured his decollation, so as to be seen by the celebrant; at the east end was the crucifix, with images of the blessed Mary and John, and many rich jewels were set in comely order. And on the W. front he set an image of the Blessed Virgin sitting on a throne, with the divine Infant on her lap. The story of the martyrdom was

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We watched him at work, and admired his rare tact and skill.

* Gesta Abbatum, vol. ii., p. 107.

† The Shrine of St. Alban, by J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., with note by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., in Archæol. Journal, vol. xxix., pp. 201—211.

also represented on the sides of the ridged top of the shrine, which there rises into a cunningly wrought foliated cresting, with at the four corners open towers with marvellous bosses of crystals." This gorgeous work was only shown on high days or at special times, it being on other occasions covered with an operculum, which could be raised or lowered as required by means of cords and pulleys—the holes for which may still be seen in the roof directly over the shrine. Of the feretory not a vestige, so far as is known, remains.

Over against the shrine, the feretrarius and his companions kept constant watch. The *Watching Loft* stands on the N. side of the chapel, and is a handsome piece of carved oak work, with subjects from the legend of St. Alban in high relief round the frieze. The monks kept their vigil in a shallow chamber, reached by a few awkward narrow stairs. In the lower part are cupboards—"ambreys for the reliquaries, and presses for the sacred vestments."

On the S. side of the chapel, opposite the Watching Loft, is the *Monument of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester*, a work for its time of unsurpassed beauty. The mont. has been attributed to Abbot Whethamstead, whose arms are carved upon it; and though it has been objected that the Duke died in the abbacy of John Stoke, Whethamstead's successor, yet as Whethamstead resumed the abbacy in 1450, three years after the Duke's death, and remained abbot till his own death in 1460, it is probable that he did build this splendid mont., the Duke having been his great patron and Whethamstead thoroughly devoted to the Duke. The mont. is in two stages; the lower has the chamber for the tomb—though neither tomb nor effigy is there. The lofty stone canopy has a groined roof of fan tracery and triple arches, left without intermediate supports so as not to intercept the view of the saint's shrine, the back being open, but protected by wrought iron work. On the sides are smaller arches, with arms and devices in the spandrels of England and France, the Duke of Gloucester, and Abbot Whethamstead. In the upper division are three tiers of canopied niches—those on the N. side empty, but those on the S. filled with 17 statuettes of English sovereigns, ancestors of Duke Humphrey. The Duke was buried in a vault at the foot of his mont., and there his remains lay undisturbed till 1703, when the vault was accidentally broken into. Since then, till a very few years back, the vault was left open, and the Duke's bones, or what were said to be his bones, exposed to the rude handling of every visitor. In the S. aisle, behind the mont., is *Duke Humphrey's Chantry*, founded by Abbot Whethamstead, in which two priests did constant service. The ordinary entrance to the ch. was for the last century through this chantry, which suffered accordingly.

West of his patron's mont., occupying the last arch on the S. of the Sanctuary, is the less costly but very beautiful *Mont. of Abbot Whethamstead* himself, and prepared during his lifetime. His arms, the three wheat-ears, are of frequent occurrence, and there are numerous other quaint devices very charmingly cut. The lower chamber has a rich canopy with groined roof of fan tracery: the upper stage has quatrefoil panels filled with carved ornaments, and over all is an elaborate cornice. Abbot Whethamstead's effigy was once on the floor, but the brass was stolen, and now the brass of Abbot Thomas De la Mare, d. 1396, occupies its place. This, one of the finest brasses in the country, has often been engraved, and is well known. It is a Flemish brass, probably engraved during the life of the abbot, as the marginal insc. was left unfinished. It is 9 ft. 3½ in. long and 4 ft. 3½ in. wide. De la Mare is figured in full abbatal vestments, under a rich canopy. In the upper part are the effigies of Saints Peter, Paul, and Alban; with King Offa as founder of the Abbey. Below are Saints John the Evangelist, James the Great, Andrew, Thomas, Bartholomew, and others.

Opposite Whethamstead's mont., and occupying the last arch on the N. side of the Sanctuary, is the *Monument of Abbot Thomas Ramryge*, d. 1524, a good late Perp. chantry, about 12 ft. by 6½ ft., internal measurement. The chamber, or chantry, is divided into 4 bays, has an elaborate canopy, with groined roof of fan tracery, and central pendants and bosses. The upper stage has canopied niches, tabernacle work, and rich cornice; shields of arms, figures of animals, and various devices, the whole most delicately and skilfully carved. *Obs.* the abbot's arms with rebus supporters, rams bearing collars with the letters R Y G E; and over the door the figures of ram, lion, dragon, etc. The mutilated rilievo appears to represent the Martyrdom of St. Amphibalus. To make room for the monument, its architect cut recklessly into the last great Norman pier, and when in 1871 the tower showed signs of sinking, the mischief extended to Ramryge's mont., which cracked longitudinally and threatened to fall apart. Prompt measures were taken, the chantry was rendered secure, all necessary repairs were effected, and the incised slab on which was formerly the abbot's effigy, which had been broken and removed when the abbot's grave was converted into a "family vault," was found, pieced together, and replaced in the chantry.

The *Lady Chapel* was erected by Abbot Hugh de Eversden (1308-26) in the reign of Edward II. In its best days a structure of exceeding beauty, it has suffered far greater injury than any other part of the building. When the body of the ch. was sold to the townsmen for a parish ch., the Lady Chapel was separated by a wall and a public passage made through the ante-chapel, and it was not till some years afterwards, when it was already becoming a ruin, that it was appropriated to the use of the Grammar School. Stripped of its stalls and other ornamental features, it continued to be so used for 300 years, only in the last years of its occupation, more convenient school-rooms having been provided, the chapel served as the boys' playground. At length, in 1869, the Abbey Gate-House was purchased and appropriated for the school; and in 1875 the restoration of the tower, transepts, and eastern end of the main building having been completed, and in prospect of the church being made episcopal, funds were raised by the ladies of Hertfordshire for restoring the Lady Chapel, and uniting it once more to the main building. The work is now in progress under the supervision of Sir Gilbert Scott, and will be very complete. The Lady Chapel comprises an ante-chapel nearly as wide as the sanctuary, and the chapel proper, 55 ft. long, 25 ft. wide (about the width of the opening between the great piers of the tower), and 30 ft. high, small, but a gem of wondrous loveliness. The walls were originally lined with canopied stalls, and decorated with niches, canopies, pinnacles, and other ornaments, and bell-flower and other mouldings. The windows were of varied, and some of singularly beautiful design: *obs.* the charming effect of that newly restored at the end of the S. aisle of the sanctuary. The 6 side windows have the central mullions enriched with figures in niches; the E. window has an arch of unusual but good character, as will appear when the restoration is completed. The roof is formed of wooden groins springing from niches in the piers, but hitherto has been seen with difficulty.

In the ante-chapel has been built up the core and a few fragments of the basement of the Shrine of Alban's fellow-martyr, St. Amphibalus.

Whether the saint, or, as Abp. Usher supposed, his name only, is mythical, is of little consequence now; in any case, the discovery of his shrine is equally interesting.* Along with the fragments of St. Alban's shrine, were mingled in the *débris* of the walls a great many fragments of the hard chalk, locally known as clunch, some of them exquisitely carved, others brightly coloured or gilt, and a few with a curious interlacing pattern of tracery, in which were old English letters. The same skilful mason who pieced together the shrine of St. Alban, tried his hand on these unpromising vestigia; and though there were numerous lacunæ, he was able to make out a large portion of the shrine-stand, and, curiously enough, put together sufficient of the tracery to complete the word Amphibalus. Here was sufficient evidence that this was the veritable shrine, but if more were needed it was supplied by the monogram R.W., on the side-pieces—the initials of the sacrist Richard Whitcherche, who as we know placed the feretrum of St. Amphibalus on a basement of white stone. When put together, the fragments will form a structure resembling that of St. Alban in shape, but much smaller, being only about 6 ft. long and 3 ft. wide.

We have still to look at the *Transepts* and *Tower*, which, with the Choir, form the great central portion of the Norman building, and that in which the original character has been best preserved; though the visitor must now make allowance, when viewing it, for recent restorations which, however admirably and conscientiously carried out, have greatly changed its aspect, and substituted a youthful and modern for the former venerable though battered appearance.

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* The "Invention" of St. Amphibalus occurred in 1178; in 1186 his relics were translated to the new shrine prepared for them; and forty years later the shrine was removed to a more honourable position in the centre of the church.

Internally the transepts are 176 ft. across and 32 ft. wide. Broadly the bays resemble the Norman bays of the nave; but the triforia, which are much more highly wrought than those of the nave, have never received light from the exterior. In place of the small Norman windows at the ends and sides, new windows were inserted in the 15th cent., as the Abbey Chronicles expressly say, in order to give additional light. The E. window of the S. aisle is recent. The gables which so appropriately terminated the transept ends, and tall roofs, are gone. In both transept and tower the triforia have double arches, divided by the curious baluster shafts, which are generally regarded as Saxon, and which Messrs. Buckler and Sir Gilbert Scott are agreed in accepting as relics of the ch. of King Offa. These shafts are of stone, circular or octagonal, very rudely wrought, with various bands and mouldings. Being of different lengths, they have been fitted with Norman capitals, made taller or shorter as necessary to adapt them to the required heights.

The windows of the N. transept have been least altered. Internally, Sir G. Scott has removed the plaster to show the construction of the brick arches. In the floor of this transept has been laid every tile or fragment of tile found during the restoration of the ch., and among them are some of the finest in England. The S. transept and S. aisle were much altered and decorated by William de Trumpington, who also inserted two new windows. *Obs.* the aperture, like a small two-light Perp. window, in the great Norm. pier at the angle of the choir in the S. transept. It is the outlook from a *Watch Chamber*, about 16 ft. above the ground, an odd-shaped room some 6 ft. deep, cut out of the mass of the pier in the 15th cent.—a somewhat hazardous experiment, seeing that little more than a foot of the pier wall is left at the N.E. corner. This chamber, which is reached by a gallery over the cloisters, may have been constructed, as is popularly supposed, to enable the abbot or one of the upper officers to overlook the proceedings in the Abbey; or, as is more probable, for the purpose of watching the chapels and altars, with their reliquaries, which were so numerous in the S. transept and S.E. aisle.* Remains of some of the chapels may still be made out, but they are not of much interest.

A recent discovery by one of the altars is sufficiently curious to be noticed. It was known that when Abbot Roger de Norton died, "on the morrow of All Souls Day" (Nov. 3rd, 1290), his body, in remembrance of his great services to the Abbey, was interred in front of the high altar, but his heart was by his own desire buried at the foot of the Altar of Mary of the Four Tapers; and on the lowest step of the altar, on a small stone, was placed the effigy of the Abbot.† This altar was in the S. aisle of the eastern group of altars, and whilst levelling the ground in front of it, in the course of the restorations, 1874, writes Sir Gilbert Scott, "we found a little cylindrical hole (perhaps a foot in diameter) worked in two blocks of freestone, and in this a wooden box-cover . . . . of apparently oriental character."‡ The contents of the box could not be determined, but there could be little doubt that it was that which once contained the heart of Roger de Norton. Its oriental character may perhaps be accounted for by the interest which Norton took in the Crusades from the time when he attended "at the Council of Lyons where it was decided to support the cause of the 'Sacred Enterprise'—a decision which the monastery of St. Albans appears not to have acted up to," and where he may possibly have had the box given to him as a memorial of the East. Instances of heart-burial are not uncommon among knights, but rare in the case of ecclesiastics, while hardly another instance is recorded of a body being buried in one part of a church and the heart in a different part of the same church.

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* Newcome gives, from Amundesham's Annales, an account of these chapels, Hist. of Abbey of St. Alban, p. 318; but the subject is more fully treated by Mr. R. Lloyd. An Account of the Altars, Monuments, and Tombs existing in 1428 in St. Albans Abbey, 1873.

† Gesta Abbatum, vol. i., p. 485; Joh. Amundesham, Annales Mon. S. Alb., vol. i., p. 434; Newcome, Hist. of the Abbey of St. Alban, p. 314.

‡ Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., Notes upon the Burial of the Heart of Sir Roger de Norton in St. Albans Abbey, in Archæol. Journal, vol. xxxi., p. 293.

The *Tower*, so striking a feature in any general view of the town or abbey, is the most massive Norman tower in England. It is nearly 150 ft. high, and about 50 ft. square (at 100 ft. high, the tower is 48½ ft. by 46, the walls 7 ft. 4 in thick). Like the body of the Norman ch., it is constructed of Roman bricks, and rises in 4 storeys above the inner arches—triforium, clerestorey, ringing-floor, and belfry,—and was originally crowned by an octagonal lantern and angle turrets, long since removed. The tower is carried on 4 piers of vast thickness, additional support being obtained by thickening the abutments of the arches next the tower piers. In the lower stage is an inner gallery in the thickness of the wall, recessed, with 3 arches on each side, borne on brick shafts. The next stage has a gallery open towards the exterior, with rude stone shafts and capitals, forming the arcade which is so striking a feature in the outer view of the tower. The interior of the belfry-stage has never been covered with cement, and exhibits very clearly the construction of the walls, arches, lozenge-shaped apertures for the transmission of sound, and the substantial timber roofing erected in the 15th cent. for carrying a spire—which was only taken down in 1830. In passing up the narrow staircase, *obs.* the peculiar construction, entirely in Roman bricks, newel, steps, and wall, and how admirably the newel is wrought. The view from the summit is very extensive, and on a clear calm day will amply repay the trouble of the ascent. *Obs.* from it the great length of the nave roof—better appreciated from here than anywhere.

The immense tower looked as though it might set Time at defiance. After having stood 700 years, it seemed as solid as when the top stone was laid by Abbot Paul. Writing in 1846, the Messrs. Buckler state as the result of their prolonged professional examination, that "its integrity as to structure and design is complete, and that just as it now appears so it was left by the Norman builders," and they add that "the walls of the Tower remain perfectly sound and free from lacerations; the structure is far too solid and compact, and rests on too sure a foundation, to be the occasion of accidents of this kind."* Other architects long after expressed a similar opinion. But the rocking of the tower when the bells were rung, had about 1830 led to the prohibition of the practice; and though the caution of the authorities gave occasion to some mockery and many complaints, it probably saved the tower from destruction. In the summer of 1870, "lacerations" were noticed, and dust as of powdered mortar was observed to be continually falling. The fissures increased in magnitude; cracks appeared in the transept walls; the monuments showed signs of disturbance; the roof of Ramryge's chantry split;—it was plain, in short, that the tower was pressing bodily eastward. Under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, prompt measures were taken to arrest the mischief; the tower was shored up with huge balks of timber, arches were hastily bricked, and a complex apparatus of trusses erected; and though the delicate tests inserted in various parts continued for days and even weeks to show that the tower was still sinking, it was seen as the supports were strengthened that the movement was steadily decreasing, and at length stayed. The thorough examination which then became possible showed not only the extent but the sources of the danger. The failure of the tower, even after 700 years had passed, was not chargeable upon the Norman builders. The great piers on which the tower rested, and those which served as buttresses, had been recklessly hacked away and dug into at all times from the 13th to the 19th century, in some cases to the extent of destroying the wall bondings, and the foundations had been excavated for interments. But these things, however mischievous, were done in ignorance, not malice. Another, and the strangest of all, was clearly intentional. At the base of the S.E. pier, a sort of cavern, 5 or 6 ft. wide, had at some time been hollowed out, stout props being inserted as the work proceeded to secure the safety of the workmen, and thus enable a hole to be bored large enough for a man to crawl along nearly through the pier. Sir Gilbert Scott satisfied himself that the excavation must have been made with the deliberate purpose of destroying the tower; the intention probably being to adopt the practice common in early siege works of setting fire to the timber supports after the mine was completed. The great central tower of Waltham Abbey ch. was destroyed in this way by "undermining" and burning the props. (*See* WALTHAM ABBEY.) Probably the mine was excavated, when the monastic buildings were destroyed, and when it may have been intended to demolish the church—an intention, if ever entertained, abandoned when the church was purchased by the townsmen.

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* Buckler, p. 117.

The work of repairing and strengthening the grand old tower was carried out thoroughly. The foundations were made good and largely extended; an immense mass of cement concrete was inserted down to the native chalk the whole width of the aisle; the piers repaired, and where necessary, bit by bit, rebuilt; the upper stages constructionally restored, new bell-framings fixed, and the bells rehung; and, lastly, to the great improvement of its appearance, the remaining cement was stripped from the exterior, the mortar repointed, and the structural character fairly exposed to view.* The result of all is that the tower, as far as it is possible to judge, is as strong as ever, and capable of standing at least as many more centuries; whilst its appearance, if now somewhat prim and modern, will gain by the weathering of every winter. As we stood on the roof and watched the battlements, when for the first time for over 40 years the bells rang out a merry peal, it was pleasant to feel that though there was soon a decided movement, it did not, even when the ringers tested the strength of the tower by volley "firing," increase beyond a steady, measured, almost rhythmic beat.

All the structural parts of the Abbey, beyond St. Cuthbert's Shrine to the present eastern wall of the ch., have now been restored; the Lady Chapel is undergoing renovation, with a view to its reunion with the parent church; and funds are being raised for the restoration of the nave and W. front—a costly and important undertaking, but urgently required, as is shown by the recent failure of the south-eastern bays. It will, no doubt, soon be taken in hand, and we may hope that whenever the church is handed over to the new bishop, St. Alban's Cathedral will be found not unworthy to rank among the older cathedral churches of England.

The *Abbey Gate House*, the only other relic left of the monastery, stands about 50 yards W. of the ch., and in old time was the entrance to the Great Court of the Abbey. Another but smaller gatehouse was on the opposite side of the Court, whence the road led to the Abbey Mill. The chief entrance to the Abbey precinct was by a gatehouse S.E. of the Abbey, on the road to Sopwell. The present gatehouse is a large sombre structure, with a low pointed archway and groined roof. Over the archway is the Great Chamber in which the abbot's steward held his courts of assize; the upper and possibly some lower rooms served as prison cells. It was erected in the last half of the 14th century by Abbot Thomas de la Mare (1349-96), when the old gatehouse having been blown down by a high wind, a new one was built from the "foundations, with its chambers, its prisons, and its vaults, and the roof was covered with lead." After the suppression of the monastery, the gatehouse became the prison of the borough and liberty of St. Albans, and the sessions business continued to be transacted in the great room till 1651, when the sessions were transferred to the Town Hall. The whole upper part of the building was then converted into a house of correction, and it continued to be so used till the erection of a new prison in 1869. It was then decided to adapt the gatehouse for the Grammar School; the building was accordingly restored externally, and remodelled inside, and is said to serve its new office very well. The large old house adjoining it is the Head Master's house. The new *Borough Gaol* is a large red brick building on Victoria Hill, close to the Midland Railway Station.

Sopwell Nunnery was founded in the meadows S.E. of the abbey and town by Abbot Geoffrey de Gorham about 1140, originally for two holy women who had dedicated themselves to a life of poverty, and whom he found dwelling there in a hovel they had made for themselves out of the roots and bark of trees, and having only bread and water for their food. Struck by their piety, the abbot founded this cell, and in memory of its first occupants having been accustomed to dip their crusts in the neighbouring spring, he gave it the name of Sopwell. He directed that the inmates should not exceed 13 in number; should follow the rule of St. Benedict; should dwell under lock and key; have chapel and cemetery, but in the latter neither man nor woman, neither cleric nor laity, nor any one not a member of the sisterhood, should on any account have a place.* The nunnery came to have many inmates of high rank, and one at least famous in literary history—Dame Juliana Berners, whose 'Boke of St. Alban's,' printed at the Abbey in 1486, and reprinted by Wynken de Worde, was the first, and long the only, treatise on hunting, hawking, and angling in the language. The nunnery seems to have had some difficulty, towards the end, in keeping up its numbers: it of course met the fate of all such establishments. The site was granted, with the manor of Sopwell, by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Lee, from whom in the female line it descended to Thomas Saunders of Beechwood, who sold it to Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls, 1660, to whose descendant, the Earl of Verulam, it now belongs.

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* Statement made by Sir Gilbert Scott, and Paper read by Mr. J. Chapple, Clerk of the Works, at Meetings of the St. Albans Archæol. Soc., 1873-74; Builder, 1870-75.

Of the nunnery not a fragment is left. The so-called Ruins of Sopwell Nunnery are really the remains of the mansion Sir Richard Lee built for himself on the site, and are not of much account. They comprise portions of the walls, which are of red brick with flint, the weather-mouldings of a window and doorway, fragments of carved stone, and a shield of arms, all imperfect, the crumbling walls and ground overgrown with ivy, brambles, and nettles, difficult of access, and not worth the trouble of exploration. A foolish tradition assigns this as the place where Anne Boleyn stayed whilst waiting for the verdict that condemned her to the block; and another still more absurd says that she was privately married to Henry VIII. in the chapel of Sir Richard Lee's house.

Churches.—St. Michael's, rather more than ½ m. W. of the Abbey, is much the most interesting of the remaining churches both architecturally, and as Bacon's church and grave. It stands on the edge of the meadows on the road to Gorhambury. The ch. was thoroughly restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1867, when Elizabethan porches, ceilings, and fittings—that one felt strengthened the Baconian associations—were swept away, and new roofs, windows, mouldings, pavement, and seats substituted. The ch. looks modern and somewhat commonplace now, but is really among the most ancient we possess. It stands about the centre of Verulamium, and Sir Gilbert Scott is, we believe, of opinion that it was built on the foundations of a Roman basilica or temple. Roman bricks are largely used as bonding tiles, and worked up in the walls. A church was built here by Wulsin (Ulsinus) the 6th abbot, in the 10th cent. The walls of this early edifice remain in part the walls of the present ch., and Sir Gilbert Scott has had all the Saxon arches cleared of the cement which previously concealed them, pointed, and left open, so that the construction can be readily examined. The original ch. seems to have been a plain oblong, with solid walls pierced only by the doorway and small widely-splayed clerestorey windows. The rude semicircular arches have, however, been cut through by Norman, E.E., and all subsequent architects, the plan of the building altered at will, new windows inserted, a tower and porch added,—and now in general plan and appearance it differs little from the ordinary country ch. The tower is Perp., square, rough-cast, and contains a peal of 4 bells. *Obs.* the way in which the arch by it on the S. was blocked up with Roman tiles and flints when the doorway was shifted, and a stone porch erected a little farther E. Farther on, by the S. door of the chancel, *obs.* in the outer wall a low recessed (sepulchre) tomb, cusped arch above, and coffin-shaped stone with abbatal cross below, uncovered when the ch. was restored, and very properly left open and *in situ.*

Inside, the chief object must always be the mont. of BACON, which stands within a shallow arched recess on the N. side of the chancel, and was erected by his friend and secretary Sir. Thos. Meautys.

"For my burial, I desire it may be in St.

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* Gesta Abbatum Mon. S. Albani, vol. i., p. 80.

Michael's church, near St. Albans: there was my mother buried; and it is the parish church of my mansion house at Gorhambury; as it is the only Christian church within the walls of old Verulam."*

The mont. is especially interesting as having a marble statue of Bacon, the resemblance of which is certified by Sir H. Wotton who wrote the insc., and Meautys who placed it here. "Sic sedebat," is engraved under it, and there is an air of verisimilitude about it that refutes objection. Bacon is represented seated in his tall arm-chair, as we may imagine him seated in his study—unless, indeed, the wearing his hat may render that locality questionable. His head leans on his left hand, the elbow on the arm of the chair, the right hand hanging droopingly over the opposite arm of the chair, the eyes gazing as on vacancy, the whole air and attitude that of one absorbed in philosophic musings. The name of the sculptor is unknown, as is that of the sculptor of the bust of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, at Culford, Suffolk, but both are evidently by the same hand. The Verulam Chapel, opposite the tomb, with its Elizabethan entrance, ceiling, and pews, had quite a Bacon character before the recent restoration, when all that was modern was swept away, and the chapel reduced to an ordinary chancel aisle. *Obs.* before leaving, the A.-S. doorway of Roman tiles laid open by Sir Gilbert Scott. Other monts. are of little interest, but there is a good 14th cent. *brass*, and one temp. Edward VI. The road W. from the church, is the private road to *Gorhambury*, but till about 1828 was the main road from London to Holyhead.

St. Peter's Church, at the N. end of St. Peter's Street, is for the most part late Perp., rough-cast, with a tall tower at the E. end of brick, rough-cast, with three pilaster buttresses and battlements, and containing a fine peal of 10 bells. The unusual position of the tower is due to the circumstance that the ch. was originally cruciform, but the partial fall of the tower in 1801 did so much damage to the body of the ch. that the transepts, tower, and chancel were taken down, and only the tower and chancel rebuilt, on a more contracted scale. Several of the windows are filled with painted glass. Three on the S. side, erected in 1867, are by J. B. Capronnier, of Brussels. The pulpit is a very fine specimen of modern Belgian carving. On the W. wall is a tablet with bust of Edward Strong, d. Feb. 1723, "master mason" of St. Paul's, "who equally with its ingenious Architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and its truly pious Diocesan, Bishop Compton, shared the felicity of seeing both the beginning and finishing of that stupendous fabric," which, as the work was over 35 years in progress, was a sufficiently remarkable circumstance to deserve commemoration. St. Peter's ch. being on the southern margin of Bernard's Heath, and not far from the Keyfield, "the church and churchyard were filled with the bodies of those slain in the two Battles" of St. Albans, including Sir Berten Entwyel, the Babthorpes father and son, and other distinguished partizans, to whom monuments were erected, now all, or nearly all, lost:

"Behold wheer two Ralph Babthorpes, both the Son and Father lie
Under a stone of marble hard interr'd in this mould drie:
To Henry Sixth the Father Squire, the Son he Sewer was,
Both true to Prince, and for his sake they both their Life did passe," etc.

Dr. Cotton (d. 1788), author of the 'Visions in Verse,' the once popular 'Fireside,' and other poems, and keeper of the *College Insanorum*, in St. Peter's Street, of which the poet Cowper was for some time an inmate, lies in the ch.-yard. Cowper was under Dr. Cotton's care in his season of greatest mental depression, and the dawn of his recovery. He thus notes his departure: "On the 7th of June, 1765, having spent more than eighteen months at St. Albans, partly in bondage, partly in the liberty wherewith Christ had made me free, I took my leave of the place at four in the morning, and set out for Cambridge."*

St. Stephen's Church, about ½ m. S.W. of the town, and ¼ m. beyond the N.-W. Rly. Stat., at the parting of the roads to London by Elstree and to Watford, and on the line of the old Watling Street, was one of the three churches founded by Abbot Wulsin, in the middle of the 10th cent.; but little is left of the Saxon ch.

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* Lord Bacon's Last Will.

* Southey, Life of Cowper, chap. vi.

beyond the foundation walls and Roman tiles and flints worked up in the older parts of the superstructure. On the N. is an altered Norm. arch; some portions are of the 13th cent.; the remainder is Perp. of the 15th cent. The building comprises nave and S. aisle, chancel with S. chapel, and a wooden tower and spire rising from the W. gable. The whole was restored, and the chancel rather elaborately embellished, by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1861-2. The little chapel on the S. of the chancel has been called the Leper Chapel, from a tradition, or supposition, that it was built by Abbot Gorham for the use of the inmates of his Hospital of St. Julian. The chapel now opens to the chancel by an arch, but it is affirmed that there was originally only a hagioscope, or opening sufficiently large to admit a view of the altar. It is, however, very doubtful whether, even so guarded, lepers would have been admitted into such close proximity to the congregation, while there can be little doubt that a chapel was attached to the hospital.* In the amended articles of Abbot Michel, the superior is entitled Rector Capellæ Julianæ. The eagle lectern, which will be noticed in the nave, was found about 1750 buried in the earth, apparently for concealment from some undesired visitors: it has inscribed on it the name of George Crichtoun, Bp. of Dunkeld. From cinerary urns, calcined bones, and other Roman remains having been dug up at different times in the ch.-yard, it would appear to have been the site of a cemetery of Verulamium.

The *Leper-House*, or *Hospital of St. Julian*, stood to the rt. of the Elstree Road, about ¼ mile from St. Stephen's Church. Abbot Geoffrey de Gorham, with the consent of the convent, founded and amply endowed it for the reception of persons afflicted with that loathsome malady, and appointed a number of priests to serve in it. He does not appear to have limited the number of inmates, but it is said there were never more than three at one time; and in 1344 Abbot Michel de Mentmore revised the statutes, and limited the number of "leper brothers" to six, and appointed five priests to be always resident. Nothing remains of the buildings, but the site is marked by a farm-house.

Christ Church, in the Verulam Road, was commenced in 1848, by A. Raphael, Esq., M.P. for St. Albans, as part of a large Roman Catholic institution; but dying before he could carry out his purpose, the building was purchased in 1856 by Mrs. Worley, of New Barns, and completed as a church of the Establishment—a district parish being assigned to it—in 1859. It is of white brick and stone, Lombardic in style, with a campanile at the W. end: light, airy, and convenient, but not otherwise remarkable.

VERULAM. — The site of the Roman Verulamium is still unbuilt upon except in one part, and its boundaries are easily traceable. The ground on which it stood rose gently southwards from the Ver, its northern boundary, immediately W. of the higher ground on the opposite side of the river on which stands the present town of St. Albans. To reach the ancient city take the path from the S. door of the Abbey, across the meadow, where stood the extensive monastic buildings, to the Silk Mill (the successor of the old Abbey Mill) seen below. Cross the foot-bridge and in the field just beyond you strike the N.E. angle of the wall of Verulamium. Here on your rt., within an enclosed field, are several blocks of the wall which encompassed the Roman city. Of late years they have been much reduced, and are slowly crumbling away, but they show as well as any we may visit the character of the old Roman wall. The outside is of flints, large and in regular layers, the core or hearting of rough rubble, set in a bedding of mortar of great tenacity, and held together by bonding-courses of two layers of bricks or tiles, the tiles and the bed of mortar between them being of about the same thickness. The bonding-courses are nearly 3 feet apart, and carried through the substance of the wall, which is about 12 feet thick, closely resembling the Roman wall of London. The bricks in the two walls are almost identical in size and character. Those of Verulam are from 14 to 16 in. long, 12 in. wide, and 1½ to 2 in. thick; their weight is from 20 to 22 lb.

From this N.E. angle the short line of wall northwards to the river is marked by uneven high ground and a row of firs.

Returning to the path from the Mill, a straight embankment marks the site of the wall, which extends before you in a south-westerly direction for about ½ m., and you soon enter on a pathway overhung with trees that would be attractive under any circumstances, but is especially so when you discover that you are on the outer edge of the wall of Verulam, with the mass of the wall on one hand, the fosse on the other. The fosse of Verulam is better preserved than that of any other Roman city in England. It appears to have varied in width according to circumstances, and here was probably 30 ft. across. It is overgrown with firs, maples, elms, and a few oaks, some of them trees of tolerable size, and an abundance of brambles and underwood. A path winds along the bottom, now of course dry. On the rt. of the walk the wall is frequently visible, and in some places well shown, but it is better seen from the other (or field) side, where it rises 10 or 12 ft. from the ground. It is for the most part overgrown with ivy, and shaded by tall trees, but there is now none of that "good liquorice," which, according to old Fuller, "groweth naturally out of the ruinous walls of Verulam."

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* Gesta Abbatum, vol. i., pp. 77, 78.

At the end of this pretty walk the wall makes a sharp turn to the N.W., in which direction it continues for nearly ¾ of a mile. Quitting the path, turn to the rt. along the road to Gorhambury, and you will see in the field on your rt., running parallel with the road, the low wall and fosse, the latter, however, much filled up, and in places neither wall nor fosse visible. Enter the field by the first swing-gate, and a few yards will place you again on the top of the wall, where on the rt. (E.) will be noticed an abrupt termination of the fosse, which for some distance forwards has been pretty much filled in and ploughed over. Returning to the road, you may take the lane on rt.—the ancient road across the city—and a clap-gate a few yards down on the l., will put you again on the line of wall, a good fragment of which will be seen on the l. on entering the field, with the partially filled fosse below, now smooth grass, looking in autumn like a hollow in the South Downs. Beyond (on the other side of the footpath and enclosed) the fosse is deeper, the bottom thick with underwood, the sides bordered with oak, ash, and hazel. Cross the fosse at the first gate and pass through the wall by a section, which well exhibits its structure. Onwards the line of wall is perfectly plain, but you can only occasionally make out a fragment of the masonry. The fosse, however, continues broad and deep, but overgrown with wood and brambles, and enclosed. Presently the line turns abruptly to the N., and you reach a great mass of the wall, marked by a full-grown oak, and locally known as *Gorhambury Block.* This is the end of the wall now, and is probably very nearly its original termination. A portion may have been destroyed in constructing the Gorhambury road, which passes directly N. of Gorhambury Block, but no trace of a wall has been found in the meadow below, along the farther side of which flows the Ver, and which once was plainly overflowed by it. Along the river side of the city, there was probably no wall of masonry, but only an earthen embankment to confine the waters, which here were made to form a large pool or lake. The river was a sufficient defence on this side of the city.

The wall which we have thus perambulated is about 1¼ m. in length, the river frontage ¾ m. The area enclosed is ovate, the smaller end of the ellipse being at the W., the length about ¾ of a mile; the greatest width nearly ½ a mile; the surface about 150 acres. This, as Roman cities were laid out, with large spaces set apart for the forum, temples, basilica, theatre, baths, and villas surrounded by their grounds and gardens, would not allow of a large population; but traders and the bulk of the poorer inhabitants would dwell in a suburb of wooden huts, outside the great wall, and defended from marauders by an earthen vallum—of which vestiges may yet be traced. A main street traversed the city from E. to W., and another crossed it from S. to N., running along the line of the Watling Street, the hollow lane now leading from St. Stephen's to St. Michael's ch. Newcome, writing in 1794, says that "but a few years since the ruins of that south gate were dug up;"* a portion of the road was laid bare and destroyed as late as 1826. The roads appear to have been from 24 ft. to 28 ft. wide.

The site of Verulam is now occupied by

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* Newcome, Hist. of St. Albans, p. 28

well-cultivated fields, except the short space from St. Michael's ch.—which stands near the centre of old Verulam, and according to some sanguine antiquaries marks the site of the Temple of Apollo—to the bridge over the Ver. Except the outer walls, no relic of the ancient city is visible, though a century and a half ago some ruins appear to have been standing.* The plough occasionally turns up a Roman coin, a few tesseræ, or a broken piece of pottery. When a deeper trench is made, walls of houses and pavements are met with, layers of burnt wood turned up, and sometimes the lines of streets are crossed; but no systematic or extended investigation has been made; and Verulam, for four hundred years the monument of Roman enterprise and power, and a centre of Roman civilisation, lies like another Nineveh, Troy, or Pompeii, awaiting a Layard or Schliemann to disinter its buried treasures. Probably, however, little of value would be discovered. For centuries the fallen city was used as a quarry by the Abbots of St. Albans for building the Abbey ch. and monastic buildings, and the churches they erected at the entrance to the town, and doubtless by the townspeople for their houses, and for years its ruins were strictly searched, and whatever would now be regarded as of especial value carried away or destroyed.

Matthew Paris relates with evident enjoyment the doings of Ealdred and Eadmer, the 8th and 9th Abbots of St. Albans. Minded to build a new and more worthy ch. of the martyr, in place of the plain structure which then served the purpose, and to improve the town, Ealdred caused extensive excavations to be made in the old city of *Verlamcestre* with a view to obtaining the necessary materials, and uprooted the subterranean vaults and solid arches which had come to be the common haunts of robbers, malefactors, fugitives from justice, and harlots. In doing so, his workmen found not only stones, bricks, paving tiles, and abundant materials of all kinds, but in digging deep trenches by the river, exhumed oaken planks covered with pitch, and with the nails still in them, oars, anchors, and other maritime implements, as well as great quantities of shell-fish, and other manifest signs that the river had formerly been navigable up to the ancient city; and these places the people called Oysterhill, Shellford, Anchorpool, and Fishpool (the first and last of which names, by the way, are still retained). But the most wonderful discovery was a deep cave which had formerly been the abode of a great dragon. Ealdred seemed indeed to be wholly absorbed in these researches; he collected a great store of materials, but he had done nothing towards building his ch. when he went the way of all flesh.

His successor, Eadmar, continued the work, and was rewarded by discoveries that would now be regarded as of priceless value. In overturning the foundations of a great palace, his workmen found in a recess hollowed out in a wall a treasure as precious, had it been preserved, as that found by Schliemann in the palace at Hissarlik—a collection of books and rolls. But as they related, or were supposed to relate, to idol worship, and especially to the rites of Apollo and Mercury—"called by the English *Woden*,"—Eadmar burned them all, sparing only one. This, a volume strongly bound in oak, with bands of silver, and an inscription in letters of gold, was written in a language that could not be deciphered till an aged priest, named Unwona, was found, who pronounced it to be a History of St. Alban written in the tongue of the ancient Britons. At the request of the Abbot, Unwona translated it into Latin, when, wonderful to relate, immediately he had completed his revision, the original crumbled into dust. Further, among the ruins Eadmar found many stone tablets, roofing tiles, columns, and other materials for building, which he reserved for his ch.; and in the foundations of houses and subterranean vaults great numbers of vases, amphoræ, and various other fictile and turned wares, as well as glass vessels containing the ashes of the dead. Also, under fallen temples he found altars and idols, and coins and medals of divers kinds, all of which, by order of the Abbot, were broken in pieces.*

Later abbots, as we may see by the

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* Stukeley, Plan of the remaining Walls and City of Verolamium; Vetusta Monumenta of the Soc. of Ant., vol. i., plate i., 1721.

* Matthew Paris, Gesta Abbatum, pp. 24—28.

materials of the Abbey, and St. Michael's ch., continued to spoil the ancient buildings, but we have no detailed record of their proceedings. In recent years there have been found about St. Michael's and towards the Gorhambury Block, besides the tiles, tesseræ, and pottery already mentioned, foundation walls, mostly of small houses, with traces of fresco painting, floors of red and white tiles, vases, household pottery, and coins. But the most remarkable find, and one that shows how much may yet repay the careful excavator, was that of a theatre—the only Roman theatre found in England—which was discovered in 1847, by Mr. R. G. Lowe, in the field on the l. of the Gorhambury road, immediately W. of St. Michael's ch., from which it is about 300 yards distant. It is of the usual form, 193 ft. in diameter; the walls double, with a passage of about 9 ft. between them. The stage appears to have been only about 46 ft. wide and 9 ft. deep; the orchestra and præcinctio about 70 ft.; the auditorium contained about 20 rows of seats. The walls were lined with slabs of marble, and decorated with frescoes, the colours of which when exhumed were still bright and fresh. Among the ruins were found fragments of pottery, a brass fibula, and 170 coins, ranging from Tiberius to Gratian. Foundations of buildings were found on the other side of the street; but the land is valuable, and the excavations were very soon filled in. The theatre was reopened on occasion of the visit of the British Archæological Association in 1869, but closed when the visitors departed, and now wears once more the appearance of an ordinary corn-field.*

Bernard's Heath, the theatre of the second Battle of St. Albans, fought on Shrove Tuesday, the 17th of Feb., 1461, lies a little way N. of St. Peter's. Warwick, with whom was the king, Henry VI., had hastened from London with such forces as he could muster, and encamped on Bernard's Heath, in order to check the great army which Queen Margaret had collected in the north, and which was advancing rapidly on London. Passing round the town, the Queen's troops came into contact with Warwick's men in the lane N. of St. Peter's ch., forced their way through, and deployed on the Heath. The two armies thus brought face to face fought fiercely, and the result was for long doubtful; but the northerners were strongest in numbers and elated with success, and Warwick's men were in the end utterly routed. "In this battle," writes Hall, "were slain 2300 men, and not above, of whom no noble man is remembered save Sir John Gray."

More than three centuries have since passed, and Bernard's Heath (No Man's Land was its synonym then) has been lessened in extent by enclosures, divided by roads, broken up for brick and tile works, and gravel pits, and otherwise encroached upon; but there is still a rough wild gorse-clad common, some half a mile across, pleasant and picturesque to ramble over, and where the historical student may test his skill in making out the course of that Shrove Tuesday fight.

At the northern end of Bernard's Heath, commencing about half a mile up the Harpenden road and running in a N.E. direction for over three-quarters of a mile to the Sandridge road, is the remarkable entrenchment known as *Beech Bottom*, some 30 to 40 ft. wide and 20 to 30 ft. deep, resembling roughly a great railway cutting, but now overgrown with trees, ferns, and underwood. A few years ago you could walk along it from end to end, but the southern half has been cleared and converted into a volunteer rifle range, and the northern end severed by the Midland Rly. being carried across it. The best way to reach the open part is to proceed along the Sandridge road to the lane on the St. Albans side of the railway bridge, where it can be readily examined.

Evidently an artificial work, the rampart formed of the excavated earth still in many places perfect, antiquaries were inclined to regard Beech Bottom as a portion of a Roman sunken road, its direction being towards Verulam. But an ingenious and more feasible explanation has been proposed by Mr. Samuel Sharpe,* who regards it as a portion of the defences—

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* R. G. Lowe, Description of the Roman Theatre at Verulam: Proceedings of St. Albans Archit. and Archæol. Soc., 1848. For the Coins see J. Evans, F.S.A., Account of Coins found at Verulam, 1848.

* Archæol. Journal, vol. xxii., p. 299.

the outer wall and fosse mentioned by Cæsar—of the Oppidum of Cassivellaunus. Mr. Sharpe with much difficulty was able, as he believed, to make out the entire circumvallation; and, after carefully going over the ground, we believe his general conclusions to be well founded.

Starting from the Ver at Sopwell Mill, S.E. of St. Albans, the line of fosse and wall runs N.E. past Camp House and across the Hatfield road to Beaumont, where it turns N., and bending round, N.W., joins the northern end of Beech Bottom. From the southern end of Beech Bottom it can easily be traced for some distance westward, when it turns southward and joins the Ver midway between St. Michael's ch. and Gorhambury Block. No other portion is nearly so perfect as Beech Bottom; indeed nearly everywhere else, as Mr. Sharpe remarks, "the British ditch has very much been filled up and its space reclaimed for the purposes of agriculture; and the yearly ploughing has given it an appearance of a natural depression in the ground. But here and there we find traces of art sufficiently clear to enable us to follow the line on the map:" a statement we can corroborate. Mr. Sharpe supposes that besides this outer defence, "a bank was raised between the town and the river;" but we find no traces of it, and believe that the Oppidum being on high ground, the townsmen trusted, as Cæsar says, to the morasses of the Ver for their river-side defence.

The circumvallation as above traced is about 4½ miles in circuit, and encloses the town of St. Albans, Bernard's Heath, and several farms. The area enclosed is about 1800 acres. The extent of the area and character of the outworks quite accord with what Cæsar says of the Oppidum, with its admirable defences of fosse, vallum, and marshes, and the great quantities of cattle he found within; it being, in fact, not merely a fortified town, with scattered groups of houses, fields, and cattle within the enclosure, but also an entrenched stronghold in which the people of the surrounding country with their herds could take refuge on the approach of an enemy. And the great extent of wall and marsh explains how it was that Cæsar was unable to invest it, and how when his soldiers stormed it on two sides, the Britons were able to make their way out by another.* If this speculation as to the site and defences of the Oppidum be well founded, we have in St. Albans the instance of the still existing fosse and vallum of a British as well as of a Roman town—each being unique in this country.

ST. ANNE'S HILL, SURREY (*see* ANNE'S HILL, ST.)

ST. GEORGE'S HILL, SURREY (*see* GEORGE'S HILL, ST.)

ST. MARGARET'S, HERTS (*see* STANSTEAD ST. MARGARET'S).

ST. MARY'S CRAY, KENT (*see* CRAY, ST. MARY'S).

ST. PAUL'S CRAY, KENT (*see* CRAY, ST. PAUL'S).

SANDERSTEAD, SURREY, a pretty secluded vill. on the road to Warlingham, 3½ m. S.E. from the E. Croydon Stat. of the L., B., and S. C. Rly., and 13 m. from London: pop. 267.

The village is charmingly situated on an outlyer of Thanet sand on the edge of the chalk Downs, 576 ft. above the sea level, in the midst of a varied and picturesque country, surrounded by extensive woods and broad downs, and reached by pleasant country lanes abounding in wild flowers and singing birds, and especially rich in nightingales. The manor was purchased of Richard Gresham in 1591 by John Ownsted, sergeant of the carriages to Queen Elizabeth. Dying without issue, he devised the manor to his cousin Harman Attwood and his two sisters. Attwood purchased his sisters' shares, and the property continued in his descendants till 1759, when John Atwood (the modernized mode of spelling the name) having no children, bequeathed it to a nephew, Thos. Wigsell. In 1807 it passed by bequest to Atwood Wigsell Taylor, who assumed the name and arms of Wigsell, and is now the property of his son Atwood Dalton Wigsell, Esq.

Sanderstead *Church* (All Saints) is a

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* Cæsar, De Bell. Gall., lib. v., cap. xxi.

pretty little village ch. of flint and stone, mostly Perp. in style, but has been restored and embellished, and painted glass inserted in the windows. It consists of nave and aisles, chancel, and tower and shingled spire at the W. end. *Monts.* on N. Wall, John Ownsted, d. 1600, servant to Queen Elizabeth, and "Sergeant of her Majesties Carriages by yᵉ space of 40 years;" white marble, with kneeling effigy in armour under an arch. On spandrel of nave arch, mural mont. with effigy of Joanna Ownsted, d. 1587. End of S. aisle, low altar tomb, with recumbent effigy of Mary Bedell, d. 1655, wife successively of Ralph Hawtrey and Lewis Audeley. In the ch.-yard is the grave (chosen by himself) of the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, and Author of 'Rides across the Pampas,' and 'Bubbles from the Brunnen,' d. at Croydon 1875. Two large and some smaller old yew-trees are in the ch.-yard; the lich-gate is recent. Close to the church is *Sanderstead Court*, the seat of A. D. Wigsell, Esq. *Obs.* the fine elms in the park. The stately castellated mansion N.E. of Sanderstead Court is *Selsdon*, in Croydon par. (*See* CROYDON.) *Purley*, which gave its second title to Horne Tooke's 'Πτεροεντα, or the Diversions of Purley,' 1½ m. W., is in Sanderstead par., but close to Caterham Junction, under which heading it is noticed.

SANDOWN PARK, ESHER, SURREY, a piece of sloping ground of about 120 acres, enclosed and laid out as a racecourse, is situated on the l. of the L. and S.-W. Rly., a short distance past the Esher Stat.: the entrance is on the rt. of the road as you enter Esher village, 14 m. from London by road, 15 m. by rly.

Sandown (of old *Sandon*) manor was part of the endowment of the Hospital of St. Mary and All Saints, or Sandon, which stood E. of Sandown Park and near the rly. stat. (*See* ESHER, p. 203.) The ground forming Sandown Park has been laid out specially for horse-racing, but space is provided for polo, croquet, and other open-air pastimes. There are two courses, one for flat races, and the other for steeplechases. The Flat course affords a straight run of nearly a mile. Above it is a terrace on which are four Grand Stands—one for royal personages, one for subscribers, one for the public, and one for the press—a little beyond the last being the judge's seat. The steeplechase course has ten or twelve leaping-fences, and a water jump 14 ft. wide. Beyond the stands, the ground rises into a wooded knoll, on which are pleasant walks shaded by groves of beech, elm, and fir. The general direction of the ground is in the Sandown Park Club. The park was opened. and the first race meeting held, on April 22, 1875.

SANDRIDGE, HERTS, 2½ m. N.E. of St. Albans, on the road to Whethampstead: pop. 820.

At the Dom. Survey *Sandrige* formed part of the demesne of St. Albans Abbey. It was said to have been given by King Egfrid to the monastery in 796, and was held by it till the Dissolution, Dec. 1539. A few months after, May 1540, the manor was given by Henry VIII. to Ralph Rowlet, on the death of whose son it passed to his sister, the wife of Ralph Jennings, in whose family it remained till, on the death of a later Ralph Jennings, it descended to his three daughters, of whom Sarah, the youngest, was the wife of Colonel Churchill, afterwards the great Duke of Marlborough. Churchill purchased the shares of the other sisters, and became possessed of the entire manor. It was from this manor he took his first title, Baron Churchill of Sandridge.

The vill. stands high, on a byroad through which there is a considerable local traffic; consists of a few cottages, wheeler's and general shops; two or three comfortable looking private houses; a couple of inns, the Rose and Crown and Queen's Head; a good schoolroom off the road on the l., and the old dingy looking ch. on the rt. The men are chiefly employed in agriculture; straw-plaiting occupies many of the females.

The *Church* (St. Leonard) comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and battlemented tower at the W. end. The body of the ch. is rough-cast, the tower of flint and red brick; commonplace in character and uninteresting. The interior is better. The nave is divided from the aisles by octagonal shafts with beak mouldings (recarved) and round arches, and the N. aisle has some good details. *Bernard's*

Heath, on which was fought the second battle of St. Albans, is in this parish. (*See* ST. ALBANS, p. 544.)

SARRATT, HERTS, on the Buckinghamshire border, 4 m. N.W. from Rickmansworth, which is the nearest rly. stat.: pop. 654.

The houses lie in widely separated groups, the largest collection being at *Sarratt's Green*, on the King's Langley side of the par., where the road widens into a broad green, on either side of which is a row of small shops, cottages, and homesteads, not too closely packed.

Sarratt, "so called," says Chauncy, "from Syret, a Saxon, who, I suppose, was an ancient possessor of it," belonged to the Abbey of St. Albans from the time of Edward II. to the Dissolution. Lying away from any main line of road, and from the rail, it retains its primitive rusticity unaltered; stands in a pleasant neighbourhood, and has an interesting old church. The field walk to the ch. from Sarratt's Green, about a mile, carries you along high ground with, on your rt., an open stretch of undulating country, bounded by fine old woods, and the little Chess river winding through the broken valley.

The *Church* (of the Holy Cross) is a small cruciform E.E. building, with a long chancel, and a W. tower, the upper part of which is of early brickwork, ending in a gable roof. It had fallen into bad condition, but in 1866 was thoroughly restored, both inside and out, under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.; the transepts extended westwards so as to form aisles; nine new windows inserted; the plaster ceiling removed and the old timber roof exposed; new open oak seats added, and the E. window filled with painted glass, by Clayton and Bell, representing the Crucifixion and Ascension. In removing the whitewash from the transepts and over the chancel arch, remains of some 13th or early 14th cent. paintings in distemper, apparently of events in the life of Christ, were uncovered: the most perfect (on the W. wall of the S. transept) was preserved. All the walls had been coloured of a deep red, and decorated with flowers, fruit, and foliage. S. of the chancel are a large and a smaller piscina, and on the N. an ambry. The pulpit is old and noteworthy. *Obs.* on S. wall the 17th cent. mont., with small kneeling effigies of William Kingesley, with three sons behind him, and opposite his wife and daughter. *Sarratt Hall* (R. Branton Day, Esq.), at Micklefield Green, 1 m. S.E. from the ch., is the chief seat.

SEAL, KENT, a village on the Westerham and Maidstone road, 2½ m. N.E. from Sevenoaks, and 1½ m. E. of the Sevenoaks (Bat and Ball) Stat. of the L. C. and D., and S.-E. Rlys.: pop. 1590.

Seal is beautifully situated, amidst woods, parks, villas, broad commons, hop gardens, green fields, and shady lanes. The pursuits are agricultural; hops, wheat, and peas are largely grown; and the many resident gentry add to the prosperity. Seal *Church* (St. Peter) is of rubble-stone, large and interesting. It consists of nave with aisles, chancel with aisles or chapels, tall battlemented W. tower with angle turret, and stone porch on S. A portion of the nave arcade on the S. is E.E.; but the rest of the nave, S. aisle, and chancel are Dec. The N. aisle was added in 1855. The tower and porch, over which is a niche and within a holy water stoup, are Perp. The interior was thoroughly restored and embellished, and a new open timber roof and open seats added, in 1855. *Obs.* piscina on S. The S. or Camden Chapel belongs to the family at Wildernesse Park; the N. chapel to the Grove—the two chief seats in Seal. The painted glass windows in the chancel and Camden Chapel are memorials of the last two Marquises Camden and the late Marchioness. In the Camden Chapel is a mont. of Charles Pratt, Earl Camden, the famous Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor, d. 1794; also a tablet to his father, Sir John Pratt, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, d. 1724. *Obs.* by door of vestry an insc. (the effigy gone) to "John Tibold alias Theobauld," d. 1577. In the chancel is a good *brass* of Wm. de Bryene, d. 1395; effigy in armour, the joints not marked; under the head is a very early example of the tilting helmet with crest and mantling. At W. end of nave is a slab with indents of man and woman.

In a large and richly wooded park immediately S. of the village, is *Wildernesse*, the fine seat of the Marquis Camden, now tenanted by Sir Charles H. Mills, Bart. M.P. *The Grove* is the seat of the Ladies Pratt. Other seats are *Under River House* (Miss Wood); *Fawke House* (C. G. Hale, Esq.), etc.

At *Under River* is an elegant little E.E. church, consecrated in 1874. It was erected as a memorial of his mother by the late Rt. Hon. J. R. Davidson, Q.C., of Under River House, from the designs of Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.

SELSDON, SURREY (*see* CROYDON).

SEVENOAKS, KENT, a market town, 6 m. N.W. from Tunbridge, and 23 m. from London by road; 20 m. by the S.-E. Rly. (Dunton Green Stat.), and 25 m. by the L. C. and D. Rly. (Tubb's Hill Stat.) Pop. of the town 4118; of the par. 5949, but this includes the eccl. districts of Sevenoaks Weald, 742, and Riverhead, 750. Inns, the *Royal Crown Hotel*, overlooking Kippington Park, a first-class house; *Royal Oak*, opposite the entrance to Knole Park, also an excellent house; *Rose and Crown Hotel*, High Street; *Railway Hotel*, and *Sennocke Arms Hotel*, by the Tubb's Hill Rly. Stat.

The name (anc. *Seovenaca*) is said to be derived from 7 oaks which stood near the town. Tradition points out as their successors the trees opposite the White Hart Inn, on the Tunbridge Road, nearly 1 m. from Sevenoaks. Its history is nearly a blank. "I finde not in all historie," writes old Lambarde (whose mont. is in Sevenoaks ch.). "any memorable thing concerning it, save onely, that in the time of King Henry the sixt, Jack Cade, and his mischievous meiny, discomforted there Sir Humfrey Stafford and his brother, two noble gentlemen, whom the King had sent to encounter them." * But if the town has no history, it has a pleasant locality. It stands on the northern brow of a greensand range of highland, has Knole Park on one side of it and Kippington Park on the other and the surrounding country is beautiful, fertile, and well cultivated. The town consists of two main streets, which meet near the church, are lined with respectable houses, market-place, well-built bank, new county court house, an old Grammar School, and by it the gates of Knole, with an attractive avenue running from them. All around are fine old seats and modern villas. The pursuits are in the main agricultural, Sevenoaks being the centre of a rich corn and hop country, but the town is largely dependent on the numerous resident gentry. A market for corn is held every Saturday, and a stock market monthly.

The *Church* (St. Nicholas) at the S. end of the town, is a large and handsome Perp. building, and comprises nave and aisles, chancel, and lofty W. tower, in which is a peal of 8 bells. Standing on elevated ground, the tower is a conspicuous object for a considerable distance. The *int.* of the church is not remarkable, and its appearance is not improved by the galleries at the sides and W. end; in the latter, however, is a good organ. In the S. aisle is a marble mural slab to Wm. Lambarde (d. 1601). "The Perambulator of Kent and the Father of county historians," removed from Greenwich on the demolition of the old ch. There are also monts. to the Dorset, Amherst, Fermor, and Boswell families, but none of particular interest. Thomas Farnaby, equally famous in the reign of Charles I. as a scholar, schoolmaster, and the editor of Greek and Roman authors, d. 1647, was buried in the chancel. He removed his school to Sevenoaks in 1636, accumulated wealth by his labours, and purchased Kippington and other property in the neighbourhood.

St. John's ch., St. John's Hill, a chapel-of-ease to St. Nicholas, is a neat little early Dec. building, erected in 1858, from the designs of Messrs. Morphew and Green. Other noticeable eccl. buildings are a Gothic (Dec.) Congregational ch., erected in 1866, which is some day to have a tall spire; and a Wesleyan chapel built in 1853.

The *Grammar School* was founded in 1418, by Sir William Sevenoake, or Sennocke, who, a foundling in the streets, was brought up by the charity of some of the inhabitants, and apprenticed to a grocer in London. There he came in time to be Lord Mayor, and in gratitude founded a free grammar school and hospital in the town, where he was found, nurtured, and named after. The school was remodelled and the endowments enlarged in the reign of Elizabeth, and entitled Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. School and Hospital were rebuilt in 1727; and the school buildings have been restored and enlarged, and the school arrangements improved, within the last few years. It now bears a good name, and has several scholarships and exhibitions to Cambridge. George Grote, the historian of Greece, is the most illustrious of its scholars. Elijah Fenton, the friend of Pope, and his colleague in translating the Odyssey, was for a time an assistant in the school, and then "kept a school for himself at Sevenoaks, which he brought into reputation; but was persuaded to leave it (1710), by Mr. St. John, with promises of a more honourable employment."*

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* Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent, p. 470.

Sevenoaks Hospital, or almshouse, adjoins the school, and affords lodging and an annuity of 6*s.* a week to 20 poor persons, and lodging without the gratuity to 12 more. There is another endowed free-school, now conducted on the national system, founded by Lady Margaret Boswell, wife of Sir William Boswell, ambassador from Charles I. at the Hague. A cottage hospital has been recently established in Holm Dale, St. John's Hill.

Knole, E. of the town, is described elsewhere (*see* KNOLE). *Kippington Park*, the seat of W. J. Thompson, Esq., is a good mansion, the park small but pleasant. Among the many other mansions around Sevenoaks are—*The Mount*, the fine seat of Lieut.-Col. W. Brook Northey; *Ashgroves* (Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.), famous for its gardens; *Beechmont* (Multon Lambarde, Esq., D.L.); *Riverhill House* (J. Thornton Rogers, Esq.), noted for the extensive views obtained from both house and grounds; *Shaw Well* (Percival Battiscombe, Esq.)

Sevenoaks Weald is an eccl. dist. formed out of Sevenoaks par. in 1861. The vill. is pleasantly situated, in the midst of hop-gardens, on the Penshurst road, about 2 m. S. of Sevenoaks. The pursuits are almost wholly agricultural. The little *ch.* (St. George), built in 1820, was enlarged in 1872 by the addition of a chancel—prettily finished, with windows of stained glass. Here are almshouses for 8 poor persons. *Riverhead*, the other eccl. dist. of Sevenoaks, has a separate notice. (*See* RIVERHEAD.)

SEVERNDROOG CASTLE, KENT (*see* SHOOTER'S HILL).

SEWARDSTONE, ESSEX, a hamlet of Waltham Abbey, on the W. border of Epping Forest, and the lower road from Chingford to Waltham Abbey, about midway (2½ m.) between those two places. It is a long, rambling, and loosely-connected district, including Sewardstone Street, Sewardstone Green, Sewardstone Bury, Sewardstone Mill, Sewardstone Wood, etc., stretching N. and S. from Waltham Abbey to Low Street, Chingford, and E. and W. from Sewardstone Wood and High Beech, in Epping Forest, to Sewardstone Mill on the Lea; a varied and often picturesque tract, in parts thickly wooded, occasionally hilly, and affording wide prospects; much of it out-of-the-way, primitive-looking, and little visited. The pursuits are agricultural, but there are large dye works at Sewardstone Mills, on the Lea. Near Sewardstone Mills is *Sewardstone Lodge* (W. Melles, Esq.), a good house with pretty grounds sloping to the Lea. Other seats are *The Grange* (P. Mills, Esq.); *Gilwell Park* (W. A. Gibbs, Esq.), a handsome house in a small park by Sewardstone Green; and *Yardley House* (J. S. Davies, Esq.), near Low Street. Sewardstone has a tradition that it was once a distinct parish, named after one Seward, a great Saxon thane, and used to show a heap of broken ground as the site of the old church.

SHEEN, EAST, SURREY, a hamlet of Mortlake, lies on the road from Putney to Richmond, ¼ m. S. of the Mortlake Stat. of the L. and S.-W. Rly.

Sheen is charmingly situate on a gentle upland, with villas all around, standing amidst ample grounds, and abounding in noble trees, while a pleasant walk of about ½ m. leads through its still more sylvan satellite, *Upper Sheen*, to the Sheen Gate of Richmond Park. East Sheen *Church* (Christ Ch.), a chapel-of-ease to Mortlake, was built in 1863, from the designs of Mr. A. W. Blomfield, as a memorial of Edward Penryhn, Esq., of East Sheen. It is a picturesque Dec. building of Bargate and Bath stone, has nave and S. aisle of 4 bays with gables, chancel, and tower; the interior is richly decorated, has shafts of marble, stone, and slate, and several memorial windows of painted glass. Among the many villas are—*Sheen House* (Col. Marcus Beresford, M.P.); *The Cedars* (E. H. L. Penrhyn, Esq.); *Palewell Lodge* (J. J. M'Andrew, Esq.) At *Upper Sheen* are—*The Observatory* (Lady Denison), noted for the grounds and views; *Halsteads* (Lord Radstock); *Temple Grove* (Ottiwel C. Waterfield, Esq.), in the 17th cent. the residence of Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and brother of the more celebrated Sir Wm. Temple. Sir John d. in 1674, and was buried in Mortlake ch. Temple Grove descended to his grandson, Henry, 1st Viscount Palmerston, who lived in it many years, and rebuilt the garden front. On the d. of the 2nd Viscount, it was sold to Thos. Bernard, Esq., who rebuilt the road front. It was afterwards occupied for some years as a superior boarding-school. *Uplands* is the residence of Sir Henry Taylor, the author of 'Philip Van Artevelde.' *Park Cottage*, of Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B. Immediately within the gate of Richmond Park is *Sheen Lodge*, since 1852 the residence of Prof. Owen.

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* Johnson, Lives of the Poets: Fenton.

SHEEN, WEST, SURREY. Sheen was the original name of Richmond, and a royal palace stood on the W. side of the present Richmond Green, between it and the river. Henry V. founded in 1414 a convent of Carthusians, which he called the *House of Jesus of Bethlehem at Sheen.* The buildings, which were of great extent, stood about ¼ m. N.W. of the palace, and about them grew up a hamlet, which later was called *West Sheen.* The convent was richly endowed, and had several cells, or alien priories. Perkin Warbeck sought refuge in it; Cardinal Pole in early life spent two years "in studious retirement" in lodgings granted to him in the convent; Dean Colet, the founder of St. Paul's School, built a house within the precincts, spent his last years there, and there d. in 1519; and it was to the Convent of Sheen that the Earl of Surrey carried the body of James IV. of Scotland for interment, after the fatal fight of Flodden. It is said, however, to have remained there unburied; and about 1552 Stow saw in a lumber-room of the convent a body wrapped in lead, which he was told was the body of the Scottish king: that it really was the body of James IV. is, however, very doubtful.*

At the Dissolution, the convent had a revenue of £777. The prior who made the surrender, Henry Man, was conformable, and somewhat later was made Dean of Chester and Bishop of Man. Queen Mary restored the convent in Jan. 1557, but it lasted hardly two years, being again suppressed at her decease. "The monks retired to Bruges in 1559; to Louvain in 1578; to Mechlin in 1591; their successors removed to Nieuport, in Flanders, in 1626, where they continued till 1783; there were then only three professed monks and two lay-brothers, being the only English convent of monks that had never been dispersed." † The history of the migrations and persistence of an English convent of nuns, the Sisters of Syon, is, however, even more remarkable. (*See* ISLEWORTH.)

Henry VIII. granted the priory to the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, on whose attainder in 1551 the priory estate was transferred to his rival, Henry Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, on whose fall it reverted to the Crown. It was granted for life by Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gorges and his wife, Helen, widow of William Parr, Marquis of Northampton; and by Charles I., in 1638, to James, Duke of Lenox. By the Parliamentary surveyors it was valued, as Crown land, at £92 per annum, and purchased by William Eaton. The survey described the priory church as standing, but very ruinous; the buildings comprised the Prior's Lodgings, of brick; the Monks' Hall, of stone; the Lady of St. John's Lodgings; the Anchorite's Cell; and a building called The Gallery.

Soon after his restoration, Charles II. granted a lease of The Priory for 60 years to Lord Lisle, who the next year sold it to Lord Bellasys, but continued for some years to reside here. Bellasys in 1662 surrendered the lease to the Crown, and obtained a renewal of the grant for 60 years.

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* Stow, Annals; Lysons, Environs, vol. i., p. 331.

† Lysons, vol. i., p. 352; Abbé Man, Account of English Convents on the Continent: Archæologia, vol. xiii., p. 254.

In 1675 a new lease was granted to trustees for Henry (afterwards Lord) Brouncker, and Sir William Temple. Brouncker occupied the mansion, Temple a house which he had for some years rented. Sir William had looked to his "little corner at Sheen" as his English home and haven during his long diplomatic residence at Brussels (1666 and onwards), his wife the greater part of the time living at Sheen; and in the midst of his political negotiations he wrote to Lord Lisle (Aug. 1667) that he was "contriving this summer how a succession of cherries may be compassed from May to Michaelmas, and how the riches of Sheen vines may be improved by half-a-dozen sorts which are not known there, and which I think much beyond any that are." *

Temple brought over his cherries, and he "had the honour," as he is careful to record in his famous Essay on Gardening, "of bringing over four sorts of vines into England," as well as "the Brussels apricock which grows a standard, and is one of the best fruits we have, and which I brought over among us;" and "I may truly say, that the French who have eaten my peaches and grapes at Sheen in no ill year, have generally concluded that the last are as good as any they have eaten in France on this side Fontainebleau, and the first as good as any they have eat in Gascony." Further, the 'Sheen plum' was one of the best of its kind. and his oranges as good as any he had seen in France, except at Fontainebleau, or in the Low Countries, except some very old trees in the Prince of Orange's gardens. Temple's Sheen garden became a great attraction. Evelyn visited the two houses after Lord Brouncker's death.

"24 *March*, 1688.—I went with Sir Charles Littleton to Sheen, an house and estate given by Lord Brouncker. . . . It is a pretty place, with fine gardens, and well planted, and given to one worthy of them, Sir Charles being an honest gentleman and soldier. . . . After dinner we went to see Sir William Temple's next to it: the most remarkable things are his orangery and gardens, where the wall fruit trees are most exquisitely nailed and trained, far better than I ever noted elsewhere. There are many good pictures, especially of Vandyck's, in both these houses, and some few statues and small busts in the latter." *

When Temple wrote his 'Essay upon the Gardens of Epicurus; or of Gardening in the Year 1685,' he was living at Sheen, fully recompensed, as he writes, by the sweetness and satisfaction of this retreat for having withdrawn from all public employments; and here, he adds, "I have passed five years without ever going once to Town." He gave up his Sheen house soon after to his son John, and went to live at Moor Park, Surrey, but the events of 1688 recalled him to the seat of government. About this time Jonathan Swift became a member of his household. Distant relation, half secretary, half amanuensis, it was a situation Swift did not like in after-years to refer to, but perhaps was not the least pleasant or profitable portion of his gloomy life. Intercourse with the old diplomatist opened to him new views of life; access to a splendid library helped to extend his present narrow store of learning; and teaching Hester Johnson was a pleasant relief from obsequious attendance upon one who never forgot what was due to his position. William III. had known Temple when in Holland, and, like all the statesmen of his day, entertained a high opinion of his abilities, and would gladly have secured his assistance in his new ministry. Temple refused all offers, and William, unable to change his resolution, used to come over frequently from Hampton Court or Kensington to consult the sage, or discuss the condition of Europe. William was as fond of gardens as Temple, and the Sheen garden was a revival of a Dutch paradise. When Temple was confined to his room by gout, Swift was deputed to attend the King in his walks round the garden; and it was here, and not at Moor Park, as is commonly said, that William instructed him in the Dutch mode of cooking and eating asparagus, and offered him the captaincy of a troop of horse. Swift did not take orders till some years later. Temple left Sheen for good in 1689.

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* Sir William had been visiting the Bishop of Munster, who, as he relates in his Essay on Gardening, had no trees but cherries in a great garden he had made; the reason, as he told Temple, was that he found no other fruit would ripen well in that climate, and so he had limited his curiosity to cherries, "whereof he had so many as never to be without them from May to the end of September." —Miscellania, p. 119.

* Evelyn, Diary.

Little more need be told of West Sheen. About 1769 there remained a gateway of the priory; by it was the hamlet, which then consisted of 18 houses. A lane to the hamlet crossed the Lower Park. It was the time when George III. was bent on Kew and Richmond improvements, and he wished to sweep away whatever obstructed them. The necessary powers were obtained, the road was closed, the priory gate pulled down, the hamlet demolished, and the whole site laid down in turf. Not a vestige of West Sheen has since been visible, though it is said that in very dry summers traces of the buildings may be made out by the browner grass.

SHENFIELD, Essex, on the Chelmsford road, 1 m. N.E. of Brentwood, and ½ a mile W. of the Shenfield stat. of the Gt. E. Rly.; pop. 1232, of whom 248 are in the eccl. dist. of Christ Church.

The vill. lies along the turnpike road, and contains several of the ordinary small characterless Essex roadside cottages, a few of a better class, shops, and an inn. Part of Brentwood is in Shenfield par., and houses straggle on from the village to the town. The *Church* (St. Mary the Virgin) stands solitary, a field's length away from, but in sight of, the vill. It was restored in 1853, and bears marks of the restorer's hand in a coating of dark gray rough-cast and rechiselled mouldings and window tracery, but is still interesting. It consists of a nave and chancel, originally of E.E. date, with a narrow north aisle and chapel, added in the 15th cent., a tower and tall thin wooden spire, and a deep carved oak Perp. S. porch. The int. is plain, but *obs.* the remarkable solid oaken piers, carved to appear like clustered columns, which divide the nave and aisle and carry low wooden arches. Both piers and arches have been mutilated and mended, but should be examined, as they are almost unique. Of the original E.E. work little is left, though some remains are traceable, as in the wall-plate, with dog-tooth ornament at the E. end of the S. wall. The windows are all Perp., and some are filled with modern painted glass. *Obs.* The marble mont., N. of the altar, with recumbent effigy of Eliz. Robinson, d. 1652.*

N. of the ch. is *Shenfield Hall*, a many-gabled 15th cent. manor-house, now a farm-house. The manor passed in the 14th century to Thomas of Woodstock, 6th son of Edward III.; belonged in the next cent. to Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, on whose death, at the battle of Northampton, it was seized by Edward IV. and settled on his wife, Queen Elizabeth. It afterwards passed to the Lucas family, and in 1644 gave title to Baron Lucas of Shenfield, whose daughter carried it to the Duke of Kent, from whose family it went in the 18th century, by marriage, to the Earl of Hardwick. It now belongs to the Countess Cowper. A second manor-house, *Fitzwalters*, but locally known as the Round House, 1½ m. N.E. of the vill., was destroyed by fire some years back, and not rebuilt. *Middleton Hall*, on l. of the road near Brentwood, is the seat of the Countess Tasker. Other seats are *Shenfield Place* (E. Courage. Esq.), by the road S. of the ch.; *Park House* (W. G. Bartleet, Esq.)

SHENLEY, Herts, (Dom. *Scenlai*) 2 m. E.N.E. from Radlett Stat. of the Midland Rly., along a crooked but pleasant lane direct from the stat., and for the greater part of the way by Porters Park. The par., of 1380 inh. (of whom 382 belong to the eccl. dist. of Colney St. Peter), extends from Barnet to London Colney, nearly 6 miles. The par. ch. is ¾ m. N. of the village, which is clustered about the cross-way, S.E. of Porters. Inn, *Black Lion.*

At the Domesday Survey, Shenley belonged to the Abbot of St. Albans and Geoffry de Mandeville; the present lord of the manor is T. B. Myers, Esq. The *Church* (St. Botolph), which stands alone, a little rt. of the road to St. Albans, is of chalk faced with squared flints, with brick buttresses, and consists of nave and chancel, with a square wooden tower and tiled roof at the S.W. It is throughout Perp. in style, and the large 4-light E. and W. windows, as well as two or three others, are filled with memorial painted glass. The ch. has been partially restored, but still looks fitting companion of the antique yews in the ch.-yard. Of these, one immense tree with hollow trunk, but green and bushy top, stands close to the E. end of the ch.; on the S.W. is another nearly as large; while 4 more, of smaller dimensions but of venerable years, are at the corners of the ch.-yard. On the S. side of the ch. is an old sundial. *Obs.* in ch.-yard, the mont. of Nicholas Hawksmoor, d. 1736, the architect of St. George's, Bloomsbury, St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, and other well-known London churches. Owing to the distance of the ch. from the bulk of the population, a neat chapel-of-ease has been built in the centre of the vill., in which the aft. and evening services are performed, the morning service being still held in the old church. *Porters* is now the residence of H. W. Eaton, Esq., M.P. Other seats are—*High Canons* (R. Durant, Esq.), on l. of the main road, 1½ m. S.E. from Shenley vill.; *Shenley Hill* (F. Alleyne McGeachy, Esq.); *Shenley Lodge* (H. E. Chetwynd Stapleton, Esq.)

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* Shenfield ch. is engraved and described in Buckler's Twenty-two of the Churches of Essex, pp. 68—80.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH, MIDDX., a hamlet and eccl. dist. of Hammersmith par., and a stat. of the Metr. Dist. Rly., on the Uxbridge road, 3 m. from the Marble Arch, and a short m. N. of Hammersmith Broadway: pop. 8733.

The old village, consisting of dwellings mostly small, shops, and an inn, was built about a triangular green, at the parting of the New Road (to Turnham Green) from the main Uxbridge road; but of late years new villas, cottages, and shops of the usual suburban type have extended along the roads, and new streets have been laid out in various directions. The place has little to interest any one. The green, a flat treeless common of 8½ acres, has been secured for public use, and is now under the charge of the Metropolitan Board of Works: it appears to be chiefly used by boys as a cricket ground. The dist. *Church* (St. Stephen's), in the Uxbridge road, W. of the Green, is a good stone building for 600 persons, erected at the cost of Bp. Blomfield in 1849-50, from the designs of Mr. A. Salvin. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, and a tower and spire at the N.W. 150 ft. high. The interior is roomy and well fitted, and several of the windows have painted glass. Another ch., (St. Paul's), Gothic, like St. Stephen's, but of less costly character, has been recently erected in the Uxbridge road; and there are 3 or 4 chapels. *Wormholt Scrubs*—also in Hammersmith parish—is about a mile N.

SHEPPERTON or SHEPERTON, MIDDX. (A.-S. *Sceapheardton* = Shepherd's Town: Dom. *Scepertone*), a vill. on the Thames, immediately above Halliford, and the terminus of the Shepperton br. of the L. and S.-W. Rly. Pop. of par. 1126. Inns, the *Anchor*, the *Crown; Railway*, by the stat.

Shepperton is a quiet little river-side vill., chiefly visited by anglers and boating-men, but having about it some good residences hidden away behind tall old elms. The Green has around it large elms and horse-chesnuts. The reaches of the river are very pretty; the surrounding country level, but green and pleasant. *Shepperton Deeps* are much resorted to for barbel, roach, perch, jack, and occasional trout fishing. The Upper Deep, 200 yards; the Old Deep, E. of the Creek rails, 240 yds.; and the Lower Deep, 200. Shepperton Creek is also available. Punts and boats may be hired, the Purdues and Rogersons are fishermen of old standing, and the Anchor and the Crown are reasonable anglers' inns. At the former used to be a portrait of a fish taken here, with the insc. under it, "Oct. 3, 1812, at Shepperton Deeps, Mr. G. Marshall, of Brewer Street, London, caught a salmon with a single gut, without a landing net, weighing 21¼ lb." Salmon are no longer caught here, but it is not unusual to take a trout from 7 to 10 or 12 lb. Punt and skiff building is now carried on to some extent. There is a ferry over the Thames from near Shepperton ch.

The *Church* (St. Nicholas) stands close by the river. It is small, cruciform, Perp. The body of flint and stone in squares, of the 16th cent., but partially rebuilt several years ago. The brick tower, at the W. end, was built in 1710, by the Rev. Lewis Atterbury, the rector, brother of the noted Bp. of Rochester. Wm. Grocyn, the friend and correspondent of Erasmus, and one of the earliest teachers of Greek at Oxford, was rector 1504-13.

The principal seats are—the *Manor House* (Wm. Schaw Lindsay, Esq.); *Shepperton Creek* (Sir P. Colquhoun, Q.C.); *Halliford House* (H. H. Blyth, Esq.)

Roman and other remains have on several occasions been found in this neighbourhood. A good vase was dug up in 1817 in a field S.W. of the vill. On the E., between Shepperton Field and Walton Bridge, appears to have been a Roman cemetery. In 1868, various remains, reported to be Saxon, were found at the junction of Shepperton Range and Littleton. (*See* HALLIFORD.)

SHIRLEY, SURREY, a hamlet of Croydon, 2 m. E. of the East Croydon Stat. of the L., B., and S. C. Rly., on the road to Addington and Wickham; pop. 683. Inns, *Sandrock Hotel; Crown.*

The neighbourhood is exceedingly pleasant, and Shirley Common is still a broad, open, breezy tract, though circumscribed in extent of late years, and very different to what Hone described it in 1827,* when broom-making was extensively carried on here, the materials being obtained from the common and the adjacent woods and copses. Hone's "John Bennett, broom maker and wood dealer," is however still represented by descendants at Shirley, Wm. Bennett and Son, "wood brokers." Many villas and genteel cottages have been built at Upper and Lower Shirley, but the district is still rural. *Shirley House*, the fine seat of the Earl of Eldon (now tenanted by Fredk. Bambury, Esq.), lies on the Addiscombe side of Shirley; the grounds are rich and picturesque. Shirley was created an eccl. dist. in 1846. The *Church* (St. John the Evangelist), erected in 1856, is a pretty little building of black flint and stone, Dec. in style, with a richly ornamented chancel, stained glass E. window, and a good organ.

SHOOTER'S HILL, KENT, between the 8th and 9th milestones on the Dover road; an isolated mass of London clay, rising to an elevation of 446 ft. above the Ordnance datum, famous for its prospect of London and the valley of the Thames, and of old a notorious haunt for highwaymen—whence indeed it is said to have derived its name.

> "Shooter's Hill, so called for the thievery there practised, where travellers in elder times were so much infested with depredations and bloody mischiefs, that order was taken in the 6th year of Richard II., for the enlarging the highway, according to the statute made in the time of King Edward I., so that they venture still to rob here by prescription; and some have been so impudent to offer to engage the sun shining at mid-day, for the repayment of money called borrowed in a thievish way, to the great charge of the hundred that still was in the counter-bond: and King Henry IV. granted leave to Thomas Chapman to cut down, burn, and sell all the woods and underwoods, growing and confining to Shooter's Hill, on the S. side, and to bestow the money raised thereby, upon mending the highway." *

"Surely," continues old Philipott, "Prince Henry his son, and Sir John Falstaff his make sport, so merrily represented in Shakepeare's comedies, were now the surveyors." Whoever were the surveyors, the ways were not mended. A quarter of a century after Philipott, Oldham writes (1682),

> "Oft we encounter midnight Padders here:
>
> * * * *
>
> Hither in flocks from *Shooter's Hill* they come,
> To seek their prize and booty nearer home:
> 'Your purse!' they cry; 'tis madness to resist,
> Or strive, with a cock'd pistol at your breast." †

The road continued a steep and narrow way closed in by thick woods, a convenient harbour for highwaymen, till about 1733, when a "road of easier ascent and of great width was laid out at some distance from the old one;"‡ but long after highwaymen lingered about it. For discouraging robbers the usual methods were adopted, and Shooter's Hill was seldom without the ornament of a gibbet.

> "*April* 11*th*, 1661.— . . . Of all the journies I ever made this [from Dartford to London] was the merriest. . . . Among other things I got my lady to let her maid, Mrs. Anne, to ride all the way on horseback. . . . Mrs. Anne and I rode under the man that hangs upon Shooter's Hill, and a filthy sight it was to see how his flesh is shrunk to his bones." §

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* Hone, Table Book, col. 449, etc.

* Philipott, Vill. Cant., 1659, p. 135.

† Oldham, A Satyr, in imitation of the Third of Juvenal: Works, ed. 1703, p. 449.

‡ Hasted, Hist. of Kent, vol. i., p. 60; Lysons, vol. i., p. 491.

§ Pepys, Diary, vol. i., p. 211.

The hill maintained its reputation long after the new road was made. Don Juan, it will be remembered, having alighted at Shooter's Hill to enjoy the prospect of London, was accosted by a minion of the moon with the usual demand, "Your money or your life"—and laid his assailant dead with a shot from his pocket pistol. Byron's description of the prospect from "the high hill, which looks with pride or scorn toward the great city," is characteristic:

"A mighty mass of brick, and smoke, and shipping,
Dirty and dusky, but as wide as eye
Could reach, with here and there a sail just skipping
In sight, then lost amidst the forestry
Of masts: a wilderness of steeples peeping
On tiptoe through their sea-coal canopy;
A huge, dim cupola, like a foolscap crown
On a fool's head—and there is London Town!"*

But in the olden time the hill was renowned for shooting of another order. On May-day 1515, Henry VIII. and his Queen, accompanied by many lords and ladies, "rode to the high ground of Shooter's Hill to take the open air."

> "And as they passed by the way, they espied a company of tall yomen, clothed all in grene with grene whodes and bowes and arrowes, to the number of iiC. Then one of them, which called him selfe Robyn Hood, came to the kyng, desyring him to se his men shoote, and the kyng was content. Then he whisteled, and al the iiC. archers shot and losed at once, and then he whisteled agayne, and they likewyse shot agayne, their arrowes whisteled by crafte of the head, so that the noyes was strange and great, and much pleased the kynge and quene and all the company. All these archers were of the kynge's garde. . . . Then Robyn Hood desyred the kynge and quene to come into the grene wood and see how the outlawes lyve. The king demanded of y^e quene and her ladyes, if they durst adventure to go into the wood with so many outlawes? Then the quene sayde, that if it pleased him, she was content; then the hornes blewe tyl they came to the wood under Shoters Hil, and there was an Arber made of boowes (boughs) with a hal, and a great chamber and an inner chamber, very well made and covered with floures and swete herbes, which the kyng much praysed. Then said Robyn Hood, 'Sir, Outlawes brekefastes is venyson, and therefore you must be content with such fare as we use.' Then the kynge and quene sate doune, and were served with venyson and wyne by Robyn Hood and his men to their contentacion. Then the kyng departed and hys company, and Robyn Hood and his men them conducted." †

Of the pageant that met them on their way back to Greenwich it does not belong to us to speak. There is a tradition that Queen Elizabeth was wont to come here sometimes a-maying, but no such pretty spectacle has ever again been seen on Shooter's Hill as that of King Henry's greeting by Robin Hood and his men.

Shooter's Hill is a sufficiently quiet place now. The woods have been cut down or enclosed; the hill spotted over with genteel villas. The name has been appropriated to an eccl. dist. formed in 1865 out of the parishes of Eltham, Woolwich, and Lewisham, which numbered 461 inh. in 1871. A neat E.E. district church, *Christ Church*, was built on the W. slope of the hill in 1865, but proving inadequate to the growing requirements a new one (All Saints) has been recently erected in the Englefield road. Here too are the Cordwainers' and Bread Street Ward Schools.

On the summit of the hill, a short distance on the rt. of the road, is *Severndroog Castle*, erected in 1784 from the designs of Mr. Jupp, by Lady James, of Park Farm House, in commemoration of the gallantry of her husband, Sir Wm. James (d. 1783), "and in a peculiar manner to record the conquest of the Castle of Severn Droog, on the coast of Malabar, which fell to his superior valour and able conduct on the 2nd day of April, 1755." The Castle is a triangular brick tower, of three floors, about 45 ft. high, with taller turrets at the angles, and windows of unequal size and equal ugliness. Inside were placed armour, weapons, etc., captured at Severndroog. From the summit (482 ft. high) the prospect has always been celebrated. It is somewhat circumscribed now by the growth of the trees, and is seen to most advantage in early spring or at the end of autumn. The tower is now closed and much dilapidated, but admission can generally be obtained on proper application: and on a clear day it is worth obtaining.

Just beyond the castle a spacious semi-gothic red brick villa, *Castle Wood* (H. T. Jackson, Esq.), has been recently erected, which commands almost unbroken views. Close by is *Castle House* (Mrs. Harris). *Park Farm House* is now the residence of Col. G. Boothby. Other villas are *Denholm Lodge* (Gen. Fred. Aug. Yorke, R.E.); *The Shrubbery* (Col.

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* Don Juan, c. x., v. lxxxii.

† Hall, Chronicle, p. 582.

T. Close); *Elmhurst* (Col. R. Young Shipley); *Perrina Lodge* (Major H. Brackenbury), etc.

On the summit of the hill is a mineral spring, once of repute: William Godbid wrote an account of it in 1673, and Evelyn records that he "drank the Shooters Hill waters" in 1699. The tea-gardens of the Bull inn at the top of the hill were a favourite summer resort in the last century, and the house was noted for wedding dinners.

The *Herbert Hospital*, Kidbrooke Common, the hospital for the Woolwich garrison, is on the W. slope of Shooter's Hill, by the road to Eltham. It was erected in 1866 from designs prepared in the Engineers' department, under the direction of Capt. D. Galton. It is built of Suffolk brick and stone, on the pavilion system, and comprises 6 parallel blocks, in which are the hospital wards, providing 650 beds; a central block containing the chapel, day-room, library, etc.; and at right angles to these, facing the Dover road, and presenting to it an ornamental front, the Administrative block. These are all detached buildings (standing 63 ft. apart), but connected by covered corridors. There are besides separate and contagious wards, offices, etc. The appliances are ample and complete, and the general arrangements much commended by professional men.

SHOREHAM, KENT, a vill. on the Darent, about 5 m. N. of Sevenoaks, through Otford, and a stat. on the Sevenoaks br. of the L. C. and D. Rly. Pop. 1300, of whom 89 are in the eccl. dist. of St. Mary Woodlands. Inns, *George*, by ch.; *Crown*, at N. end of vill.

The vill. is picturesquely placed in a narrow valley, the Darent, here crossed by an old stone bridge of two arches, flowing through the village, fringed with willows, and having a large corn mill at one extremity and a larger paper mill at the other. The chalk hills, into which the river has here cut deeply, rise high on either hand, and afford fine views over a great extent of varied country, with the Valley of the Darent winding northward among the hills by Lullingstone and Farningham towards the Thames, and southwards expanding into the broad and pleasant Holmesdale. Beyond is the richly wooded Greensand range of Sevenoaks. The soil of Shoreham is chalk and loamy marl, and there are hop grounds, corn fields, and fruit gardens all around. These afford the chief employment, but the paper-mills of Mr. G. Wilmot at the N. end of the vill. employ many hands.

There are old manors, old families, and in the reign of Henry VIII. there were the ruins of an old castle at Shoreham; but their history is of no general interest, and of the castle only the memory is preserved in the picturesque old Castle Farm.

The *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul), on the E. side of the vill., is of flint, Kentish rag, and Bath-stone, the earlier part Dec., the later Perp.; comprises nave and N. aisle, short S. aisle or chapel, chancel, and low tower at the W. end, of flint and brick, with pinnacles at the angles, clock and peal of 6 bells. The *int.*, restored in 1865, and reseated with good oak benches, is wide and lofty, has an arcade of tall light columns and arches, a plain old open timber roof, and several painted glass windows. The nave is shut off from the chancel by a very perfect *rood screen*, restored, but in the main old, of carved oak, with doorway on the N. The stairs, and door opening on to the top of the screen, are still perfect. The font is old, but not otherwise remarkable. There are some showy and well-carved 18th cent. mural monts., to members of the Borrett family. Before leaving the ch.-yard, *obs.* on S.W. of ch. the picturesque old oak porch, covered with ivy, and the lich-gate at the entrance.

At *Shoreham Place*, the seat of H. St. John Mildmay, Esq.—a fine mansion in very picturesque grounds—is a small but choice collection of Dutch and Flemish pictures. Other good residences are *Water House* (S. Love, Esq.); *Dunstall Priory* (R. H. Borwick, Esq.); and *Darent Holme*, the pleasant abode of Prof. Prestwich, the distinguished geologist.

From Shoreham there is a charming walk along fields and the river to Lullingstone Castle. (*See* LULLINGSTONE.) Pass the Crown, and turn by the paper-mill into the field-path with the river on the rt.; proceed through hop-gardens (and at hop-picking time it is a lively scene along here), and by the Castle Farm, a picturesque old half-timber, overhanging, many gabled, and tall-roofed house, set off by heavy masses of elms, and looking out upon the willow-fringed river.

SHORTLANDS, KENT (*see* BECKENHAM).

SION HOUSE, MIDDX. (*see* SYON HOUSE).

SIDCUP, KENT, a hamlet and eccl. dist. of Chiselhurst, and a station on the North Kent Loop-line of the S.-E. Rly., is situated on the Maidstone road, 11 m. from London, and 1 m. N.W. of Foot's Cray. Pop. 883. Inns, *Black Horse Hotel; Railway Tavern.*

The village stands in a pleasant country, on which, however, the builder is making inroads. Fruit is grown extensively. The *Church* (St. John the Evangelist), erected in 1844, and partly remodelled in 1874, is of brick and flint, Byzantine in style, with 2 towers at the W. end, and an apsidal chancel. The interior is richly fitted: *obs.* the carved oak pulpit (inscribed Antwerp, 1851) and reading desk, and the finely carved marble reredos. The painted glass windows are memorials of the late Lord Bexley, of Foot's Cray, and of Richard and Henry Berens of Sidcup, the principal contributors to the erection and endowment of the ch. The handsome almshouse was built and endowed by Mr. H. Berens for six unmarried ladies above the age of 45. The principal seats are—*Sidcup*, (H. Halse Berens, Esq.); *Sidcup Place* (J. Gooch Hepburn, Esq.); the *Manor House* (Misses Hoare); *Belmont House* (J. Gundry, Esq.)

SLOUGH, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a long straggling town on the Bath road, 21 m. from London, 2½ m. N. of Windsor, and a stat. on the Grt. W. Rly., 18 m. Pop. 4509.

As a town Slough has little to arrest attention. Of late years it has greatly increased in extent and population. Many genteel houses have been built around it; and a new suburb of villas, Upton Park, has been formed, with reading and billiard rooms, and over 30 acres of pleasure-grounds. The streets of Slough are lined with good shops and dwellings, and there are various offices and institutes. At the E. end of the town are the noted nurseries of Messrs. Turner—always worth visiting, but especially so in the rose season. A market, chiefly for cattle, is held on Tuesday.

Slough is for the most part in the parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey, and old Upton ch. was the only ch. for Slough till 1837, when a new ch. was erected in the High Street, and some time after made the parish ch. It is (1876) about to be replaced by a larger and more ecclesiastical structure. A new and rather elaborate ch. by Mr. G. E. Street was erected at Chalvey in 1861, and another has since been added to the number, whilst old Upton ch. has been restored, and is again used for divine service.

The *British Orphan Asylum*, by the Slough stat., was founded in 1827 "for the maintenance, clothing, and education of destitute orphans, from all parts of the British empire, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances." The house was at Clapham Rise till 1865, when Mr. Edw. Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, Henley-on-Thames, purchased the large building known as the Queen's Hotel, by Slough stat., remodelled the interior, added a large dining-hall and school-room, and presented the house and grounds to the institution. The place, named after its donor *Mackenzie Park*, was formally opened by the Prince of Wales, Jan. 25, 1865. A new wing was added to the building in 1875, and it now contains about 250 children of both sexes.

A little way out of the town, on the l. of the Windsor road, stands a plain old red-brick dwelling, of old *Ivy House*, now called *Herschels*, memorable as for nearly 40 years the residence of Sir William Herschel. Here he constructed his Forty-foot Telescope, which he set up in the garden in 1786; made his numerous and most important discoveries, and here died in 1822. Here also lived and laboured, till Herschel's death, his sister, Caroline Herschel, with a success that added lustre to the name. Here too Sir J. F. W. Herschel was born; and here commenced, and till 1840 prosecuted, his great astronomical observations and researches.

The Forty-foot Telescope excited unbounded interest when first made, no instrument approaching it in size having up to that time been seen. Miss Caroline Herschel relates that before the optical parts were finished, the family assembled inside the vast tube, and "'God save the King' was sung in it by the whole company." Many visitors, she adds, "had the curiosity to walk through it, among the rest King George III.; and the Abp. of Canterbury, following the King, and finding it difficult to proceed, the King turned round to give him the hand, saying, 'Come, my Lord Bishop, I will show you the way to Heaven!'" *

When Sir John Herschel left Slough the telescope was laid in the garden, on three stone piers horizontally, the optical apparatus placed "inside of the tube and riveted up from all intruders; and all the polishing apparatus *fixed* on the spot." There the valued relic is religiously preserved. "The great mirror is now put up in the hall of the house—*Herschels*—by the present tenant, Mr. Montressor, who has spared no pains to do honour to the relics as well as to keep up the character of the old-fashioned 'habitation' which owes much to the taste and judgment he has bestowed on it." †

A short mile W. of the Slough Stat. on the Bath road, is *Salt Hill*, with the *Mons*, tumulus or hillock, the goal of the old Eton Montem. (*See* ETON.) Of old there were two or three hotels, but with the abolition of the Montem, and the loss of the posting business by the opening of the railway, their prosperity declined. There is however still a good hotel, the Windmill, but known as *Botham's Inn*, in favour alike with Etonians and families. The village is pleasant, quiet, and genteel.

SNARESBROOK, ESSEX, a hamlet of Wanstead, on the Woodford road, 6¾ m. from Whitechapel ch., and a stat. on the Ongar br. of the Grt. E. Rly. Inn, the *Eagle*.

Seated on the S.W. skirt of Epping Forest, and not far from Hainault, Snaresbrook was of old a very delightful spot. Fifty years ago, herds of deer roved freely about it. The great pond abounded with waders. The largest trees of the forest were in this neighbourhood. It was the haunt of innumerable varieties of song birds. But for many years past enclosures have been made on every hand, and Snaresbrook has been severed from the mass of Epping Forest. Hainault Forest has been disafforested. Now only a few scrubby fragments of forest land remain about Snaresbrook. Still it is a pleasant locality, and it continues to be resorted to in summer by East-end holiday folk. For them a great attraction is the *Eagle*, a large and good inn with excellent gardens, and the great pond, or lake, as it is now called, in front. The old hamlet contains many good old-fashioned "country houses," of the type favoured by well-to-do citizens of the past generations, and numerous in all these eastern suburbs; smart new villas and cottages have sprung up on all sides, and a pretty Gothic ch., Christ Church, has been built by the Green, so as to serve for Snaresbrook as well as Wanstead.

Immediately S. of the lake—the grounds reaching down to it—is the *Infant Orphan Asylum*, founded by Dr. Andrew Reed in 1827, for children whose parents have occupied a respectable position. The building, a substantial and spacious Elizabethan structure, was erected in 1843 from the designs of Moffatt and Scott. The institution is carefully and well conducted, and has always been popular. The children are eligible for election at any age under 7, and may remain till 12. In the autumn of 1875 there were 340 boys and 260 girls in the Asylum. The office is 100, Fleet Street.

Close to the stat. is the *Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum*, another admirable institution, first established in 1817, in a street in St. George's-in-the-East—a seamen's haunt—and supported mainly by persons connected with the merchant service. Outgrowing the premises, it migrated to the Borough Road, and thence hither. The Prince Consort laid the first stone of the present building in 1861, and it was opened by Earl Russell two years later. It is a showy Gothic edifice of red brick, with black bands and Ancaster stone dressings. A conspicuous feature is the tall tower and spire, and porch, with Devonshire marble shafts in the base. The architect was Mr. G. C. Clarke. The elegant little chapel, on the l. of the main building, was presented to the institution by Lady Morrison. The great dining-hall is an addition: the first stone of it was laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales in June 1866. The building affords accommodation for 300 children; in November 1875 there were 270 resident. (Office—132, Leadenhall Street.)

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* Mrs. J. Herschel, Memoir and Correspondence of Caroline Herschel, 1876, p. 309.

† *Ibid.*, p. 310, note

SOUTHALL, Middx., on the Uxbridge road, 9½ m. from London, and a stat. (at Southall Green, ¼ m. S. of the town) on the Grt. W. Rly., 9 m. from Paddington. Southall is an eccl. dist. of Hayes par.: pop. 993.

Southall is a busy but not an attractive place. The country is flat, and disfigured by extensive brickfields, though in some directions there are green fields, shady lanes, and pleasant walks. Farming is a leading occupation, and there are gas works, chemical works, and large steam flour mills. A great cattle market is held every Wednesday. The Grand Junction Canal runs between Southall and Norwood. Southall *Church* (St. John) is a plain but substantial stone building, erected about 1838. Close to Southall Stat. is the Marylebone District School, an immense structure, in which over 400 children are lodged, taught, and trained to industrial pursuits, and which is capable of accommodating 500.

The manor of Southall belonged to the Abp. of Canterbury, under whom it was held, in the 14th cent., by John Shoredych. It then passed with the manor of Norwood to the Willys, Chesemans, and Chamberlaynes, and was about 1580 alienated to Gregory Fynes, Lord Dacre. On the death of his widow in 1595, it was sold to Francis Awsiter, in whose family it continued till 1756. It was then sold to Mrs. Agatha Child, and with the other estates passed by marriage to the Earl of Jersey. The manor is now held by Sir Charles Mills. *The Manor House* is the residence of Edward Weston, Esq. *Dorman's Well*, the seat of Lord Dacre, ¾ m. N.E. of Southall Street, is now a farmhouse. *Southall Park*, formerly the seat of Sir W. Ellis, a fine red-brick mansion, situated in beautiful grounds S. of the town, is now a private lunatic asylum. Another mansion, *The Shrubbery*, is similarly occupied.

SOUTHCOTE, Surrey (*see* Addlestone).

SOUTHFLEET, Kent (Dom. *Sudfleta*), a pretty secluded vill., 2½ m. S. of Northfleet, and 3 m. S.W. of Gravesend: pop. 730.

The name is derived from the *fleot* which rising here entered the Thames at Northfleet. (*See* Northfleet.) The vill. lies to the S. of the ancient Watling Street, and is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station, Vagniacæ. Cinerary urns, fragments of pottery, coins, etc., found here indicate the existence of a Roman cemetery. Till the Dissolution, Southfleet belonged to the Priory of St. Andrew, Rochester, and the priors had charter of free warren. In the second half of the 17th cent. the manor was held by Sir Charles Sedley. The employments are agricultural: corn, hops, and fruit are largely grown.

The *Church* (St. Nicholas) of different dates, comprises nave and S. aisle, chancel, W. tower (in which is a peal of 6 bells), and porch. It was restored and reseated, several painted glass windows inserted, and the chancel paved with encaustic tiles in 1867. In the chancel are sedilia, piscina, and six old stalls. Among the *monts.* is an altar tomb to John Sedley, lord of the manor, and wife; and there are *brasses* to John Urban, d. 1420, and wife; and to John Tubney, Archdeacon of St. Asaph, chaplain to the bishop, and rector of Southfleet. The principal seats are *Joyce Hall* (Edward Colyer, Esq.); *Court Lodge* (J. Garland, Esq.); *Westwood House* (Walter Solomon, Esq.); and *Scadbury House* (Capt. Andrus).

Spring Head—tea-gardens and water-cress beds—a popular resort of Gravesend visitors, is in Southfleet par., about 1½ m. N. of the village.

SOUTHGATE, Middx., a hamlet and eccl. dist. of Edmonton, pop. 3743, so named as being the S. entrance or gate to Enfield Chase, is 8 m. N. from London, ¾ m. N.W. from the Palmer's Green Stat. of the Grt. N. Rly., Enfield line, and 1¼ m. N.E. from the Colney Hatch and Southgate Stat. of the Grt. N. Rly. main line, by a pleasant byroad lined with shady elms.

The village is quiet, sheltered, and flourishing; one of the pleasantest looking and least changed round London. A long stretch of shops and residences, put in all sorts of shady nooks and corners; a broad green lined with great elms, and opposite it a modest and comfortable inn, the *Cherry Tree;* a handsome modern church; and all around numerous noble trees standing by the roadside or within spacious grounds, and revealing glimpses of stately mansions. Once Southgate boasted its patrician residents, but its aristocracy now consists of opulent citizens, with an occasional nabob.

Among the chief seats are *Arno's Grove*, by the Green (John Walker, Esq.), formerly *Arnolds*, the seat of Sir John Weld, who built the neighbouring chapel, 1615, and founded the family of the Welds of Lulworth Castle. The present house, erected from the designs of Sir R. Taylor by Sir Geo. Colebrooke about 1720, was enlarged about 1777 by Lord Newhaven, who gave it its present designation. *Minchenden*, in the last century the seat of the Duke of Chandos: in the grounds is a pollard oak of great celebrity; "it covers the largest extent of ground of any tree in England, and has now (1873) a spread of 126 ft., having increased 8 ft. since 1820."* *Southgate House* (W. J. Armitage, Esq.) *Grovelands*, at the S. end of the vill., well known as *Culland's Grove*, when the abode of Ald. Sir William Curtis, M.P. for the City in the days of the Regency, who was raised to the baronetcy in 1802 as "of Culland's Grove, Southgate." In Sept. 1865 a pair of ospreys (or bald buzzards) frequented a sheet of water in the grounds, carrying the fish they captured to the masthead of a pleasure boat, where they devoured it. They continued here till they had been several times shot at.† *Broomfield Park* (R. D. Littler, Esq.), for three centuries the property of the Jacksons, a fine old mansion, having a grand entrance hall and staircase of carved oak, with walls and ceilings painted by Sir Jas. Thornhill, approached by a double avenue of elms, and standing in a well-timbered park of 75 acres. *Bowes Manor*, a little farther S., was the seat of Lord Truro (who died there Nov. 11, 1855), and is now the residence of Ald. Sidney. *Osidge House*, N. of the village, is the pleasant seat of A. Bosanquet, Esq.

Southgate *Church* (Christ Ch.), W. of the village, occupies the site of the old Weld chapel. It is a handsome stone building, E.E. in style, erected by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., in 1863, and consists of nave and aisles, with clerestorey, chancel, and tower, and octagonal stone spire at the N.W. The interior is light and lofty, with a tall well-proportioned chancel arch, borne on shafts of Devonshire marble. *Obs.* in E. window of 3 tall lancet lights, the painted glass by Clayton and Bell, and the saints and virtues, of severest pre-Raphaelite design, in small windows at the E. end of the N. aisle by Burne Jones, and at the W. end of the S. aisle by Rossetti. The ch.-yard is prettily laid out, and well kept.

Palmer's Green, a little gathering of houses on the road to Enfield, is a member of Southgate. The pleasantest way to it from Southgate is by the field-path l. of the Cherry Tree. After passing the great oak, take the lane to the l. by Grovelands. The rly. stat. is some little distance S.W. of the Green.

New Southgate.—A portion of Southgate district was in 1873 united with the hamlet of Colney Hatch in Friern Barnet par. to form the eccl. district of *New Southgate;* and a handsome church (St. Paul), E.E. in style, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, erected for its accommodation. (*See* COLNEY HATCH.) At *Bowes Manor*, the southern extremity of Southgate, towards Tottenham Wood, another new district church (St. Michael and All Angels) —a handsome and well-finished E.E. fabric—was erected in 1874 from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott.

Leigh Hunt was born at Southgate, Oct. 1784.

SOUTH MIMMS, HERTS (*see* MIMMS, SOUTH).

SOUTH OCKENDON, ESSEX (*see* OCKENDON, SOUTH).

SOUTH WEALD, ESSEX (*see* WEALD, SOUTH).

SPRING GROVE, MIDDX., an eccl. dist. E. of Hounslow on the main western road, 9 m. from Hyde Park Corner, and a stat. on the loop line of the L. and S.-W .Rly. Pop. of the eccl. dist. (formed in 1856 out of the pars. of Heston and Isleworth), 1657.

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* Ford, Hist. of Enfield, p. 182.

† Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 3.

Spring Grove was the name of an estate at Smallbury Green, in Heston par., which belonged in 1645 to Sir John Offley. A descendant sold it in 1754 to Edward Biscoe, Esq., who built a new mansion. This about 1790 was leased, and in 1808 purchased, by Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society. Sir Joseph altered the house, improved the grounds, and built new conservatories, which he stored with the rarest plants, such as only his official position, fame as a botanist, and connections with collectors throughout the world, could have enabled him to obtain. He was in the habit of inviting distinguished men of science and letters, both foreign and native, and Spring Grove became celebrated.

> "As the spring advanced he left his house in London to reside at a villa known as *Spring Grove*, near Hounslow, where he remained until the session of the Royal Society terminated. Here he dined daily at 4 o'clock, in order that his frequent visitors from London might have ample time to return in the evening. When the weather permitted his guests adjourned to have tea and coffee under the cedars in the garden. In the intermediate time is was not unusual to visit his hothouses and conservatories, under the auspices of his unmarried sister, Miss Banks; or the dairy, which was under the especial care of Lady Banks, who was proud of displaying a magnificent collection of old china-ware which was there deposited. The parties at Spring Grove were not the less agreeable because they generally consisted of a few persons, and everything was conducted in a simple and unostentatious manner."*

Sir Joseph Banks died at Spring Grove, June 19, 1820. Some years after the house was pulled down, and the ground let for building purposes, and Spring Grove became the nucleus of a village of villas, to which it bequeathed its name. Spring Grove has become a large district of good houses, and is daily growing in extent and population, but like most such districts it has little that is distinctive in its aspect.

The *Church* (St. Mary) stands on high ground between the road and Osterley Park; is a spacious, modern Dec. building of smoothed stone, comprising nave and aisles, chancel, and tall tower and spire. The Saddlers' Company Almshouse for 8 poor persons is at Honnors House.

The *London International College*, on the site of the old Spring Grove, is a large collegiate Gothic brick and stone building, having a frontage 250 ft. long, and three storeys high, with a fourth storey in the high-pitched roof, a central tower with angle turrets and pyramidal roof, and slightly advanced wings. The building, designed by Messrs. Norton, and inaugurated by the Prince of Wales in July 1867, has accommodation for 150 pupils. The *Wellingtonia gigantea* on the lawn in front of the college was planted by the Prince of Wales on the day of opening the college.

STAINES, Middx., a market town on the l. bank of the Thames, 17 m. from London, and a stat. at the junction of the Windsor and the Wokingham and Reading branches of the L. and S.-W. Rly. Pop. of the town 3469, of the par. 3659. Inns, *Angel and Crown Hotel*, High Street; *Railway*, by the stat.

The town stands at the confluence of the Colne with the Thames, on the site, as is believed, of the Roman station *Pontes*, and at the starting-point of the great Roman road which traversed Surrey to Silchester (*Segontiacum*). The name is derived from the A.-S. *stán*, a stone; so applied from the boundary stone which stood here, marking the western limit of the jurisdiction of the City of London over the Thames; but in considering this claim it must be remembered that the town bore the name of *Stanes* at the Dom. Survey. The London Stone, as it is called, still stands in a meadow near Staines Bridge, by one of the smaller arms of the Colne, and has inscribed on it "God preserve the City of London. A.D. 1285," with the names of various Lord Mayors, and the dates of their respective official visits to the stone. The stone was erected on its present pedestal "in the mayoralty of Sir Watkin Lewis, 1812." The last Mayor's name we find inscribed is John Johnson, 1846; while on the S. base is engraven "Conservators of the River Thames, 1857." In the regulations of the Thames Conservancy the City Stone at Staines is taken as the dividing-point between the Upper and the Lower Thames.

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* Autobiography of the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., p. 74.

Staines Forest, the western extremity of the great Forest of Middlesex, was "unwarrened and disafforested for ever," by charter of Henry III., Aug. 18, 1227.

The manor of Staines was granted by Edward the Confessor to the Abbot of Westminster. At the Dissolution it became vested in the Crown, and was granted by James I. in 1613 to Thomas Lord Knyvet, and sold by Thomas Knyvet, Esq., in 1629, to Sir Francis Leigh. It was conveyed in 1669 to Sir William Drake, who sold it in 1678 to Richard Tayler, whose descendant Robert Gibbons Tayler, Esq., is the present lord of the manor.

After London Bridge, that of Staines was one of the earliest which crossed the Thames. "Three oaks out of Windsor Forest were granted for its repair in 1262,"* and the charters for tolls, Acts of Parliament, and deeds referring to it are very numerous. Its recent history is somewhat remarkable. In 1791 an Act was passed appointing commissioners for the erection of a new bridge. One was accordingly constructed from the designs of Thomas Sandby, professor of architecture in the Royal Academy. It was of stone, of three arches, and was opened in March 1797; but within a few weeks sank so much that two of the arches had to be taken down. An attempt to rebuild it was unsuccessful, and it was resolved to substitute an iron bridge of a single arch of 180 ft. span. The engineer employed was Mr. James Wilson, the builder of the noted iron bridge over the Weir at Sunderland, but the design was said to be copied from one by the notorious Thomas Paine. Paine had erected an arch at Paddington in order to demonstrate the value of his system, and the materials were purchased and employed in the construction of that at Staines. However that may be, the bridge—begun in 1801 and completed in 1803—was no sooner opened than it showed symptoms of failure. It was closed, and the old wooden bridge, which had been left standing, was fitted up as a temporary bridge. A second iron bridge was then erected, and the old wooden bridge pulled down. But this too gave way, and as the engineers called in pronounced it essentially weak, it was decided to remove it, and Mr. George Rennie was empowered to construct a new bridge somewhat higher up the river. This was commenced in the spring of 1829, and opened with much ceremony by William IV. and Queen Adelaide, on Easter Monday, April 24, 1832; and appears to be as stable now as when first opened. It is a handsome granite structure, of three elliptical arches, the centre of 74 ft., the side arches of 66 ft. span; two narrow arches over the towing-path, and six shore arches, serve for the passage of flood water. It remained a toll bridge till Feb. 21, 1871, when it was formally opened as a free bridge—the remission being the act of the Corporation of London.

The town consists of a main street—High Street and Church Street—above a mile long, clean, quiet, commonplace, lined with many good shops, old-fashioned private houses, inns, a great brewery, and, at the extreme W. end, the church, clean and commonplace as all the rest. For long years past this street has remained unaltered; but the bank has been lately rebuilt, and this innovation will no doubt lead to others. By the rly. stat., a new suburb, mostly of small houses, with a few more pretentious villas, has grown up, the business works have extended, and the population has, we are told, about doubled within the last 10 or 12 years.

Besides Messrs. Ashby's great brewery, there are the extensive mustard mills of Messrs. Finch and Rickman, papier-maché mills, linoleum works, etc. The neighbourhood is agricultural, and a market is held every Friday. The Thames here is favourable for boating and fishing, and Staines has consequently a great influx of summer visitants.

The *Church* (St. Mary) was erected in 1828, on the site of the old ch.—a much-patched Gothic building, with some lancet windows, and a Norm. doorway in the chancel—which fell down one Sunday morning. The present ch., designed by Mr. J. B. Watson, is of brick and stone, and Gothic of the year 1828; large, bald, and uninteresting; roomy and neat inside, with comfortable fittings and a painted glass E. window. The tower, the lower part of which was preserved from the old ch., was erected, as an insc. on it records, by Inigo Jones, in 1631; but the lower part was repaired and the upper part added when the present ch. was built: it is of brick, square, quite plain, with plain buttresses at the angles, and its uncomeliness is partially veiled by ivy. In the tower is a peal of 8 bells. Besides the usual chapels, there is here a very old Quakers' Meeting-house: the Friends having always flourished in Staines. The town is now governed by a Local Board; and has a Literary and Scientific Institute, by the bridge; a Mechanics' Institute, in Church Street; a boating club, cricket club, and the like.

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* Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., p. 240.

STANFORD RIVERS, Essex, on the Ongar road, and 2½ m. S.W. from that town; 19 m. from London. Pop. 958 (including 120 persons in the Ongar Union-house, which is in Stanford Rivers par.) Inn, *White Bear.*

The vill. owes its name to a ford over the little river Roding, probably paved on account of the deep miry soil: the suffix was added—to distinguish it from Stanford-le-Hope, near Orsett—from the Rivers family to whom it belonged from 1213, when it became the property of Richard Rivers by his marriage with the heiress of the Lucys, till it passed to the Staffords. Previously it appears to have been called Stanford Parva, or Little Stanford.

Stanford Rivers is a quiet agric. vill., with its ch. standing apart among the fields, half a mile W. of the main road, along which stretch most of the few houses in very irregular order. The country is secluded and pretty; there are green and sylvan lanes, broad well-tilled fields, woods and thickets, a gently undulating surface, and the little river meandering through the shallow valley. The old families have passed away, and now the farmers are the only resident gentry.

The *Church* (St. Margaret) is a plain village ch. of the Dec. period; has nave, chancel, wooden tower, and shingled spire at the W., and wooden porch at the N. The interior is equally unadorned. There are two or three 16th cent. monts., but none of interest. S. of the nave is a mural brass to Anne, wife of Wm. Napper, gent., d. 1584, effigy kneeling, with 6 daughters behind. Haines mentions brasses of a man in armour, about 1450; a child, Thos. Greville, 1492; and Robt. Barrow, 1503. There is also an insc. to Robert Green, 1535. The font is large, E.E., with panels on the sides, a thick central shaft, and slender shafts around. Richard Montague, author of 'A New Gag for an Old Goose,' and other High-Church pamphlets, which attracted much notice in the latter part of the reign of James I. and the early years of Charles I., was rector of Stanford Rivers from 1622. Montague was formally censured by the Parliament, whereupon Charles appointed him his chaplain, in order to screen him from the vote of the House of Commons, thus greatly embittering the strife. A late rector (1849-68) was Dr. Henry Tattam, the distinguished Oriental scholar.

In the ch.-yard, with "his wife and two daughters who preceded him," lies Isaac Taylor, d. 1865, author of the 'Natural History of Enthusiasm,' 'Ancient Christianity,' etc., who for 40 years (1825-65) pursued his literary labours in this sequestered village. His house, "a rambling old-fashioned farm-house," standing in a large garden, was on the rt. of the Ongar road, his study, the walls and doors "lined with patristic folios," overlooking the valley of the Roding and the woods beyond.*

STANMORE, STANMORE MAGNA, or GREAT STANMORE, Middx., so called to distinguish it from the adjoining par. of Stanmore Parva, is on the road to Watford, 2 m. N.W. from the Edgware Stat. of the Grt. N. Rly.; 2½ m. E. from the Pinner Stat., and a little farther from the Harrow Stat., of the L. and N.-W. Rly. Pop. 1355. Inns, *Crown; Vine; Abercorn Arms.*

Stanmore is on the border of Herts, whence probably the name (*Stanmere, Stanmera* in Dom.), from *Stán-mearc,* a boundary stone. The ground is high, much broken, picturesque, and abounds in fine views. The village is 284 feet above the sea-level; on one hand the Heath, though much encroached on, affords many pretty bits of wild woodland, with distant prospects over Harrow and Londonwards, and on the other Stanmore Common is still a broad open space, glorious with gorse and heather, and overlooking a wide extent of country. "Some high trees on the common" were, according to the Ambulator (1792), "a land mark from the German Ocean," but we have not heard of their serving that purpose of late years.

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* Rev. Isaac Taylor, Family Pen, vol. i., p. 65; Josiah Gilbert, Autob. and Memorials of Mrs. Gilbert (Ann Taylor), vol. ii., p. 93.

The village is neat, clean, genteel. In and about it are many good houses, bordering it are large parks, and richly timbered grounds. Near the Common is the extensive brewery of Messrs. Clutterbuck. Dr. Parr opened a school at Stanmore on his removal from Harrow, 1771. The original church stood at some distance S. of the present structure or its predecessor. On account of its inconvenient site it was taken down, and a new ch. erected near the village by Sir John Wolstenholme, and consecrated by Bp. Laud in 1632. This, now known as the Old Church, is of brick, with a tower and porch designed by Nicholas Stone. As it stands, close embowered in ivy, it looks picturesque, but it is really a poor building. Its baldness and insufficiency caused its condemnation some 30 years back, and the erection of a new ch. close by it on the E., but on somewhat lower ground, the old ch. being allowed to stand, partly on account of the monts. it contained, but more, perhaps, on account of its picturesqueness. The foundation-stone of the new church (St. John the Evangelist) was laid by Queen Adelaide, her last appearance in public, shortly before her decease; it was consecrated Jan. 16, 1850. It is a spacious stone building, Dec. in style, and comprises nave with aisles, roomy chancel with S. aisle, tower with angle turret at the N.W., and S. porch. The E. window, by Willement, is a memorial of Queen Adelaide. The archt. was Mr. H. Clutton. In the tower is a peal of 6 bells, removed from Little Stanmore in 1720. In the old church are *monts.* with effigies of Sir John Wolstenholme, d. 1639, the founder of the ch., and of his grandson John Wolstenholme, Esq., and wife, Dorothy Vere; of John Burnell, citizen and merchant, d. 1605, and wife Barbara; Lord Henry Beauclerk, d. 1761; John Drummond, M.P., d. 1774; and other members of the families of Beauclerk and Drummond. In the ch.-yard was interred Charles Hart, d. 1683, the celebrated tragic actor, "The Roscius of his age." He had a country house at Stanmore, where he was enrolled a copyholder in 1679, but there is no memorial of him in the ch. or ch.-yard.*

Bentley Priory, the fine seat of Sir John Kelk, Bart., is to the N. of Stanmore ch., the park stretching away from it for 1½ m. to Stanmore Heath. The house and upper part of the park are in Harrow par. The priory of Benethley, or Bentley, of which little is known, was suppressed, with the other smaller monasteries, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. The estate appears to have been transferred to the monks of St. Gregory at Canterbury, but was exchanged by Cranmer with Henry VIII., in 1543, for other lands. Henry granted the priory house and lands, in 1546, to Robert Needham, who, the following year, alienated them to Elizabeth Colte. After passing through various hands, the manor was, in 1788, purchased by the Marquis of Abercorn, who made great alterations in the park, and employed Sir John Soane to rebuild the house, which he fitted up with great magnificence, and filled with a fine collection of paintings and other works of art. Bentley Priory was a famous place whilst in Lord Abercorn's possession. The Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.) came here with the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia to meet Louis XVIII. when he left Hartwell to return to France. In April 1807 Sir Walter Scott, when on a visit here, corrected the revises of 'Marmion,' and at Lord Abercorn's suggestion added the complimentary lines on Fox—

> "For talents mourn untimely lost,
> When best employed, and wanted most," etc.

"I have heard, indeed," writes Lockhart, "that they came from the Marquis's own pen." † Shortly after the decease of William IV., Queen Adelaide rented Bentley Priory, which she made her principal residence—to the great benefit of the poorer inhabitants of Stanmore. She died here, Dec. 2nd, 1849. Bentley Priory was purchased in 1854 by Mr. (now Sir John) Kelk who has greatly altered the house, built large and costly conservatories, and otherwise added to its magnificence. It is now a very stately and splended structure, and contains a good collection of modern paintings. Both house and park command extensive prospects, Harrow Hill forming a prominent feature in the landscape. The gardens and grounds about the house are celebrated among horticulturists, and the park is of great extent, varied in surface, in parts richly timbered, and very beautiful.

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* Lysons, vol. ii., p. 668.

† Lockhart, Life of Scott, chap. xvi.

Stanmore Park, the seat of Lord Wolverton, lies to the S. of Bentley Priory and Stanmore ch. The estate, then known as *Belmont*, was purchased, about 1729, by Andrew Drummond, the founder of the great banking-house. When in the possession of Mr. G. H. Drummond, the house was enriched by a collection of English historical portraits, bequeathed to the Hon. Mrs. Drummond by the Duke of St. Albans. The estate was purchased by the Marquis of Abercorn in 1840, and the collection, which contained many works by Lely and Kneller, was sold by auction by Christie and Manson (June 27, 1840,) for what would now be regarded as very inadequate prices. The estate was afterwards purchased by George Carr Glyn, Esq., and is now the seat of his son, Geo. Grenfell Glyn, Lord Wolverton. The house is a good modern building. The park, though smaller than that of Bentley Priory, is very beautiful. It contains a handsome lake, and at the south-western extremity, approched by a good avenue, is the *Mount*, with a summer-house on the summit, famed for its prospects, from which the estate derived its original name.

Other good seats are—*Stanmore Manor* (the Hon. Mrs. Noel); *Pynacles* (Col. L. McQueen); *The Hall* (R. Holland, Esq.); *Warren House* (S. Keyser, Esq.); *Broomfield* (Capt. W. Greig), a good modern Gothic house, designed by Mr. Knowles, commanding from its lofty site an extensive prospect; *The Elms* (James Gleig, Esq.), near the ch.

Great quantities of Roman coins, rings, fibulæ, pottery, etc., have at various times been found in Stanmore and the vicinity, from the site of Bentley Priory away E. to Brockley Hill, whence the rhyme quoted by Lysons,—

> "No heart can think, nor tongue can tell,
> What lies between Brockley Hill and Pennywell."

Pennywell (by Elstree) and Brockley are, however, both far away to the N.E. of Stanmore.

STANMORE PARVA, LITTLE STANMORE, or WHITCHURCH, MIDX., ½ m. W. of Edgware, 1 m. S.E. of Great Stanmore: pop. 818, including the W. side of Edgware, which is in Little Stanmore parish.

From the reign of Henry III. to the Dissolution, the manor belonged to the priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield. Under the name of Canons and Wimborough in Whitchurch, it was granted in 1544 to Sir Hugh Losse. In 1604 it was bought by Sir Thomas Lake, the amanuensis of Sir Francis Walsingham, and secretary to James I. About 1710, Mary, great-granddaughter of Sir Thomas Lake, carried it by marriage to James Brydges, Esq., afterwards Earl of Carnarvon and Duke of Chandos (the Timon of Pope's satire, the Grand Duke of the multitude). The old house of the Losse family Lysons supposed to be the "ancient house on the Whitchurch side of Edgware," then as now called the Chandos Arms. In one of the rooms were the Losse arms, with the initials R. L., and the date, 1577. The house, built by Thorpe for Sir Thos. Lake, and the palace of the Duke of Chandos, are noticed under CANONS.

Little Stanmore is a quiet agricultural parish, lying, except the Edgware portion, away from the main road; the surface gently undulating, much of the land pasture, the lanes shaded by tall old trees, and varied northwards by the broad open slopes and avenues of *Canons* (Mrs. Begg).

To the visitor the chief object of interest is the *Church* (St. Lawrence), of old famous as the chapel of Canons. It stands amidst old trees, and the fields between it and Canons retain their park-like aspect. There was a private chapel at Canons, but the Grand Duke came in state on Sundays to the public service in the parish ch,, and he wished the ch. not to be behind the chapel in splendour. He accordingly pulled down the body of the ch. (then called Whitchurch), and raised the present structure in its place (1715-20). Tradition says that he would have rebuilt the tower also, but that the parishioners, anticipating his munificence, hastened to sell the bells (*see* STANMORE, GREAT), and he, in disgust at their cupidity, left the tower standing.

The building is comparatively plain outside—the "severely simple" classic of the early part of the 18th century—but within, stately, pompous, and uncommon. It consists of a nave, without aisles, and a small chancel raised by 3 steps from the nave, and separated from it by richly carved oak columns. At the W. end is the Chandos gallery. But what gives its peculiar character to the interior is the costly and unusual decoration. Walls and ceiling are alike resplendent with paintings and carved work. On the walls between the windows are figures in monochrome of the Evangelists and the Seven Cardinal Virtues. On the recess, behind the altar, are paintings by Bellucci of Moses Delivering the Law, and Christ Preaching the Gospel. On the sides of the organ are the Offering of the Magi and the Descent from the Cross. At the W. end, over the Chandos gallery, is a copy of Raphaël's Ascension, by Bellucci. The ceiling of the chancel is painted azure and powdered with golden stars. In the panels of the nave ceiling are 8 paintings by Laguerre of events in the life of the Saviour.

> "On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
> Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and Laguerre."[*]

Pope, in denying that by Timon's Villa he meant Canons, says that "the paintings [at Canons Chapel] are not by Verrio and Laguerre, but Bellucci and Leeman."[†] Rhyme, and the desire to conceal the direct personality of his satire, would account for Pope using the former and well-known names rather than the latter and comparatively obscure. But Lysons, writing with the Vertue MSS. before him, says distinctly that "the ceilings and walls are painted by Laguerre, the Nativity (Adoration of the Magi) and a Dead Christ, on each side of the altar, by Belluchi."[‡] That Verrio could have had no hand in the Stanmore pictures is evident, as he was dead a dozen years before they were begun, but about Laguerre's participation, there can be little doubt. But whoever the paintings are by, they are good specimens of their class. The carved work is ascribed to Grinling Gibbons, and if not actually carved by him was probably executed under his direction. That all might be in harmony, the Duke presented the ch. with a superb service of silver-gilt communion plate. This is displayed in part on communion Sundays, but the whole is set out on the altar only on the great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whit Sunday, and on Bishop's visitations.

The *Organ*, which stands in the chancel behind and just above the altar, is interesting as being that on which Handel played. Is was built by Jordans for the place it occupies, and is small, but of very sweet tone. An insc. on it, placed there in 1750, states that "Handel was organist of this church from the year 1718 to 1721, and composed the oratorio of Esther on this organ." As mentioned under Canons, Handel was chapel-master to the Duke of Chandos, and not only played on the organ, but composed some 20 anthems for the service; the music for the morning and evening services being composed by Pepusch. As long as the Duke reigned at Canons the service was performed by a carefully selected vocal and instrumental choir. Handel is believed to have written his oratorio Esther for the opening of the ch., Aug. 20, 1720: it was certainly performed here in that year—Dr. Randall of Cambridge, Bird, and Savage being among the vocalists.

On the N. side of the ch., and entered from it, is the Chandos Chapel, or Monument Room, in which the Duke of Chandos is buried. His mont. bears a long and pompous insc., and a statue of the Duke in Roman costume and flowing wig, supported by kneeling life-sized effigies of his first two wives: his third wife (married 1736, d. 1759) it may be remembered (as a fly in his pot of manna) was "often reproached with being bred up in Bur Street, Wapping."[*] The Duke's mont. having fallen into disrepair, was restored by the Duke of Buckingham in 1864-5. Several other monts. of members of the Brydges family are in the vault. Sir

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[*] Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Burlington.

[†] Letter to Aaron Hill, Feb. 5, 1732.

[‡] Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., p. 673.

[*] Mr. Pendarves to Swift, April 22, 1736.

Thomas Lake, King James's secretary, was buried in the church.

In the ch.-yard, E. of the ch., was a low wooden rail mont. having painted on one side "Sacred to the memory of William Powell, the HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH, died Feb. 27, 1780, aged about 78," and on the other, "He was Parish Clerk at this Church many years, and during the Time the Immortal Handel resided much at Cannons with the Duke of Chandos. Erected by permission of the Rev. G. Mutter free of expense, through the exertions of Rd. Clarke and Henry Wylde, 1835." But this humble rail was in 1868 displaced by a substantial stone bearing, in a sunk medallion, hammer, anvil, laurel-leaf, and a bar of music, and a somewhat modified insc., to the effect that "He was parish clerk during the time the immortal Handel was organist of this church." This is the Powell whose rhythmical beating on his forge—one form of the tradition says in accord with a tune he was singing or whistling, the other with the church bells then merrily pealing,—suggested to Handel his charming melody of the Harmonious Blacksmith.* The story is at least doubtful, and it seems certain that Handel did not himself give the air its popular title. But the natives cherish the belief, and Dr. Schalcher, who investigated the story with all the patient zeal of a German biographer, says that when he "made a pilgrimage to Edgeware, a sort of square shed, standing in the middle of the great street was shown to him as being the veritable forge used by Powell."† The shed stood on the spare space between the road and footway, on the Whitchurch side of Edgware, but the tradition connecting it with Powell is, we fear, recent. Schalcher's conclusion is that the tradition that Handel derived the *tune* from the sound of Powell's hammer, "whether true or not, remains unverified." ‡

Behind the ch. is a snug-looking almshouse, built by Dame Mary Lake, and augmented by Dame Essex Drax, executrix of Sir Lancelot Lake, 1693, for four poor men and three women, who, besides lodging, are supplied with coals and a small annuity. There is also an endowed school founded by Sir Lancelot Lake.

STANSTEAD ABBOTS, HERTS,

2½ m. S.E. from Ware, and a Stat. (at St. Margaret's) on the Grt. E. Rly. (Hertford and Ware br.) 22 m. from London: pop. 1057. Inn, the *Pied Bull*.

Stanstead (Dom. *Stansteda*) received the suffix of Abbots from Michael de Wanney having given the moiety of the manor to the Abbot of Waltham. The other moiety he sold to Henry II., who transferred it to the Abbot. The manor was held by the Abbots till the Dissolution; it afterwards passed through many hands, and is now the property of Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq.

The *Village*, *Stanstead Street*, of old a town, extends from the Lea Navigation by St. Margaret's to the Ware road, where a branch of the Lea crosses it. The ch. is a mile distant, within Stansteadbury Park. Stanstead Street is a long, dirty, but busy-looking street, lined with houses of most irregular kind, some good and new, or if old, substantial; others small, mean, and not a few dilapidated. Several cottages are of wood and plaster, and thatched. By the Lea are wharfs, mills, and malt-houses; along the street many 'publics,' maltings, a brewery, large builders' yards, a shabbily picturesque smithy, and a heterogeneous variety of shops, some quite rustic in their varied business—that of W. Miller, for example, having over the front "Draper and Clothier, Family Grocer, and Butcher," and supplying also sweets and toys for children, and stationery and fancy articles for adults. There are besides chapels, a literary institute, a workmen's reading-room, almshouses, and a school.

Turning rt. from Stanstead Street towards Roydon you pass through a very pretty half-mile of road overhung with trees, till you reach Stansteadbury and Stanstead ch. But *obs.* at the parting of the roads, just before reaching the ch., the great oak, 18 ft. in girth at 4 ft. from the ground, and spreading wide over the road on either side.

The *Church* (St. James) stands on high ground within the pale of Stansteadbury, within sight of the Roydon Stat., and about ½ m. from it. The ch. is of flint and stone, the body roughcast; in the lower courses of the chancel some Roman tiles are worked up. It has nave, chancel with N. aisle or chapel, tower at the W. end, containing a peal of 4 old bells, and crowned with a short thin leaden spire of the usual Hertfordshire type. On the S.W. is an old oak porch. The ch. is in the main of the Dec. period, but Perp. windows have been inserted on the N. of the nave. The chapel on N. of chancel was built by Ralph Baesh, lord of the manor, in 1578. The tower has a Perp. doorway with good carving in the spandrels; Dec. upper windows; buttresses, battlements, and an angle turret; and is partly covered with ivy. The interior is that of an ordinary country ch., but the ch. was restored in 1866, and much altered both inside and out. In the chapel are several monts. to members of the Baesh family. *Obs.* small mural mont. to Edward Baesh, d. 1587, " General Surveyor of the Victuals for the Royal Navy,... under 4 princes of this land, viz. King Hen. VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth:" kneeling effigies of himself, wife, and 2 children. Before leaving the ch.-yard, *obs.* the fine horse-chesnuts which surround it, and the extensive views along and over the valley of the Lea. A path nearly opposite the ch.-yard, by the great gravel-pit, leads across the Rye Meads to Rye House. *Obs.* at the entrance to this path, the great oak, almost as large as that noticed above, but hollow.

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* Clarke, Reminiscences of Handel, his Grace the Duke of Chandos, Powell, etc., fol., 1836.

† Schalcher, Life of Handel, 1859, p. 66.

‡ *Ibid.*, Appendix.

Stansteadbury (Capt. E. Spencer), the old manor-house, by the ch., is a large many gabled mansion, of late thoroughly " restored " (or transformed), and now a very ornate building. The grounds are extensive and pleasing. *Obs.* the large cedar on the lawn, in front of the house. Other good seats are *Easney Park* (Thos. Fowell Buxton, Esq.), and *Stanstead Hall* (D. E. Langham, Esq.)

STANSTEAD ST. MARGARET'S,

HERTS, on the Lea, opposite Stanstead Street (*see* STANSTEAD ABBOTS), with which it is united by a bridge, and a stat. on the Grt. E. Rly. Pop. 107. Inns, *Crown; Railway Tavern.*

St. Margaret's consists of a few scattered cottages—there were but 23 houses in the par. in 1871—the inn with a malt-house opposite it, and the ch.: hardly a village, but rural, embowered in trees, and in summer leafy and pleasant; the " willow-shaded Stanstead " of Scott of Amwell's verse. Heretofore, says Chauncy, called *Thele*; it had a college so named, "in old time founded of one custos and 4 chaplains to celebrate divine service for the souls of the founders thereof," which had to be reformed in the reign of Henry VI., in consequence of the negligence and misconduct of the custos, and was swept away at the Dissolution. The *Church* (St. Margaret) is a donative of small value, held by the Rev. Chas. Pratt, the lord of the manor: a plain little country ch. lying back from the road, half-hidden among trees. Of flint and stone, roughly plastered over, it consists of nave and chancel of the same pitch, with a little wooden bell-cote, rising from the W. end of the red-tiled roof. On the N. may be seen traces of an aisle removed at an early period, when small windows were inserted within the blocked arches. The windows on the S. are much larger. In the chancel is a good 5-light late Dec. window, with flowing tracery, and carved heads at the ends of the dripstone. S. of the chancel is a priest's door, closed. The interior is plain, filled with high pews, and has a gallery at the W. end. The monts. are of no interest. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, was for awhile resident here.

From St. Margaret's there is a pleasant walk of about ¾ of a mile, by the New River to *Amwell*. Take the path on l., nearly opposite the ch. street, and ascend the bank: the New River is on your l., a clear and fishful stream, the rly., and beyond it the open Lea valley on your rt.: the path is a good one all the way, and the opposite bank is throughout overhung with trees.

STANWELL, MIDDX.,

(Dom. *Stanwelle*) an agril. vill., 2½ m. N.E. of Staines, on the road from Bedfont to Colnbrook, and on the Isleworth and King's rivers. Pop. of the par. 1955, but this includes 324 in St. Thomas, Colnbrook, and 242 in Staines Union Workhouse, which is situated about 1 m. from the vill. on the road to Staines.

Stanwell lies on the Buckinghamshire border, the Colne river being its western boundary, and dividing it from Horton, Colnbrook, and Iver. The country is flat, but green and pleasant, especially on the Bucks side. Stanwell is a secluded vill. of a few humble cottages, some better houses standing apart in well-sheltered grounds or pretty gardens. The little Green might tempt the sketcher or painter. In the centre stands a huge old elm, its lowest branches broken, but still vigorous, full of leaves, of good form, and fortunate in its accompaniments. Beyond it is the wheelwright's shop, with an occasional flare from the forge, and in front a wild array of broken carts, ploughs, trunks of trees. Close at hand is a rustic inn, the Five Bells. Over the ch.-yard yews and elms rises the village spire. Old men and children give life and colour to the foreground.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is of stone with some flints interspersed; and comprises large Perp. nave and N. aisle; S. aisle, longer than the N., and E.E.; deep chancel, lower than nave, Dec., with 4-light E. window, plastered, and supported by brick buttresses; small square tower, of flint and stone, in chequers, and tall octagonal shingled spire; small transepts with gable ends, and modern plate tracery in the windows; wooden porch on the N., and red-tiled roofs. The int. is large and airy, the nave wide, the aisles narrow. *Obs.* the arcades of octagonal piers and equilateral arches, and clerestorey,—rebuilt when the ch. was restored in 1863,—timber roof, ceiled between the main beams, painted glass in chancel, and open oak seats. Near the N. door, removed from the chancel, is a canopied altar tomb, with matrices of effigies, the brasses lost, of Thomas Windsor, d. 1486 (father of Andrews, 1st Lord Windsor); interesting as illustrating the use in a par. ch. of a tomb as the Easter Sepulchre. By his last will, made 1479, Thomas Windsor directs that his body shall be buried on the N. side of the choir of Stanwell ch., "afor the ymage of our Lady, wher the sepultur of our Lord stondith." His tomb is to be a plain "tomb of marble of a competent height, to thentent that yt may ber (bear) the blessid body of our Lord, and the sepulture at the time of Estre, to stand upon the same," etc. Four tapers of wax, each weighing 10 lb., and 22 wax torches, each weighing 16 lb., are to be carried, lighted as well at "the time of my burying as at my monethes mynde," by 24 very poor men, who are to have 8*d.* apiece and a gown of frieze; the 4 tapers are then to be given to the ch., 2 of them to burn yearly, as long as they will endure, "before the sepultur of our Lord at Estre, and the other 2 to help the light that standeth upon the branch before the image of our Lady." Four of the torches are bequeathed to Stanwell ch., the others to 16 of the nearest parishes in Middlesex.* There are bequests to priests and poor persons, for 100 children, each within the age of 16 years, at his month's mind [monthly commemorative service], to say our Lady Psalter, etc.,—but the above is what relates to the Easter sepulchre.

A more showy tomb is that of Thomas Lord Knyvet, d. 1622, and Elizabeth his wife, N. of the chancel. The tomb is supported by Corinthian columns, and has life-sized kneeling effigies in the elaborate costume of the day. It was executed by Nicholas Stone, and cost £215. This Lord Knyvet founded and endowed the Stanwell Free School, on the Staines road. Bruno Ryves, author of the Mercurius Rusticus, was vicar of Stanwell at the great rebellion, was ejected, but restored on the return of Charles II., and retained the living till 1662.

Stanwell Place, the manor-house, N.W. of the ch., is a spacious modern mansion, formal and dull outside, commodious and richly fitted within. It stands in a park of moderate size, rich in timber, especially elms and chesnuts, with a branch of the Colne flowing through it and forming a lake, with swans and all desirable amenities, and approached through stately gates which indicate a former more magnificent mansion. Early in the 12th cent. the manor belonged to Walter Fitzother, and was inherited by his son William, who, being warden of Windsor Castle, assumed the name of Windsor. The manor continued in the Windsor family till 1543, when Henry VIII. forced Andrews, 1st Lord Windsor, much against his will, to exchange his ancestral estate for the manor of the suppressed Abbey of Bordesley in Worcestershire. The king's measures were prompt and peremptory. He sent Lord Windsor a message that he would dine with him at Stanwell on a certain day.

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* Collins, Peerage, ed. 1779, vol. iv., p. 74; Lysons, vol. iii., p. 257.

"He accordingly came, when he was magnificently entertained. Whereupon the king told him he liked that place so well that he was resolved to have it; yet not without a more beneficial exchange. And the Lord Windsor answering, he hoped his highness was not in earnest; it having been the seat of his ancestors for many ages, and humbly begging he would not take it from him. The king with a stern countenance replied 'It must be,' commanding him on his allegiance, to go speedily to his Attorney General, who would more fully acquaint him with his reasons for it. . . . He repaired accordingly to the Attorney General, who showed him a draught ready made, of an exchange of his lordship of Stanwell . . . in lieu of Bordesley Abbey. Whereof being constrained to accept of this exchange, he was commanded to quit Stanwell, though he had then laid in his Christmas provisions for the keeping of his wonted hospitality. All which he left in the house, saying, 'They should not find it bare Stanwell.'"*

Leases were granted of the manor-house and lands by Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth; and in 1603 James I. granted to Sir Thomas Knyvet the site of the manor and demesne lands. Knyvet was a favourite of James, who placed his daughter, the Lady Mary, under his care, and she died at Stanwell in 1607. In 1613 the king granted to him, being then Lord Knyvet, the estate, subject to a rent of £100. Lord Knyvet died in 1622, having settled the manor in moieties on his great-nephew, John Cary, and his great-niece, Elizabeth Leigh, grandchildren of his sisters. The family wished to maintain the manor intact by their marriage, and a decree was obtained in Chancery to that effect. But Elizabeth Leigh married Sir Humphrey Tracey; and in 1678 a deed of partition was executed by which John Cary became sole lord of Stanwell manor. Not deterred by the ill-success of marriage awards in his own case, Cary, by will dated 1686, bequeathed the manor to his great-niece, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of Lord Willoughby of Parham, provided that within three years of his decease she should marry Lord Guildford, failing which condition the estate should go to the Falkland family. The lady, however, disapproved the selection, and married the Hon. James Bertie; but a judgment of the House of Lords preserved her life-interest in the manor, and gave the reversion to Lucius Henry Lord Falkland. Mrs. Bertie died in 1715; and Lord Falkland sold the manor to John Earl of Dunmore, in 1720. Lord Dunmore died in 1752, and two years after his executors sold it to John Gibbons, afterwards Sir John Gibbons, Bart., K.B.,* in whose descendants it has since remained. It is now the property and seat of Sir John Gibbons, Bart.

West Bedfont, a hamlet ½ a mile E. of Stanwell, on the road to East Bedfont, was of old an independent manor, but has merged in that of Stanwell.

Poyle is another hamlet, 2½ m. N.W. of Stanwell, near Colnbrook, consisting of a few scattered houses, the Punch Bowl inn, a chapel, and the large paper-mill of Messrs. Ibetson and Sons.

Perry Oaks is another outlying irregular hamlet, about 1 m. N.E. from Stanwell, on the road to the Magpies.

That portion of *Colnbrook* which lies E. of the Colne, is in Stanwell parish. (*See* COLNBROOK.)

STAPLEFORD ABBOTS, ESSEX,

(pop. 511,) lies S. of the Ongar road and of the river Roding, 1½ m. E. of Lambourne. The ford from which it derives its name is between Stapleford Abbots and Stapleford Tawney, It owes the suffix *Abbots* to having been the property of the Abbots of Bury St. Edmund's. There is no vill.; the principal seat, ALBYNS, is described under its title. The *Church* (St. Mary), which is about 1 m. S. of Passingford Bridge, the old ford, was rebuilt 1861-2 (Mr. T. Jeckell, archt.), except the old brick tower at the W., and the Abdy pew or chapel on the N. The new building is of Kentish rag, Dec. in style, and consists of nave and chancel, with a porch of carved oak and stone on the S.W. The only noticeable mont. is one in the Abdy pew to Sir John Abdy of Albyns, which has a good medallion portrait. Over the door of this pew is fixed an Abdy helmet. Dr. Godfrey Goodman, afterwards Bp. of Gloucester, and author of the 'Memoirs of the Court of James I.,' held the living in 1606. Thomas Day, the author of 'Sandford and Merton,' lived here for awhile, and made one of his unsuccessful experiments in building.†

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* Dugdale, "on the information of Thomas, Lord Weston:" Collins, Peerage, vol. iv., p. 82.

* Lysons, vol. iii., pp. 251—253.

† Memoirs of R. L. Edgeworth, p. 223.

STAPLEFORD TAWNEY, Essex, (pop. 271,) lies chiefly on the N. of the Ongar road and the Roding river: the churches of the two Staplefords are 1¾ m. apart, in a direct line N. and S. Both parishes are agricultural. The country is undulating, well wooded, and pleasing. There is no village, no general shop, and the only inn is the *Talbot*, at Passingford Bridge, on the Ongar road. The *Church* (St. Mary) stands on high ground, and is a conspicuous landmark. It was restored, or rebuilt, in 1862. It is small, of flint and stone, with a wooden turret and spire; is E.E. in style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and S. porch. The interior is without interest. *Suttons* (Sir C. Cunliffe Smith, Bart.) stands in a fine park on the S. of the Ongar road.

STIFFORD, Essex, stands on high ground, above the little Marditch brook, 2 m. N. from the Grays Stat. of the Southend Rly. Pop. 211. Inn, *Dog and Partridge.*

A quiet, secluded, agricultural village of clean thatched cottages, it affords a charming stroll from Grays. From the station take the path across the fields, between the two great chalk-pits; then a lane bordered by hornbeam hedges and hedgerow elms,—and here look back for occasional dips in the road which lead the eye to a broad reach of the Thames, spotted over with steamers and sailing craft, set in a woodland frame—take the field-path on l. past a disused chalk-pit, now overgrown with tangled trees and shrubs, through the farmyard of Sugarloaf House, and straight to the ch.-yard.

The *Church* (St. Mary) looks well, standing apart in a quiet burial-ground surrounded by tall trees; but was deprived of its wonted air of hoar antiquity by restoration in 1865. It consists of nave and chancel, of flint, with ironstone worked in irregularly, a south aisle of ironstone and conglomerate, and a low square ivy-clad tower with shingled spire, from the N. side of which projects a bell-cote covering a single bell. The S. aisle of the chancel is E.E.; the chancel and S. aisle of nave Dec.; the nave, of 2 bays, Perp. The N. doorway is plain Norman. The door itself is old, of oak, with good original scroll hinges. The interior is that of a neat well-kept village ch. *Obs.* the coloured pattern on last shaft and arch of S. arcade of nave; piscina and shelf above—new or rechiselled—in chancel; old heraldic shields in 2 windows S. of chancel, and large unornamented E.E. font. On floor N. of chancel are two *brasses* (half-length) of priests, Ralph Perchehay, quondam rector, of 14th cent., the other 15th cent., with the hands supporting a heart. On the wall are brasses of John Ardalle, gentylman, lord of Styfford, d. 1504, and wife; and of three members of the Latham family—Wm. Latham, gent., late lord of Stifford, d. 1622, and Susan his wife in rich robe and ruff; Ann Latham, 1627, in ruff and furred robe; and Eliz. Latham, 1630. The garden of the cheerful-looking, long, low, half-timber rectory opens into the ch.-yard. The vill. extends W. towards Stifford Bridge, and there is a pleasant field walk from it to South Ockendon. *Stifford Hall*, E. of the ch. (W. P. Beech, Esq.), and *Ford Place* (Charles Moss, Esq.), on the opposite side of the Marditch, are the principal seats. Of old the manor belonged to the De Crammavilles, and lately to the Broderers' Company, of whom it is now held on lease by R. B. Wingfield Baker, Esq.

STOKE D'ABERNON, Surrey, on the l. bank of the Mole, 2½ m. N.W. from Leatherhead, 2 m. S.E. from Cobham; pop. 356. Stoke D'Abernon is secluded and somewhat inaccessible. The readiest way to reach it on foot is to take the lane on rt. after leaving Leatherhead Stat., go through Randall Park, and then along the lane, leaving Platsome Green to the rt., past Bullock's Farm; but a pleasanter and shorter route, in dry weather, is to turn to the l. on leaving Randall Park, cross the Mole, and by field paths to *Slyfield*, 1 m. W. (*see* BOOKHAM, GREAT), when Stoke D'Abernon ch. will be seen about ½ m. N. There is no village proper. A few houses and cottages are dispersed along the road to Cobham; the church, the only thing a stranger is likely to visit Stoke D'Abernon for, is within the grounds of the Manor House.

Stoke (*Stoche* in Dom.) received its distinctive designation from the D'Abernon family, to whom it belonged early in the 13th cent., and who retained it till 1359, when it passed by the marriage of Elizabeth D'Abernon to Sir W. Crosier. For several generations the air of Stoke seemed to favour only heiresses. The heiress of the Crosiers carried the manor by marriage to Sir Henry Norbury, whose heiress conveyed it in like manner to Sir Richard Haleighwell; his daughter, Jane, conveyed it to her husband, Sir Edmund Bray, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners to Henry VIII., who created him Baron Bray. Dying before his wife, she married for her second husband Sir Uriah Brereton. Leaving no son, her estates were on her death, 1559, divided among her 6 daughters. Stoke fell to the share of Frances, who married Thomas Lyfield, and died leaving only a daughter, Jane, who married Thomas Vincent, by whom the charm was broken. Vincent was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Stoke. In 1606 Sir Thomas Vincent was sued at Westminster by the Attorney-General for usurping liberty of court-leet and free-warren within his manors; but after a long inquiry Sir Thomas made good his title at all points. He died in 1613, and the manor descended in regular succession to Sir Francis Vincent, who d. in 1809, leaving two sons, minors, and shortly after the trustees sold the manor to Hugh Smith. It is now held by the Rev. F. P. Phillips. Sir Francis Vincent built, 1775, the first bridge here; previously the Mole had to be crossed by a ford, impassable in floods, and always more or less dangerous.

There was a church at Stoke when the Dom. Survey was made, and it is customary in architectural works to speak of the present ch. as containing "vestiges of Saxon architecture."* No vestige is visible now, nor has there been any for many years past. The chancel arch was semicircular, and was by some called Saxon, but it was taken down and a pointed arch substituted when the ch. was *restored* in 1854. The ch. was restored anew, in accordance with more advanced ecclesiastical tastes, in 1866, and in the course of the two restorations so much was taken down and rebuilt, so much recast, remodelled, and rechiselled, so much old work replaced by new, and so much new work made to look like old, that it would now be unsafe to trust the apparent antiquity, or attempt to distinguish the relative ages of any parts of the fabric. Essentially no doubt it is E.E., but the superficial features have all been more or less renewed. The ch. comprises nave and N. aisle, chancel, chantry chapel erected by Sir John Norbury, about 1520; and small tower and shingled spire rising from the W. gable.

The interest of the church lies in the ***brasses***, which are among the most remarkable we possess. On chancel floor, brass of Sir John D'Abernon, about 1277, the earliest and one of the largest brasses in England. It is 7 ft. 6 in. long, and very well engraved. The knight—full life-size—has his feet resting on a lion couchant, is habited in a suit of mail, basinet, and knee plates; has a long spear, two-handed sword, over his mail a surcoat cut open in front; on his left arm a shield with enamelled field, the azure enamel almost perfect.* By it is a brass of his son, Sir John D'Abernon, d. 1327. This is 6 ft. 4 in. long. The change in the armour in the half-century is remarkable. Plate is to a great extent substituted for mail, and where mail is employed it is of a very different pattern. The casque is different; the surcoat is entirely changed in form, and much more ornamented. Over the head of the younger knight is a canopy. Against pier, small brass, 12 in. long, with effigy in shroud, of Eliza, daughter of Sir Edmond May, d. 1316. *Monts.*—S. of chancel, altar-tomb with recumbent effigy of Sarah Lady Vincent, d. 1608; curious Elizabethan dress, large ruff, her hair spread out from under a great hood: on front of tomb, in relief, her 5 sons and 2 daughters, kneeling. In Norbury chapel, within niche, small kneeling effigy in armour of the founder, Sir John Norbury, executed at the cost of Sir Francis Vincent in 1633. N. side of this chapel, a costly altar tomb to Sir Thomas Vincent, d. 1613, and wife, Jane, d. 1619, with recumbent effigies, of the knight in armour leaning on his elbow, the lady in elaborate costume, with hands raised in prayer.

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* Bloxam, Principles of Gothic Eccl. Archit., 0th ed., p. 92; Glossary, vol. i., p. 329.

* The brass is engraved on a large scale, and coloured, in Messrs. Waller's Monumental Brasses.

Several of the window have painted glass. In the E. window are the arms of the families who have owned the manor from the D'Abernons downwards. In Oct. 1875, two windows received memorials of Bps. Sumner and Wilberforce. The pulpit is well carved in panels. Against the pier by it is a wrought-iron hour-glass stand, one of the very few remaining. Here too is still in use a substantial oak church-chest, of the E.E. period, one of the two oldest known,* and much finer than the other, which is at Climping ch., Sussex.

The *Manor House* is the residence of the Rev. F. P. Phillips; *Woodlands Park*, of John Smith, Esq.

Ockshot (formerly Oxhot, probably a corruption of *Oaks-holt*, the oaks copse) is a sequestered hamlet on the western edge of Stoke Common, about 2 m. N.E. from Stoke D'Abernon ch. In it is a school for boys and girls, founded by the Duchess of Kent, and used on Sundays for divine service.

STOKE POGES, Bucks, Gray's burial-place and the scene of his Elegy, is about 2½ m. N. of the Slough Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly.—a pleasant walk by shady lanes and field paths. Pop. 1850; but the par. is very large, comprising 3343 acres, and includes parts of the town of Slough and the hamlet of Salt Hill.

The manor of *Stoches* was held by William Fitz-Ausculf at the Dom. Survey. In the reign of Edward I., Amicia de Stoke conveyed it by marriage to Robert Pogeys, who was chosen knight of the shire in 1300. By the marriage of his granddaughter Egidia, it passed to Sir John Molins, treasurer to Edward III. Molins obtained a licence from the King to fortify and embattle his manor-houses at Stoke and Ditton, and to hold them exempt from the authority of the King's marshal. He was also empowered to hold a fair of six days' continuance, beginning on the feast of St. Giles, at Stoke. From the Molins it passed, by the marriage of Alianore, daughter of Sir Wm. Molins, to Sir Robert Hungerford, afterwards Lord Hungerford and Molins, beheaded at Newcastle after the battle of Hexham. His son, Sir Thomas Hungerford, was beheaded at Salisbury, 1468, for taking an active part in the attempt to restore Henry VI. His daughter Mary married Edward afterwards Lord Hastings, who on the accession of Henry VII. was restored to the forfeited family estates. Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, rebuilt the house in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. Shortly after the estate was seized by the Crown for a debt. Sir Edward Coke, the great lawyer, obtained a lease of the house, and here in 1601, being then Attorney-General, he entertained Queen Elizabeth.

> "Now, I think, she (the Queen) be at the farthest for this year, and they say is driving back to Windsor; where, at her last being, I forgot to tell you that she made a step to Mr. Attorney's at Stoke, where she was most sumptuously entertained, and presented with jewels and other gifts, to the amount of £1000, or £1200.*

Coke, then Lord Chief Justice, obtained a grant of the manor from James I.; † here spent in retirement his last years, and here died, Sept. 3, 1634; his house having been searched for seditious papers only three days before his death by Sir Francis Windebank, under an order in council, and all his legal MSS. carried off. On Coke's death the manor passed to his son-in-law Villiers, Visct. Purbeck, and in 1647 Charles I. was for a short time kept a prisoner here.

Stoke was sold to John Gayer in 1656, and on his decease in 1657 passed to his elder brother, Sir Robert Gayer. In 1723 it was bought by Edward Halsey, M.P., whose daughter and heiress, Anne, married Sir Richard Temple, afterwards

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* Engraved in Parker's Glossary of Architecture, Plate 31.

* John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, Sept. 10, 1601; Nichols, Progresses of Q. Eliz., vol. iii., p. 568.

† Lysons, Magna Brit.: Buckinghamshire, says that King James I., "about the year 1621, granted the manor in fee to Lord Chief Justice Coke," and the same statement is made in other county histories and topographical works. But the date must be wrong; the grant must have been made at least 5 years before. Coke was dismissed from the chief-justiceship in 1616, and was in disgrace in 1621, the asserted date of the grant. But what decides the matter is that on the marriage of Coke's daughter with Villiers in 1616, the reversion of the manor of Stoke was settled on them, and Villiers was in 1619 created a peer, with the title of Baron Villiers of Stoke Poges and Viscount Purbeck.

Visct. Cobham. Lady Cobham surviving her husband, retired to Stoke, and whilst residing at the manor-house gave occasion to Gray's famous 'Long Story.' Her executors sold the manor to Thomas Penn, son of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. It remained in the Penn family till 1848, when it was purchased by the Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere, created, 1859, Baron Taunton. On the death of Lord Taunton it was bought by its present owner, E. J. Coleman, Esq.

Stoke Manor House was rebuilt by Lord Huntingdon about 1560. It was a large rambling red-brick mansion with projecting wings and pointed gables, sunny bays and oriels, tall roofs and quaintly grouped stacks of carved brick chimney-shafts. Inside were large low rooms, long galleries, and capacious kitchens with huge fireplaces, emblems of the ancient hospitality;

> "Rich windows that exclude the light,
> And passages that lead to nothing."

Gray was living at Stoke with his mother, when he was surprised by a visit of Lady Cobham, who, admiring the Elegy, wished to make the author's acquaintance; "and as the beginning of this acquaintance had some appearance of romance, he soon after gave a humorous account of it in the verses which he entitled a Long Story."* Gray describes the house and its associations very pleasantly, but he was misled by the tradition† that affirmed it to have belonged to "Huntingdons and Hattons," into telling how

> "Full oft within the spacious walls,
> When he had fifty winters o'er him,
> My grave Lord-Keeper led the brawls;
> The seals and maces danced before him."

Wherever my grave Lord-Keeper led the brawls, it was not at Stoke Manor. The "ancient pile" was pulled down by John Penn in 1789, with the exception of a wing, which was left as a memorial. It stands but a short way from the ch., and is worth visiting. With its quaint gable and chimney shafts, and ivy mantling, it is a picturesque object. Inside are the great kitchen, with its wide fireplace, and an upper floor with heraldic devices on the walls, and various sage mottoes, "Feare the Lord," "Obey the Prince," "Love thine Enmis," and the like.

The old house stood in a low sheltered position; the present mansion occupies a higher site. It is one of the elder Wyatt's classic structures, of brick covered with stucco, cold, dignified, and spacious, with some excellent state-rooms: it has, however, been a good deal altered. The S. front has a colonnade of 12 columns, with a projecting tetrastyle Ionic portico. The N. front has ten columns of the Tuscan order. The park, of 570 acres, is well-wooded, and many of the oaks, beeches, and elms are of large size; well stored with deer; gently undulating in surface, and varied by a streamlet being led through it, and forming in the midst a long lake. In the upper part of the park, towards the N.W., is a column, 68 ft. high, surmounted with a colossal statue of Sir Edward Coke, by Rossi. On the eastern side, close to Stoke ch., Mr. Penn erected, 1799, a cenotaph "in honour of Thomas Gray, among the scenes celebrated by that great Lyric and Elegiac Poet." It stands within an enclosure, open to the visitor. Stoke Manor was celebrated in Lord Taunton's time for the choice pictures in the house: the present owner has rendered it attractive to agriculturists by the successful scientific farming operations and extensive irrigation works carried out on the Home Farm.

Many churchyards have claimed the inspiration of Gray's Elegy. If "Written in a Country Churchyard" is to be rendered literally, it is to Stoke that the glory must be assigned. Tradition has been constant to this effect. Between 1741-58 Gray used to spend his summer vacations at Stoke in the house of his mother and aunt. Shortly before he wrote the Elegy, his aunt, to whom he was much attached, had been laid in the churchyard. Gray had hastened to console his mother, lonely and in feeble health, and he was already dreading that he might ere long have to lay her beside the sister she mourned. Church, churchyard, and surrounding scenery, correspond closely with the descriptions and imagery of the Elegy. And we have his own testimony that the poem was finished at Stoke:—

"I have been here at Stoke a few days (where I shall continue a good part of the summer); and having put an end to a thing, whose beginning you have seen long ago, I immediately send it to you. You will I hope look on it in the light of *a thing with an end to it;* a merit that most of my writings have wanted, and are likely to want."*

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* Mitford's Gray, p. 147.

† The only ground for the tradition seems to be the fact that Henry Lord Huntingdon mortgaged the house towards the end of the 16th cent.

That this "thing with an end to it" was the Elegy no one has ever doubted: and there is just as little reason to doubt that the ch. and ch.-yard are those of Stoke, if they are not a mere poetic fiction.

In the ch.-yard, immediately E. of the ch., is the plain tomb which the poet raised over the vault which contains the remains of his aunt, Mary Antrobus, d. 1749, and, "beside her friend and sister, . . . Dorothy Gray, widow; the careful tender mother of many children, one of whom alone had the misfortune to survive her." She d. March 1753. Gray died in July 1771, and was laid in the same vault, but no friendly hand added an inscription to his memory; and though when the costly monument was erected 20 years later in the adjacent park, there was engraven on it that the great poet "lies unnoticed in the adjoining churchyard," it does not seem to have occurred to the builder that *he* might supply the omission with as little trouble or cost as record it. However, after another half-century had passed, a plain slab was fixed under the E. window of the ch., which points out the poet's burial-place.

Stoke *Church* (St. Giles) has nave and aisles, chancel with S. aisle, or Hastings Chapel, massive ivy-mantled tower and modern wooden spire at the E. end of the N. aisle, and a large and good oak porch on the S. Close to the porch are two venerable and wide-spreading yews. Church and ch.-yard are in aspect and feeling notably picturesque, sombre, solemn. The ch. is of various dates. The chancel is Norm., but the chancel arch was rebuilt in 1844. The original windows on the N. are blocked up, and the E. window is an insertion of the Perp. period. The nave arcades are late E.E., as are some of the double lancets within enclosing arches in the aisles, the others being Dec. The Hastings Chapel was built in 1557. The interior was partially restored in 1860, and refitted with an oak pulpit and seats. *Obs.* 3 sedilia on N. of chancel, piscina on S. In the chancel is a canopied tomb, without effigy or insc., supposed to be that of Sir John Molins, treasurer to Edward III. *Obs.* at W. end of N. aisle mural tablet by Flaxman to his friend Nathaniel Marchant, R.A., d. 1816, a distinguished gem engraver; on upper part a line of medals, an emblematic female figure, and a medallion of George III. on horseback. Brass with effigies of Sir Wm. Molins, d. 1425, and wife. Two or three other brasses are of little value. In the cloisters, N. of the ch., are several pieces of painted glass, chiefly armorial, from old Stoke Manor House.

West End, the house in which Gray's mother lived, and he wrote much poetry and many letters, now called *Stoke Court* (J. Darby, Esq.), is about 1 m. N. of the ch. Gray described it as a "compact neat box of red brick, with sash windows, a grotto made of flints, a walnut-tree with three mole-hills under it," etc., but the house was rebuilt by Mr. Penn, about 1845, on a larger scale, and is now a gentlemanly villa. The room in which Gray wrote was, however, preserved unaltered, and forms a part of the present house. The walnut tree and grotto were retained, and the "basin of gold fishes" greatly enlarged. There is a charming walk of little more than a mile from West End to Burnham Common and Burnham Beeches, celebrated by Gray. (*See* BURNHAM BEECHES.)

Stoke Place, ½ m. S.E. of Stoke ch., was the seat of Field Marshal Sir G. Howard, d. 1796. It now belongs to Col. R. H. R. Howard Vyse. The park is celebrated for its lake and cedars. *Stoke Farm* (Lady Maria Molyneux), the property of Earl Sefton, stands in a small but very pretty park.

The manor of *Ditton* was possessed, along with that of Stoke, by Sir John de Molins, who obtained licence from Edward III. to embattle both manor-houses. A new house was built on the site of that at Ditton by Sir Ralph Winwood, Principal Secretary of State to James I. The manor passed by marriage to the Montagues, and was carried by the daughter of John Duke of Montagu to her husband, Lord Beaulieu, who bequeathed it to his niece, Elizabeth Duchess of Buccleuch. The house, when the residence of John Duke of Montagu, d. 1749, was celebrated for the hospitality maintained, and the gatherings of the wise and witty in it. The house was destroyed by fire April 28, 1812, and rebuilt in 1813 by the Duchess of Buccleuch. It is now the property and a residence of the Duke of Buccleuch. *Ditton Park* lies between Langley Marsh and Ditton, 3½ m. S.E. of Stoke ch. The house is large and stately, with something of a picturesque character from a tower and some other portions of the old house preserved from the fire having been worked up in it, and the moat being retained. The park contains much fine timber.

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* Gray to Horace Walpole, 12th June, 1750.

Baylis, the property of the Duke of Leeds, 1½ mile S. of Stoke ch., towards Salt Hill, is an old red-brick mansion, erected by Dr. Godolphin, Provost of Eton, 1695. It was the residence of Lord Chesterfield, of the Letters to his Son; and afterwards of Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn, who died in it, Jan. 1805. It has for many years been occupied as a Roman Catholic educational establishment. A chapel in it is open for public service. *Salt Hill*, noticed under Eton and Slough, is in this parish.

STONDON MASSEY, Essex, 2½ m. S.E. from Ongar Rly. Stat., pop. 285, is a quiet secluded place, hardly a village, comprising a couple of good mansions, a rectory, half a dozen scattered farms, and a church which stands alone at the angle of the road leading to *Stondon Hall*, once a manor, now a farm-house. The *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a plain little building; the N. aisle Norm., the rest Perp.; restored in 1874. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a priest's door on the S.; a wooden belfry, with 3 bells, and a shingled spire, rising from the red-tiled roof at the W., and a wooden porch at the S.W. The interior is of no interest. From the ch.-yard some wide views are obtained over a thickly wooded and fertile country. *Stondon Place* is the residence of F. E. Brace, Esq.; *Stondon House* of Capt. Francis Baker.

STONE, Kent (Dom. *Estanes*), on the Dover road, 1 m. W. of the Greenhithe Stat. of the S.-E. Rly. (North Kent line), 2½ m. W.N.W. of Dartford. Pop. of par. 1617, but this includes 176 in Greenhithe, 306 in the City Lunatic Asylum, and 41 in the County Female Penitentiary, leaving 1094 in Stone proper.

The pop. is very scattered, and there is hardly anywhere what can be called a village. Agriculture is the chief employment. Corn and beans are much grown, and there are extensive fruit gardens. Chalk and gravel pits, Portland cement, lime, and whiting works, and a brewery employ many hands.

Stone was given, it is said, to the Bp. of Rochester in 995; and no doubt the manor belonged to the see from a very early date. The bishops had a house here, the distance making it a convenient resting-place between Rochester and London. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners now hold the manor. Here, too, as Philipott writes, was "formerly a castle which acknowledged the Northwoods for its founders." It dated from the reign of Edward III., "and although it now lies wrapped up in its own ruins, yet the shell or skeleton of it, within which Sir Richard Wiltshire laid the foundation of that fabric now extant, represents to the eye some symptoms of its former strength and magnificence." This was written more than two centuries ago, and of what was then left of the castle, a small tower alone remains. There is nothing of general interest in the history of the castle or in its descent. It stands to the S. of the Dover road, about a mile S.E. of Stone, in pleasant park-like grounds, and is the residence of W. Munro Ross, Esq. Other seats are *Stone Park* (Thomas Bevan, Esq.); *Barnsfield House* (W. O. White, Esq.)

The *Church* (St. Mary), architecturally one of the most interesting of the Kent churches, stands, with the rectory, almost alone, on the edge of the marsh, across which there is a path of about ½ m., with the Thames on your l., to Greenhithe. The ch. door is generally left open, but if closed the key may be obtained at the rectory. The building was restored throughout in 1860 by Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., and has a look of newness which somewhat detracts from the impression its age, position, and architectural beauty would otherwise produce: but the renewed portions are said to be careful reproductions of the originals. It is of flint and stone, and comprises nave and aisles, chancel, and low massive W. tower, with buttresses. A peculiar effect is produced by the chancel roof being higher than that of the nave, and nearly as high as the tower. In the main the ch. is late E.E. in character. Mr. Street says, "The chancel, nave, aisles, and western tower are E.E.; and were probably built during the episcopate of Laurence de St. Martin (Bp. of Rochester from 1251 to 1274). In the 14th cent. the vestry N. of the chancel was added, and the windows at the W. end of the nave and aisles were inserted. The tower piers were also altered at this time. In the 16th cent. the Wiltshire Chantry, forming the N. chancel aisle, was added."* *Obs.* doorway at W. end of the aisle with chevron moulding, which, however, Mr. Street thinks is "no doubt a curious instance of imitation of earlier work, rather than evidence of the doorway itself being earlier than the rest of the church."

The interior will repay close examination. The nave arcades, of 3 bays, have tall E.E. arches, borne on light clustered columns, thin shafts of Sussex marble intervening between the stouter stone shafts. The arches are well proportioned, and have deep mouldings with the dog-tooth in the centre. The roof is of timber, ceiled. The chancel arch has around it a band of foliage, with richly foliated quatrefoils in the spandrels. The chancel is still more ornate; indeed, as Mr. Street observes, "the most remarkable feature in the design is the way in which the whole of the work gradually increases in richness of detail and in beauty from west to east." Around the walls of the chancel is an arcade with Sussex marble shafts, the spandrels filled with foliage of exceeding delicacy and beauty. The windows and groined roof are new, but "in strict accordance with the original design." Most of the windows are filled with painted glass. S. of the altar is a piscina. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles and coloured marble. Obs. *brasses* on floor of Lambarde, rector, 1408, small effigy in centre of a cross fleurée (very good); John Sorewell, rector, 1439. In the vestry is a good altar tomb, with matrix of brass effigy on Purbeck marble slab; nameless, but said to be of Sir John Wilshyre, Controller of the town and marches of Calais under Henry VIII. On the wall of the N. aisle several paintings were uncovered when the ch. was restored: the best preserved is a Virgin and Child.

Stone ch. was built whilst the chief works were in progress at Westminster Abbey, and Mr. Street is of opinion—and on such a subject his opinion is of the highest value—that the two churches were the work of the same architect. He gives in detail the points of resemblance in design, materials, and workmanship. W. of the ch. is a yew-tree of good size and form.

On an elevated site by the Dover road is the *City of London Lunatic Asylum*, erected 1862-66, at a cost of £65,000, from the designs of Mr. Bunning, the City architect. The original building provided for 250 inmates, and a wing added in 1874 provides for 70 more. Without much architectural pretension the building is pleasing in appearance, commodious, and abundantly supplied with sanitary appliances. It stands in spacious grounds, from which good views are obtained of the river and surrounding country.

By the Brent, 2 m. from Dartford, is the *Kent County Female Penitentiary*, a good building, erected in 1866 for 50 inmates.

STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN,

Middx., an irregular line of houses stretching for about ½ m. along the Thames, from the foot of Kew Bridge towards Chiswick, to which par. it belongs. Here are extensive malt-houses, boat and barge building yards and wharves, a few good residences, many poor ones, and several inns.

Until the early part of the last century it consisted almost wholly of fishermen's hovels. A few houses of a better sort were then erected, and for a time it was in some favour. Joseph Miller, the comedian, better known by his Jest Book as 'Joe Miller,' died at his house here Aug. 15, 1738, and was buried in St. Clement's Dane burial-ground, Portugal Street, London. David Mallet, the poet, lived here; his first wife (died 1742) is buried at Chiswick. John Zoffany, R.A., died at his house here in 1810, and was buried at Kew. Zoffany used the fishermen of Strand-on-the-Green or Brentford as models for his pictures. In a 'Last Supper,' which he painted as an altar-piece for Old Brentford ch., he copied the features of several of the fishermen with so much success, that they were afterwards commonly designated by their apostolical sobriquets—somewhat, it is said, to the disgust of the wife of Judas, surnamed Iscariot.

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* Street: Account of the Church of St. Mary, Stone, Kent, 1861; originally printed in the Archæologia Cantiana, vol. iii.

The peculiar wooden structure on the eyot, opposite Strand-on-the-Green, was built originally as a collecting-house for the tolls paid to the City by river craft. Here now are the Thames Conservancy Works. The iron bridge which here crosses the Thames, without adding to its beauty, belongs to the Richmond and Hammersmith branch of the L. and S.-W. Rly.

STRATFORD, or STRATFORD LANGTHORNE, Essex, extends from Bow Bridge for 1¼ m. along the Romford road, and for a considerable distance along the roads to Low Leyton and Leytonstone. The Broadway is 3¼ m. from Whitechapel ch. There are three stats. on the Grt. E. Rly., Stratford Central, Stratford Bridge, and Forest Gate. Stratford Langthorne is a ward of West Ham par., and had 23,286 inhab. in 1871—since greatly increased.

Stratford has become a considerable manufacturing district. Much of the land is low and marshy, and being well provided with rly. facilities, and the navigable Lea on one side of it affording ready access to the Thames and docks, it has become the home of many factories which find difficulty in obtaining sites so near to London. Besides the old-established corn-mills, distilleries, breweries, chemical and dye-works by the Lea, there are now extensive engineering establishments, print-works, jute spinning mills, manufactories of vestas and matches, printing ink, aniline colour, varnish, soap and candle factories, oil, grease, creosote, bone-boiling, paraffin, coprolite, nitro-phosphate, guano, and other artificial manure and gas and tar works, and a variety more of an equally unfragrant character. But at the northern end of the town, from the Broadway, where the roads diverge, there are still green spaces, roads lined with trees, and good private residences. The town itself has little that is attractive, beyond the churches, the Town Hall, and the factories for those who feel an interest in them. Of old, Stratford was regarded as a part of West Ham, but it has long outgrown the mother par., which lies on one side in quiet obscurity.

Stratford Langthorne Abbey, for monks of the Cistercian order, was founded in 1135 by William de Montfichet, and endowed with the manor of West Ham and other estates in the county. The abbey stood in the marshes, on a branch of the Lea known as the Abbey Creek, or Sea-river Channel, about ½ m. S. of Stratford Broadway, and in its early days suffered so much from floods, that the monks were compelled to migrate to a cell on their estate at Burghstead, near Billericay; but the buildings being "reedified by King Richard," the monks returned, and the abbey became a flourishing establishment. The abbot was summoned to Parliament in 1307. John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, High Constable of England, was buried in the abbey in 1335. William Huddlestone, the last abbot, surrendered the abbey to Henry VIII. in March 1538; the net revenue was then estimated at £652. Henry, in 1539, granted the site to Sir Peter de Meautis, who had been his ambassador to the French court. At this time, Margaret Countess of Salisbury—the last in the direct line of the Plantagenets—was residing within the abbey precincts. Two years later, May 27, 1541, she was beheaded for high treason. Henry Meautis sold the abbey in 1633 to Sir John Nulls, whose son sold it in 1663 to Richard Knight; and in 1786 it was purchased of Richard Dudlas Knight by Mr. Thomas Holbrook.

Up to this time, many portions of the abbey appear to have been standing. But Mr. Holbrook destroyed nearly all that was left, dug up the foundations of the monastery, and, "after having built walls with some of the stones, has sold quantities of them to great advantage." * A gateway of the abbey was left "standing over the road from the mills;" in a field were "the remains of one of the chapels, now used as a stable," a doorway, and various fragments in the garden of the Adam and Eve, a public-house which had been built on a portion of the site. The Adam and Eve retains its old position, and a fragment of the doorway is still attached to it, but so imperfect and suspicious—having to all appearance been rebuilt—as not to be worth visiting. During Mr. Holbrook's operations, gravestones, leaden coffins, and coins were exhumed; but the only antiquity "worthy of note, was a small onyx seal, with the impress of a griffin, set in silver, on which is the following legend: *Nuncio vobis gaudium et salutem*," * the seal, no doubt, of one of the abbots. The abbey precincts, of about 16 acres, were surrounded by a moat. The Adam and Eve and the Abbey Mills are now considered to belong to West Ham, not Stratford. Close by is the Mid Level Pumping Station of the Metropolitan Main Drainage.

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* Ambulator, 1792, p. 266; Lysons, vol. i., p. 728.

Stratford *Church* (St. John) was erected in 1834, from the designs of Mr. Blore, on what was the village Green, at the parting of the roads to Romford and Leytonstone. It is a large and commodious structure, of Suffolk brick and Bath stone, E.E. in style, with a tower and short spire. It cost £23,000, but has no great architectural merit. Originally a chapel-of-ease to West Ham, it was made a district ch. in 1844, and a parochial vicarage in 1868. In front of the ch. is a granite obelisk, 40 ft. high, with a drinking fountain, designed by Mr. J. Bell, erected in 1861, as a memorial of the late Samuel Gurney, by his fellow-parishioners.

Christ Church, in the High Street, close to the Main Drainage Works, is a respectable Dec. building, of hammered stone, with a good tower and spire, also of stone. *Obs.* near it the Local Board School, a cheerful looking and good building.

St. Paul, Maryland Road, is a rather fanciful fabric of various coloured bricks, erected in 1865 from the designs of Mr. E. B. Keeling. There are also churches at Forest Gate and Stratford New Town, but they do not call for particular notice.

Stratford New Town is a dense collection of small houses, by the rly. stat., originally called *Hudson Town*—the Railway King being then at the head of the Great Eastern Rly.; but on the fall of that potentate the name was changed.

The Roman Catholics have a chapel, dedicated to St. Vincent de Paul, a neat Italian building erected in 1868, in Grove Crescent Road; and a Convent of Jesus Mary, Park House, in the Grove. The Congregational Church, Grove Crescent Road, is a large and costly classical Italian edifice, erected a few years since, from the designs of Mr. Rd. Plumbe. The front has a lofty portico of six composite columns with very ornate capitals, and pediment, and on the rt. a campanile tower.

The only secular building of note is the *Town Hall* (or Public Offices and Vestry Hall), erected in 1867-69, from the designs of Messrs. Giles and Angell. It is semi-classic in style, with two fronts, each of about 100 ft., that towards the Broadway of Portland stone, that in West Ham Lane of white brick and stone. The Broadway front has a portico of two stages with polished red granite shafts, and a tower 100 ft. high; and the building is surmounted with statues of Britannia, St. George, Science, Art, Commerce, Industry, Justice, Mercy, Fortitude, Prudence, and Temperance.

The Bridge which unites Stratford with Bow—the Stratford-atte-Bow of Chaucer and our old writers down to Will Kempe—occupies the place of that built at the beginning of the 12th cent. by Matilda, Queen of Henry I. The old bridge, which had been so often repaired as to leave little of the original recognisable, was taken down in 1835, and the present one erected on its site, from the designs of Messrs. Walker and Burges. It was formally opened Feb. 14, 1839. It is a substantial stone structure of a single elliptical arch, 66 ft. in span and of very flat curve. The old bridge was of three narrow arches, very wide piers with angular projections. The original width was only 13 ft. 6 in. between the parapets, widened to 21 ft. in 1741. On it was a chapel (long since removed) called St. Katherine's Chapel-upon-Bow-Bridge. When taken down, the piers of the old bridge showed neither settlement nor fracture. They were laid on gravel a few feet below the bed of the river, without piling of any kind.* Queen Matilda is said to have founded another bridge called Channel Sea Bridge, over an affluent of the Lea, for the service of Stratford Abbey.

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* Lysons, vol. i., p. 728.

* Archæologia, vol. xxix.; Account of Bow Bridge by Mr. Burges.

STRAWBERRY HILL, Twickenham, Middx., the famous "Gothic Castle" of Horace Walpole (Earl of Orford) and now the seat of Frances Countess of Waldegrave and Lord Carlingford, stands on a gentle elevation about 300 yards from and overlooking the Thames, immediately above Twickenham. The Strawberry Hill Stat. of the L. and S.-W. Rly. (New Kingston line), is a short distance W.

The history of Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill is best told in his own words:

> "Where the Gothic castle now stands, was originally a small tenement, built in 1698 [by the Earl of Bradford's coachman] and let as a lodging-house. Cibber once took it and wrote one of his plays here, 'The Refusal, or the Lady's Philosophy.' After him, Talbot, Bishop of Durham, had it for eight years; then Henry Bridges, Marquis of Carnarvon, son of James Duke of Chandos, and since Duke himself. It was next hired by Mrs. Chenevix, the noted toy-woman, who, on the death of her husband, let it to Lord John Philip Sackville, second son of Lionel Duke of Dorset: he kept it about two years, and then Mr. Walpole took the remainder of Mrs. Chenevix's lease in May 1747, and the next year bought it by Act of Parliament, it being the property of three minors of the name of Mortimer."*

Walpole was fond of the locality and delighted with his acquisition. When a boy he had spent a summer with his tutor at Twickenham, and may have retained an early liking for it. At any rate he never tired of lauding the scenery and the associations of

> "Twit'nam, the Muse's fav'rite seat."

The commencement of his occupancy was thus announced to his two most intimate friends:—

> "I may retire to a little new farm that I have taken just out of Twickenham. The house is so small that I can send it you in a letter to look at. The prospect is as delightful as possible, commanding the river, the town, and Richmond Park; and being situated on a hill, descends to the Thames through two or three little meadows, where I have some Turkish sheep and two cows, all studied in their colours for becoming the view. This little rural *bijou* was Mrs. Chenevix's, the toy woman *à la mode*, who in every dry season is to furnish me with the best rain water from Paris, and now and then with some Dresden-china cows, who are to figure like wooden classics in a library: so I shall grow as much a shepherd as any swain in the Astræa."*
>
> "Twickenham, June 8th, 1747.
>
> "You perceive by my date that I am got into a new camp, and have left my tub at Windsor. It is a little plaything house that I got out of Mrs. Chenevix's shop, and is the prettiest bauble you ever saw. It is set in enamelled meadows with filigree hedges:
>
> A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
> And little finches wave their wings in gold.
>
> Two delightful roads, that you would call dusty, supply me continually with coaches and chaises; barges as solemn as Barons of the Exchequer move under my window; Richmond Hill and Ham walks bound my prospect; but, thank God! the Thames is between me and the Duchess of Queensberry. Dowagers as plenty as flounders inhabit all around, and Pope's ghost is just now skimming under my window by a most poetical moonlight."†

It was not till a year later, when he had completed the purchase, that the name was found which he was to make so famous.

> "I am now returning to my villa, where I have been making some alterations: you shall hear from me from Strawberry Hill, which I have found out in my lease is the old name of my house; so pray, never call it Twickenham again. I like to be there better than I have liked being anywhere since I came to England."‡

When Walpole rented Mrs. Chenevix's house, it was little more than a cottage, and the grounds were of narrow compass. As soon as he became its owner, he began to enlarge the house and extend the grounds. The cottage grew into a villa, the villa into a mansion. In this there was nothing uncommon; the novelty consisted in his deliberately adopting the then proscribed *Gothic* style. As early as Jan. 1750, he writes to Sir Horace Mann that he is "going to build a little Gothic Castle at Strawberry Hill," and asks him to "pick me up any fragments of old painted glass, arms, anything," if there are any such things to be found among the old chateaus in Italy.§ For the grounds, he writes to the same correspondent somewhat earlier, "I have got four more acres, which makes my territory prodigious in a situation where land is so scarce, and villas as abundant as formerly at Tivoli and Baiæ. I have now about fourteen acres, and am making a terrace the whole breadth of my garden on the brow of a natural hill, with meadows at the foot, and commanding the river, the village, Richmond Hill, and the park, and part of Kingston." *

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* Walpole: A Description of the Villa of Mr. Horace Walpole, at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, p. 1.

* Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, June 5, 1747; Letters, vol. ii., p. 85.

† Horace Walpole to the Hon. H. S. Conway; Letters, vol. ii., p. 86.

‡ Walpole to Sir Horace Mann. June 7, 1748; Letters, vol. ii., p. 113.

§ Walpole's Letters, vol. ii., p. 190.

Having formed his plan, Walpole carried it out in a systematic though deliberate way. He was his own architect, and with Bentley as draughtsman, visited cathedrals, abbeys, castles, manor-houses, and colleges, and made copies of whatever would serve as a model or furnished a suggestion. Windows, doorways, groined roofs, cloisters, screens, tombs, were borrowed from Westminster or Durham, St. Albans, Lincoln, Salisbury or Winchester, Oxford or Cambridge, for like, or more often for unlike features at Strawberry.

By slow degrees the cottage grew into a castle; for many years its transformation seeming to be its master's most serious occupation—as in the succeeding years was the collection and arrangement of its rich and multifarious contents. The plan was sketched in 1750; but "the Castle was not entirely built from the ground, but formed at different times by alterations of and additions to the old small house. The library and refectory, or great parlour, were entirely new built in 1753; the gallery, round tower, great cloister, and cabinet in 1760 and 1761; the great north bed-chamber in 1770; and the Beauclerk tower with the hexagon closet in 1776." †

Walpole designated his house "a fantastic fabric," a "romance in lath and plaster." If the house and its contents are regarded as heterogeneous, he will not defend them by argument. "It was built to please my own taste, and in some degree to realize my own visions." He has observed the Gothic style not only in the architecture but in the fittings and furniture, but he did not mean to make his house "so Gothic as to exclude convenience, and modern refinements in luxury. The designs of the outside and inside are strictly ancient, but the decorations are modern." Could he "describe the gay but tranquil scene where it stands, and add the beauty of the landscape to the romantic cast of the mansion . . . . at least the prospect would recall the good humour of those who might be disposed to condemn the fantastic fabric, and to think it a very proper habitation of, as it was the scene that inspired, the author of the *Castle of Otranto*."

There was some affectation in this humility. Walpole really believed his house would go far to effect an entire change in architectural taste; and there can be little doubt that it did much to call attention to the long-neglected and comparatively despised wealth of Gothic architecture in the country, and to stimulate the investigation of its principles and peculiarities, and thus prepare the way for the remarkable Gothic revival by which our own time has been distinguished. But Walpole's work found ample recognition in his own day. Gothic houses were built in imitation of Strawberry Hill, and Strawberry Hill itself became the fashion.

"Some talk of Gunnersbury,
  For Syon some declare;
And some say that with Chiswick House
  No villa can compare:
But all the beaux of Middlesex
  Who know the country well,
Say that Strawberry Hill, that Strawberry
  Doth bear away the bell." *

Not only beaux of Middlesex, and idlers about town, but people in every profession, lords and ladies, dukes and duchesses, came to see Strawberry Hill; foreign ministers, and indeed most foreigners of distinction, made a point of visiting it, and an English tour was deemed incomplete if Strawberry Hill were not included in the programme. Walpole pretended to be annoyed: he had not, he declared, a quarter of an hour of peace in it; his whole time was taken up in giving tickets for seeing it, and hiding himself while it was seen; and he warns his friend never to build "a charming house for himself between London and Hampton Court: everybody will live in it but you."

But he relates the visits of the more distinguished sightseers with unmistakeable gratification. It is curious now to read how a grand party of this kind was received somewhat over a century ago.

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* Walpole to Sir H. Mann, Dec. 26, 1748.

† Walpole, Description of the Villa, etc.: Introd.

* Lord Bath's Stanzas to the old tune of Rowe's ballad on Dodington's Mrs. Strawbridge, 1755.

On a May morning in 1763 came the Comtesse de Boufflers, Madame Dusson, Lady Mary Coke, Lord and Lady Holdernesse, the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, Lord Hertford, Lord Villiers, Messieurs de Fleury, Duclos, and the afterwards too famous Chevalier D'Eon. They breakfast in "the great parlour," and the host has "filled the hall and large cloister by turns with French horns and clarionets." They are taken to see the printing-press which Walpole has set up in the garden, where some impromptu verses are struck off in honour of the French ladies, and "the Duchess of Grafton, who had never happened to be here before, perfectly entered into the air of enchantment and fairyism, which is the tone of the place, and was peculiarly so this day." *

At other times he records the visits of the Archduke and Archduchess, of the Princess Emily, of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and, as the crowning honour, of George III. and his Queen.

> "The King and Queen have been here this week to see my castle, and stayed two hours. I was gone to London but a quarter of an hour before. They were exceedingly pleased with it, and the Queen so much that she said she would come again." †

The fêtes at Strawberry were so celebrated that, as we have described a breakfast, it may be well to give a companion picture of a dinner there:—

> "Strawberry has been in great glory; I have given a festino there that will almost mortgage it. Last Tuesday all France dined there: Monsieur and Madame du Châtelet, the Duc de Liancourt, three more French ladies, whose names you will find in the enclosed paper, eight other Frenchmen, the Spanish and Portuguese ministers, the Holdernesses, Fitzroys, in short we were four-and-twenty. They arrived at two. At the gates of the castle I received them, dressed in the cravat of Gibbons' carving, and a pair of gloves embroidered up to the elbows that belonged to James I. The French servants stared, and firmly believed this was the dress of English country gentlemen. After taking a survey of the apartments, we went to the printing-house, where I had prepared the enclosed verses, with translations by Monsieur de Lille, one of the company. The moment they were printed off, I gave a private signal, and French horns and clarionets accompanied this compliment. We then went to see Pope's grotto and garden, and returned to a magnificent dinner in the refectory. In the evening we walked, had tea, coffee, and lemonade in the Gallery, which was illuminated with a thousand, or thirty candles, I forget which, and played at whisk and loo till midnight. Then there was a cold supper, and at one the company returned to town, saluted by fifty nightingales, who, as tenants of the manor, came to do honour to their lord." *

Strawberry Hill, when completed, was a Gothic building, but Gothic of no particular period, class, or style. Windows, doorways, and mouldings of the 13th cent., stood side by side with others of the 15th or 16th. Ecclesiastical were commingled with secular features, collegiate with baronial or military. Next to an abbey entrance, was the oriel of an Elizabethan manor-house, or the keep of a Norman castle, while battlements and machicolations frowned over wide bay-windows that opened on to the lawn. Gothic purists nowadays talk with devout horror of Strawberry Hill Gothic; but however heretical now, it was accepted as orthodox then. Twenty years after it was completed, we find a learned Oxford professor, in an elaborate dissertation on architecture, inviting the connoisseur to "contemplate all that is exquisite in the Palladian architecture" at Chiswick, and "all that is fascinating in the Gothic style at Strawberry Hill," and presently commending the latter as "the happiest attempt of the kind" yet produced.†

But the contents were even more remarkable than the house. As he looks through Walpole's 'Inventory of the Furniture, Pictures, Curiosities, etc.,' brightened as it is by his matchless manner of illustrating the pedigree of this or the other renowned article, adding a sly reference to the person represented, or story of some former owner, a collector of the present day may well be filled with envy or admiration. The number seems endless of articles that would now excite no gentle rivalry at Christie's. Pictures ascribed to Holbein and Mabuse and Vansomer, to Vandyck and Kneller, and Hogarth and Reynolds; antique sculpture, bronzes, cameos, gems; Oriental, Sèvres, Bristol, and Chelsea china; Majolica and other mediæval fayences, and modern porcelain; Limoges enamels,

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* Walpole to George Montagu, May 17, 1763; Letters, vol. iv., p. 80.

† Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, June 9, 1766; Letters, vol. iv., p. 504.

* Walpole to George Montagu, May 11, 1769; Letters, vol. v., p. 160.

† Dallaway, Anecdotes of the Arts in England, 1800, p. 148.

and miniatures by Petitot, Zincke, and other famous masters, unequalled in number, beauty, and interest; ivories, mosaics, illuminated missals, rare books, including vellum copies from the Strawberry Hill press; choice engravings; jewels, trinkets, relics, and a wide range of those "curiosities" that owe more than half their charm to the wonder how they came to be thought worth preserving: the fans with which Barbara Villiers or the Countess of Hamilton flirted; Dr. Dee's spirit speculum—"the Devil's looking-glass, a stone;" a locket with Mary Queen of Scot's hair; Sir Julius Cæsar's travelling library; the copy of Homer used by Pope when translating; Sir Robert Walpole's standish; Charles the Second's warming-pan; the spurs worn by William III. at the Battle of the Boyne; a toilette worked by Kitty Clive; and the original sketch of Sarah Malcolm the murderess, made by Hogarth the night before her execution, "when she had put on red to look the better." Walpole was not only an insatiable collector, but turned his friends into collectors also. He haunted sales, was always accessible to those who had anything promising to dispose of, and absorbed into his own whole collections like that of Conyers Middleton.

Walpole drew an elaborate picture of his house for Sir Horace Mann, in 1753; but as he went on adding to it for 20 years longer, we must refer to his Description and Inventory, enriched with ground-plans and views, to see what it was like when he had completed it. "Entering by the great north gate," he writes, "the first object that presents itself is a small oratory enclosed with iron rails; in front an altar, on which stands a saint in bronze; open niches and stone basins for holy water. . . . On the right hand is a small garden parted off by an open screen taken from the tomb of Roger Niger, Bp. of London, in old St. Paul's. Passing on the left by a small cloister is the entrance to the house, the narrow front of which was designed by Richard Bentley, only son of Dr. Bentley, the learned master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Over the door are the three shields of Walpole, Shorter, and Robsart." But even before entering the house were to be seen some of those objects which made the place so remarkable. In this little cloister, for example, among other curiosities, on a pedestal stood the large blue and white china vase in which Walpole's cat was drowned, a catastrophe immortalized in Gray's 'Ode on the Death of a Cat.'

Looked at from the garden, the house is an irregular structure of three floors, battlemented throughout, with crocketed pinnacles at the angles, a large round tower at the western end, and by it a smaller turret crowned with a spire, and boldly projecting bays in the several fronts—a fantastic fabric, as its master designated it, of lath and plaster covered with roughcast. Entering by a small hall, rendered gloomy by painted windows, you passed through a vestibule to the *Refectory*, or *Great Parlour*, 34 ft. by 20, and 12 high, "hung with paper in imitation of stucco." Here were portraits of Walpole's father, family, and friends, a Conversation piece by Reynolds, Etruscan vases, China beakers, Sèvres bowls, a table of Sicilian jasper, and so forth. In the *Waiting Room* was the Interior of King's College, by Canaletti, busts of Dryden and Cibber—the latter coloured from the life, a gift from Cibber to the Clive,—and a choice collection of oriental, continental, and English porcelain.

The *China Room*, which came next in order, contained a far larger and more varied "collection of porcelain, earthenware, glass, and enamel on copper, of various ages and countries," all which Walpole describes and much of it gossips over after this fashion: "Two Saxon tankards, one with Chinese figures, the other with European. These tankards are extremely remarkable. Sir Robert Walpole drank ale; the Duchess of Kendal, mistress of King George the First, gave him the former. A dozen or more years afterwards, the Countess of Yarmouth, mistress of King George the Second, without having seen the other, gave him the second; and they match exactly in form and size." Further it will be enough here to say that many of the examples were from celebrated cabinets, of the rarest and choicest kinds, and such as in these days are highly prized and eagerly sought after. The *Little Parlour* had quarterings in the window, a chimney-piece "taken from the tomb of Thomas

Ruthall, Bp. of Durham, in Westminster," and ebony chairs bought at Lady Conyer's sale. In the *Yellow Bed Chamber*, or *Beauty Room*, were ebony tables, bronzes, China ware, and portraits of the Beauties of the court of Charles II., mostly copies, the loss of which has been infinitely overbalanced by the worthier Beauties of our own day with which its present owner has furnished the gallery of Strawberry Hill.

The visitor now passed by the Staircase, where he was shown a view of Richmond Hill, by Henry Bunbury, a present from himself, to the Principal Floor, and entered the *Breakfast Room*, in which, besides such things as an inlaid writing-case by Langlois, flower pots, Cupids and vases of Sèvres china, terra cottas and marbles, were several frames of miniatures by Petitot, Zincke, and other masters of the art, many of them of personages of historical renown, a part of the then unrivalled collection of miniatures of which Strawberry Hill was the shrine. The *Green Closet* contained some curious old glass in the windows, many objects of value or curiosity, bronzes, wax models, dram-bottles of old Venetian glass, from the collection of Mrs. Kennon, the virtuosa midwife, and the like, about the room; and on the walls, Hogarth's portrait of Sarah Malcolm, and a large number of views and portraits, mostly drawings, not of much artistic value, perhaps, but interesting for the persons or places represented, and over which Walpole knew how to gossip agreeably. The *Blue Bed Chamber* and the *Red Bed Chamber* contained more China ware, more choice furniture and bijouterie, and a great many portraits; but we turn to the Staircase, "adorned with antelopes (the Walpole supporters) bearing shields; lean windows fattened with rich saints in painted glass . . . and niches full of trophies of old coats of mail, Indian shields made of rhinoceros' hides; broadswords, quivers, long-bows, arrows, and spears"—and, chief of all, the splendid armour of Francis I., his ebony lance and inlaid sword, which Walpole believed was the work of Benvenuto Cellini. This brings us to an open vestibule of three arches, the *Armoury*, in which is the chief collection of arms and armour.

Beyond this is the *Library*, an oblong room, 28 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in., very elaborately fitted and decorated, and which for its contents must have been one of the most interesting rooms in the building. The books, some 15,000 volumes, chiefly historical and antiquarian, were ranged within Gothic arches, "taken from a side door-case to Dugdale's St. Paul's." The chimneypiece was from a tomb at Westminster; the stone-work from one at Canterbury; the ceiling painted by Clermont from a design by Walpole himself; the windows were filled with allegorical figures in painted glass. On the walls were portraits and landscapes; about the room were various articles of taste and curiosity—one of the most conspicuous being a clock of silver-gilt richly chased, surmounted by a lion holding the arms of England, a present from Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn; given by Lady Elizabeth Germaine to Walpole, and now the property of the Queen. The main interest, however, was in the books, many of which were choice editions or of great rarity; in the volumes and portfolios of prints and drawings, and in the "25 most precious coins and medals in rosewood case," all rare and some unique.

Walpole's and the *Plaid Bed Chamber*, with their portraits and bric-à-brac, may be passed over. The *Star Chamber* claims a passing glance, with its great painted window, quaint furniture, and point-lace cushions, cabinets of Greek and Roman, and of English and foreign coins and medals, and Torrigiano's own model in stone for the bust of Henry VII. for that king's tomb at Westminster. In the *Holbein Chamber* were the historic portraits traced by Vertue from Holbein's originals at Buckingham House; many others copied from the same master by inferior hands, and a few drawings and paintings ascribed to Holbein himself. Among the curiosities in the room was Wolsey's red hat, which at the sale was secured by Edmund Kean, the actor, for 20 guineas.

The *Gallery*, "56 ft. long, 17 high, and 13 wide, without the 5 recesses," was a room Walpole was very proud of. The ceiling, in fan-tracery groining, was "taken from one of the side aisles of Henry VII.'s chapel." The great door was a copy of the N. door of St. Albans Abbey. "The side with recesses, finished with a gold net-work over looking-glass," was imitated from Abp. Bourchier's tomb at Canterbury. The windows contained all the quarterings of the family. The carpet was made at Moorfields—where carpets are made no longer. The walls were lined with Walpole's best historical pictures—a prominent place being given to his favourite, the 'Marriage of Henry VII.'—and portraits of historical personages—that of Henry Carey Lord Falkland, in white, being, as he points out, the portrait that suggested "the idea of the picture walking out of its frame, in the Castle of Otranto." On tables and pedestals were bronze and marble busts, one, very choice, of the Emperor Vespasian, in basalt, and, on an antique sepulchral altar The Eagle "found in the gardens of Boccapadugli, within the precincts of Caracalla's Baths at Rome," in 1742 ; "one of the finest pieces of Greek sculpture in the world : " it was this eagle which suggested to Gray the magnificent figure of the eagle with "ruffled plumes and flagging wing" in his 'Ode on the Progress of Poesy.' In quaint old coffers were old family costumes still more quaint; and in a closet with glass doors was a collection, rich and rare, of antique China, which belonged to Catharine Lady Walpole.

The *Round Drawing Room*, 22 ft. in diameter, lit by a large bay-window charged with the arms of Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, had an elaborate chimneypiece "taken from the tomb of Edward the Confessor, improved by Mr. Adam, and beautifully executed in white marble, inlaid with scagliola, by Richter," the exquisite workmanship of which may still be admired *in situ*. The room was hung with crimson Norwich damask, and very richly furnished, but was perhaps most remarkable as containing Vandyck's fine portrait of Mrs. Lemon, and that still finer of Lady Dorothy Percy, Countess of Leicester, and her sister Lady Lucy, the famous Countess of Carlisle—which Walpole gave 29 guineas for at the Penshurst sale; at his own sale fetched £231, and would now assuredly bear a high premium.

In the *Tribune*, "a square with a semicircular recess in the middle of each side," was the bulk of Walpole's miniatures, gems and smaller articles of worth. A cabinet of rosewood decorated with ivory statuettes and bas-reliefs, designed by Walpole, contained the choicest of his miniatures and enamels, by Petitot, Liotard, Zincke (the head of Cowley being Zincke's "masterpiece and perhaps the finest piece of enamel in the world"), Old Lens, Isaac and Peter Oliver, Cooper, Hoskins, etc. A case of antique rings; gems; snuff-boxes; an exquisitely wrought silver bell, made for a pope, by Cellini, for the ceremony of exorcising caterpillars; antique lamps; silver-gilt chalices and other church jewellery; seals and trinkets of various kinds; apostle spoons and other small silver articles; bronzes; china ornaments; drawings and paintings; King Henry VIII.'s dagger in Turkish work; "one of the 7 mourning rings given at the funeral of Charles I.," having the king's head in miniature, behind it a death's head, and the motto, "Prepared be to follow me;" and a "magnificent missal, with miniatures by Raphael and his scholars, set in gold enamelled, and adorned with rubies and turquoises," which belonged originally to Queen Claude the wife of Francis I. of France.

The *Great North Bed Chamber* must have been a most uncomfortable room to sleep in, for every spare inch of space seems to have been filled with Sèvres and other choice porcelain, pottery, Wedgwood ware, crystal tankards, Venetian glass, enamels, bronzes, silver caskets wrought by Cellini, snuff-boxes, agate ornaments, and all sorts of *curiosities* from King James I.'s gloves, and William III.'s spurs, to Dr. Dee's spirit speculum, and Van Tromp's tortoiseshell and silver tobacco-pipe case; "a most capital portrait on board" of Henry VII.; Hogarth's original sketch of the Beggar's Opera, with portraits of Walker as Macheath, and Lavinia Fenton (Duchess of Bolton) as Polly. The *Beauclerk Closet*, built in 1776 "on purpose to receive seven incomparable drawings of Lady Diana Beauclerk, for Mr. Walpole's tragedy of The Mysterious Mother," was nearly as full of rarities; and there were other rooms, closets, and staircases which contained more than enough to have satisfied an ordinary collector.

But the house was not all. In the wood was a *Chapel* designed by Walpole, Bentley, and Chute, from portions of several cathedrals, the façade being copied from a tomb at Salisbury, and containing pictures, statues, shrines, and painted glass. In the flower garden was a Cottage, in which was a tea-room, hung with prints, and filled with Chantilly, Sèvres, German, old Delft, and Nankin China; and the Little Library, in which, besides printed books and MSS., were antique marbles, bronzes, and paintings, Etruscan and Staffordshire vases, and much Oriental porcelain.

Walpole was in his 30th year when he took Strawberry Hill, and he spent fifty summers in it, improving the house, adding to his collections, and enjoying the lilacs and nightingales in his grounds.* He bequeathed Strawberry Hill to the Hon. Mrs. Damer, his residuary legatee, for her life. Mrs. Damer made Strawberry Hill her residence, and did her best to maintain its celebrity. She gave garden parties which were eminently attractive; and theatrical performances at which, besides a distinguished fashionable circle, Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Garrick were among the auditors. Mrs. Damer recited prologues written for the occasion by Joanna Baillie, and sometimes sustained a part in the comedy. She was especially successful as Lady Vapour in Miss Berry's comedy of 'The Fashionable Friends.' Of her ordinary occupations, Miss Berry writes (Sept. 12, 1799) from Strawberry Hill (where she was as much at home as in Walpole's lifetime), "Mrs. Damer chips away at her marble one half of the morning, and trots about the grounds the other half in all weathers, and is much the better for this variety of exercise."

Mrs. Damer continued at Strawberry Hill from the death of Walpole in 1797 till 1811, when she was induced to resign it to the Countess Dowager Waldegrave, who held the reversion. At this time everything was exactly as Walpole had left it. But the house was now allowed to get out of repair, and the collections were neglected. Eventually, when in the hands of the Earl of Waldegrave, the whole of the contents were sold by auction and dispersed—George Robins being the auctioneer, and the sale occupying 24 days, April 25 to May 21, 1842—and the house was shut up.

From its dismantled and semi-ruinous condition it was, however, rescued some years later by Frances Countess of Waldegrave, who restored the building, added to it a new wing, refitted the interior, and, having made it her summer residence, has reinstated Strawberry Hill in at least its primal splendour.

As it now stands Strawberry Hill is a renewal of Horace Walpole's house, with modern sumptuousness superadded. All the old rooms are there, though the uses of many have been changed. Walpole constructed an endless number of little rooms for the reception and display of his multifarious collections. Many of these have been converted into bed-chambers and the like. But the state rooms are state rooms still, and others on a larger scale have been added. Walpole's Gothic ornaments—the chimneypieces on which he spent so much trouble and cost, the fretted ceilings, arches, screens, the recesses copied from cathedral chapels and altar tombs—are for the most part intact, though somewhat brightened with gold and colour; and a goodly number of the old pictures and ornaments have been recovered. His favourite 'Henry VII., his Queen and Family,' for example, Reynolds's masterwork, the Three Ladies Waldegrave, Ramsay's Laura, and Charlotte Walpole, and several of the older Walpole family portraits, views of Strawberry, and many others of more or less value and interest, may again be seen in the old rooms, if not exactly in their old places. No attempt has however been made to replace Walpole's "Gothic fittings and furniture." The upholstery is all in the richest modern taste.

The *Refectory* is now the *Study*, and lined with a large collection of books, in capital oak presses, which cover every available inch of wall-space. There are some pictures, but the room is a working room, with a pleasant outlook over the garden and river. The *Staircase* has been apparently rendered somewhat more commodious, lined with pictures in place of weapons, and, instead of the armour of Francis I., has, as its crowning ornament, a graceful marble statue (about half life-size) of Frances Countess of Waldegrave, by Noble.

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* "I pass half the week at Strawberry, where my two passions, lilacs and nightingales, are in full bloom." Walpole to Geo. Montagu, May 5, 1761. The "two passions" of his later years at Strawberry were the Miss Berrys.

Walpole's "Breakfast Room, one pair of stairs," is now Lady Waldegrave's *Morning Room*, and contains views in the Holy Land, water-colours, by *Lear*, and other modern and some old pictures, and various articles of taste, and commands charming prospects from the 3 windows of the great bay.

The *Library* is most like what it was originally. As of old, the books are arranged in presses within the Gothic arches of pierced work, and look as though they might be of Walpole's selection. Above are portraits, some we believe the same as hung there in Walpole's day. The ceiling, "painted by Clermont, from Mr. Walpole's design drawn out by Mr. Bentley," retains all the shields, symbols, and devices which he has described with so much parental fondness.

The *Great North Bed Chamber* is now a Sitting Room, for which, being light, well proportioned, having a cheerful outlook, and handsomely furnished, it is far better adapted than for a bed-chamber. Its chief ornaments are portraits, among which are Walpole's favourite niece, the Duchess of Gloucester, by *Reynolds*, and hardly less favourite friend, Lady Di. Beauclerk, by *Powell*.

The *Gallery* is still, as it was when Walpole lived, the most remarkable room in the house, though the new drawing-room far exceeds it in size. The fan-tracery of the ceiling, and the Gothic recesses, are as then the notable features; but the recesses in their fret-work of white and gold, and the portraits that are cunningly fitted into them, are far more effective than they could have been when lined with looking-glass. The furniture is modern; the ornaments are modern; in place of the "carpet made at Moorfields," the floor is laid with parquetry. But the great change is in the decorations. It is in this room that are hung the bevy of fair ladies, sometimes named the Waldegrave Beauties, and forming, however entitled, an unrivalled collection of contemporary portraits of noble ladies. They are all by *James Sant, R.A.*, and include the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Stafford, the Duchess of Westminster, the Marchioness of Northampton, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess Spencer, Lady Selina Harcourt, the Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lady Augusta Sturt, and several more. Frances Countess of Waldegrave looks out of a bower of roses and hawthorns from over the fireplace in the centre of the right-hand wall. At the royal end of the room, in a sumptuous frame, sits Alexandra Princess of Wales, with the Prince of Wales standing behind and leaning slightly over her. Close by are the Duc and Duchesse d'Aumale, and M. Van der Weyer, also by *Sant*. Finally, to balance so much beauty and bright colour, there are portraits in more sombre style, by *Dickinson*, of Earl Russell, Earl Grey, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Palmerston, Bp. Wilberforce, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and other contemporary statesmen and diplomatists.

The New or West Wing, added by the Countess of Waldegrave about 1860-62, agrees in general style with the rest of the building, but is more solidly constructed, and the rooms are larger and loftier. The *Large Dining Room* is a noble room, lit by 3 great windows by day, by sun-burners in the evening. The ceiling, as in all the new rooms, is of stucco-work, corresponding to those of Walpole's designing, and the great chimneypiece is of stone elaborately carved. Among the portraits on the walls are King James II., and James, 2nd Earl of Waldegrave, by *Reynolds*, and very fine.

The *Great Drawing Room* is a very large and splendid apartment. Its grand ornament is *Reynolds's* masterly group of the three Ladies Waldegrave, daughters of James, 2nd Earl, which excited such general admiration at the Second Exhibition of National Portraits, 1867. It was painted for Horace Walpole, and Reynolds was long in finishing it. When he got it home, Walpole wrote to Sir Horace Mann that it was "a charming picture," but he grumbled somewhat over it to Pinkerton. "Sir Joshua," he said, "gets avaricious in his old age. My picture of the young Ladies Waldegrave is doubtless very fine and graceful, but it cost me 800 guineas."* Under this picture is a gorgeous mediæval coffer, carved and gilt, with a long painting in the front panel that contrasts curiously in its minute finish with the breadth and richness of the masterpiece above. On one side of this is *Magni's* charming marble statue of the Reading Girl, on the other a seated Bacchante with Tambourine. Among the portraits are Maria Walpole, wife of the 2nd Earl of Waldegrave, by *Reynolds*—a charming picture of a mother and child, exquisite in feeling, colour, and execution; Martha and Theresa Blount, Gay's

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* Walpoliana, p. 159.

> "Fair-haired Martha
> And Theresa Brown;"

Sir Robert Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford; Horace Walpole and Mrs. Damer; Lady Mary Faulkner, by *Liotard*; Laura and Charlotte Walpole, daughters of Sir Edward Walpole, by *Ramsay*.

The end of the *Billiard Room* is occupied by a composition by *Dickinson* of the Gladstone Ministry, with life-sized portraits of Gladstone seated on the rt., Lowe and Bright on the l.; beyond them the Duke of Argyll, and standing behind him Lord Carlingford, the lord of Strawberry Hill, for whom the picture was painted. The other members of the Cabinet are in their several places, and all, as far as we recognized them, are faithful portraits. In this room are also at present (for most of them must be taken subject to removal elsewhere), portraits of Frances Countess of Waldegrave, by *Dubufe;* Lord Carlingford, by *Tissot;* Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, ½-length, standing, with coronet by side; James II., by *Kneller;* George I., etc.

In an adjoining reception room are portraits of Henry, 1st Lord Waldegrave, and of his wife Henrietta Churchill, both by *Kneller*, and favourable examples of his pencil. James, 2nd Lord and 1st Earl of Waldegrave, and companion picture of his wife, Mary Webbe. Catherine Shorter, wife of Sir Robert Walpole. Princess Amelia, by *Reynolds*. On the Staircase, a full-length of John Braham, in theatrical costume, by *Healy;* and one of John James, 6th Earl of Waldegrave.

The grounds and gardens are as beautiful and attractive as of old, the trees as verdant, the rosary as bright, the lawns as green; and in their season, Walpole's "two passions, lilacs and nightingales," in as "full bloom" and abundance as ever. And Strawberry's ancient fame for garden parties is amply maintained. The lawns and terraces are brightened now with as gay and brilliant assemblies as the bravest and brightest of the olden time. By way of illustration we may mention one in the summer of 1875. In a June afternoon the noble host and hostess received in their garden the Prince and Princess of Wales; the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, American, Danish, Swedish, Brazilian, and Persian ministers; princes and princesses, archbishops, dukes and duchesses—in short, as Walpole would say, there were 800 there, and all of high social or personal distinction. Walpole's "festino" pales beside the glory of such a gathering.

STREATHAM, SURREY (Dom. *Estreham*), a vill. of mansions, villas, and genteel residences, extends for 1½ m. along the Brighton road from Brixton Hill towards Croydon, and rt. and l. to Tooting and Norwood, 6 m. from Westminster Bridge. There are 4 stats. on the L. C. and D. Rly., and the L. and S.-W. Rly., —at Streatham vill., Streatham Hill, Streatham Common, and Streatham Road. Pop. 12,148, of whom however only 2187 were in the original or mother parish.

The name is probably derived from its position on the anc. Stane Street. At the Dom. Survey Streatham was divided into several manors. The chief, Totinges, which included the hamlet of Tooting, was held by the Abbot of St. Mary de Bec, and hence came to be known as *Tooting-Bec*. Later it seems to have been assigned to the prior of Okebourn, Wilts, a cell of Bec Abbey; and reverted to the Crown with the estates of the other alien priories in the reign of Henry V., who granted the manor to his brother, John Plantagenet. On his death in 1435, a lease of it was granted by Henry VI. to John Arderne, and in 1441 the King assigned the manor to his newly founded college of Eton. It was, however, resumed by Edward IV., who conveyed it for his life to Lawrence, Bp. of Durham. On its reversion to the Crown, it was granted to the Guild of the Church of St. Mary Allhallows, Barking, with whom it remained till the suppression of these institutions. In 1553 it was sold to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick; afterwards passed to the Pakenhams, and was purchased in 1600 by Sir Giles Howland.

Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Howland, conveyed the property, by marriage in 1695, to Wriothesley, Marquis of Tavistock, afterwards 3rd Duke of Bedford, and Baron Howland, of Streatham. The marriage was performed by Bp. Burnet, at Streatham House, Lord Wriothesley being only 15 years old. Francis, the 5th Duke, conveyed it to his brother, Lord William Russell, who was murdered by his Swiss valet. Lord William made the house his residence, but about the close of the 18th cent. sold it to Lord Deerhurst, afterwards 7th Earl Coventry, who pulled down the old house and converted some of the offices into a dwelling. The Manor House was a large and stately red-brick Elizabethan mansion, which had its tradition of having been visited by the great queen, but of this there is no authentic record. After Lady Coventry's death, the house was bought by Mr. J. Grey, and is now the residence of Mrs. Haigh. The manor has passed through many hands and been variously divided. *Tooting-Bec Common*, of 150 acres, has suffered from encroachments, but the portion left is now secured to public use.

The manor of *Leigham*, or *Leigham's Court*, belonged to Bermondsey Abbey till the Suppression, when it was given by Henry VIII. to Henry Dowes, clerk. It was several times transferred, and at length passed by marriage, in 1752, to George, 5th Duke of St. Albans, who in 1785 sold a portion, and in 1789 the remainder, of the manor to Lord Thurlow. On a portion of the manor the Lord Chancellor built himself a residence at *Knight's Hill*, which however he never occupied, and which has long been pulled down, and, with the grounds, built over. (*See* NORWOOD.) *Balham* (anc. *Balgham*), another manor in Streatham par., though locally an appendage to Clapham, belonged to the Abbey of Bec, passed to that of Bermondsey, and reverting to the Crown at the Suppression, was granted by Henry VIII. to John Symondes in 1542, and to Edward Williams by Queen Elizabeth. It afterwards passed to various persons, and since 1701 has belonged to the Du Càne family. It is now covered with genteel residences.

Streatham is a large rambling district, occupying for the most part high ground, with a good deal of open heath—Streatham Common of 66 acres, and Tooting-Bec of 150 acres—and affording from many parts wide and pleasant prospects, and has from an early date been a favourite place of abode for opulent citizens. It abounds consequently in mansions encompassed by well-wooded grounds, comfortable-looking old brick houses, and more fanciful modern villas and genteel cottages; has several churches, schools, and institutions, numerous good inns, and all the usual accompaniments of such a locality. In the 17th and far into the 18th century, it was celebrated for a mineral spring, discovered in 1660, the water of which was described in contemporary advertisements as "the best for purging in England,"* whilst "good entertainment" was provided "for Gentlemen and Ladies at the Wells House." As late as 1810 the water was "sent in considerable quantities to some of the hospitals in London." The well still exists, but its fame has departed. At the present time Streatham receives a considerable influx of undesirable visitors from the *races* which are held here four or five times a year.

Now Streatham perhaps derives most celebrity from Samuel Johnson's connexion with it. *Streatham Place*, also known as *Thrale Place*, and later as *Streatham Park*, was the residence of Henry Thrale, the opulent brewer of Southwark, when Johnson was introduced to him by his friend Murphy (1765), and during Thrale's life Streatham Place was to Johnson a second home. He had his own room; his established seat at the table and the fireside; the library was his sanctum, and the books in it were of his selection; his favourite strolling-place in the grounds was known as Dr. Johnson's Walk, and his resting-place there as Dr. Johnson's Summer-house. Johnson's conversation, Thrale's hospitality, and his wife's cleverness, management, and lively manners, attracted to Streatham Place the most distinguished members of the social and intellectual life of the time. Johnson left Streatham after Thrale's death with a prayer that he might, with humble and sincere thankfulness, remember the comforts and conveniences which he had enjoyed at this place; and that he might resign them with holy submission.† His farewell to the kitchen and the church was said in Latin.

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* Post Boy, May 28, 1717.

† Boswell, Life of Johnson, vol. viii., p. 144.

Streatham Place was, in Thrale's time, "a large white house" of three floors, having a slightly projecting centre and wings, with on the rt. a semicircular termination. It stood in well-timbered park-like grounds of about 100 acres. When Mrs. Thrale became Mrs. Piozzi the house continued to be her residence, but Piozzi made many alterations in house and grounds. Sir Joshua Reynolds, a frequent and favourite guest, was commissioned by Thrale to paint the portraits of the more remarkable of his visitors, and the Streatham Gallery, as it was called, became famous. The portraits, 24 in number, included Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Reynolds, Chambers, Garrick, Murphy, Baretti, Burney, Conversation Sharp, Lord Lyttelton, the Duke of Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, etc. The portraits—some of them the best likenesses extant of the persons represented—were dispersed by auction in May 1816. The house was pulled down and the materials sold by auction in May 1863. Streatham Park was on the S. side of the lower common, between Streatham and Tooting. Nothing remains of the Streatham Place of Thrale and Johnson.

The present *Leigham Court* is the residence of J. Tredwell, Esq. *Park Hill House* (Augustus Smith, Esq.), Streatham Common, is a handsome modern mansion designed by J. B. Papworth, standing within fine grounds of over 50 acres: whilst the residence of the late Wm. Leaf, Esq., it contained a noted collection of modern paintings. On Streatham Common are also *Hill House* (J. N. Bullen, Esq.); *Spencer House* (Sir Kingmill Grove Key, Bart.); and other mansions.

Streatham *Church* (St. Leonard), near the centre of the vill., was built in 1831 on the site of an old 14th cent. ch., the tower and shingled spire of which was retained. The spire was struck by lightning during a storm on Sunday morning, January 3, 1841. The tower was restored and heightened and a new octagonal brick spire erected. The ch. has since been enlarged, and was in 1866 remodelled, but cannot be greatly praised. In it are some monts. removed from the old ch. A mutilated effigy of an unknown knight in armour under a canopy is popularly called John of Gaunt's Tomb. Of more interest are the marble tablets with long Latin inscriptions by Johnson to Henry Thrale, d. 1781; and Mrs. Salusbury, d. 1773, the mother of Mrs. Thrale; also a relief in marble by Flaxman, commemorative of Mrs. H. M. Hoare, d. 1824, the third daughter of Mr. Thrale. In the ch.-yard is the conspicuous cenotaph, with marble cross, of Alexander Edw. Murray, 6th Earl of Dunmore, d. 1845. The rectory, one of the best in Surrey, was held by Dr. Benj. Hoadly, along with the bishopric of Bangor, 1715, Hereford, 1721, till his promotion to Salisbury in 1723. Herbert Hill, d. 1828, the affectionate uncle of Robert Southey; and Henry Blunt, d. 1843, author of much-esteemed 'Sermons' were rectors.

Christchurch, towards Brixton Hill, erected in 1841 from the designs of Mr. J. W. Wild, is a spacious and rather striking Lombardic fabric, with a lofty campanile on the S.W. Emmanuel Church, Streatham Common, is an E.E. building, erected in 1854. St. Stephen's, Grove Road, is a Gothic ch., erected in 1867. St. Peter's, Leigham Court Road, is an early Dec. ch. of coloured bricks and stone, erected in 1870 from the design of Mr. R. W. Drew.

Thrale's Almshouses, Streatham Road, were built and endowed in 1832 by the daughters of Mr. Thrale, for the maintenance of 4 poor widows.

The *Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society*, at the Brixton end of Streatham Hill, was founded in 1709 by inhabitants of the Ward of Aldersgate-Within, London, for the education and maintenance of children of necessitous parents of any nation who had once been in prosperous circumstances. The funds of the institution having steadily increased, it was decided to remove the school to a healthier locality, and Streatham Hill was chosen. The present building was erected in 1829, and the Royal Albert Wing added in 1865. It is a spacious structure of three storeys, with a central Ionic portico and pediment; is well arranged and well fitted, and has extensive grounds. It has now on the establishment about 200 boys and 140 girls, who are admitted between the ages of 7 and 11, and receive an excellent general education.

The *Magdalen Hospital*, founded by

Jonas Hanway in St. George's Fields, 1758, was removed to a healthier site and more commodious building, erected for the purpose at Streatham, in 1869.

SUDBURY, Middx. (*see* Harrow-on-the-Hill).

SULLONIACÆ, Middx. (*see* Edgware).

SUNBURY, Middx. (Dom. *Suneberie*), a vill. on the left bank of the Thames, 15 m. from London and 1½ m. above Hampton. The Sudbury Stat. of the L. and S.-W. Rly. (Thames Valley line) is about 1 m. N. of the ch. Pop. 3368. Inns: *Flower Pot*, much resorted to by anglers and boating parties; *Magpie*, *Castle*, also anglers' inns: all three are in Thames Street, by the river-side.

The village lies along a pleasant reach of the Thames, and stretches back to Kenton or Kempton Park on the E., and for ½ m. towards the rly. stat. on the W. By the river are several fine old red-brick houses, standing within well-wooded grounds. The river, with the wiers, eyots, swans, and skiffs, has a bright and cheerful aspect, and is in especial favour with boating men and anglers. Here and on the opposite shore are the pumping works and filtering beds of two or three of the London Waterworks Companies. *Sunbury Deep*, as defined and maintained by the Thames Conservancy, extends for 683 yards from the weir, eastward to the E. end pile of the breakwater. There is excellent jack and barbel fishing, and occasionally trout of good size are taken. At Sunbury are the rearing-ponds of the Thames Angling Preservation Society.

Sunbury Manor was given by the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, but was ceded in 1222 to the Bp. of London. Three centuries later it was surrendered to the Crown. Leases were granted by Elizabeth, and the manor itself was conveyed by James I. to Robert Stratford in 1603. In 1676 it was the property of Francis Phelips, by whose executors it was conveyed to his son-in-law, Sir John Tyrwhit, Bart., in 1693. It was sold in 1702 to John Crosse, and afterwards passed in succession to the St. Eloys, Hudsons, Boehms, and Mitchisons. The *Manor House*, a noble red-brick mansion, is now the seat of Anthony Wm. Mitchison, Esq.

The manor of *Chenetone* (afterwards *Col* or *Cold Kenyngton*, *Cold Kenton*, now *Kempton*,) was held under the Conqueror by Robert Earl of Cornwall, and on the rebellion of his son was seized, with the rest of the Earl's estates, by Henry I. in 1104. The manor-house was made a royal residence; Edward II. dates a charter from it in 1309, and it is described in a survey made for Edward III. in 1331. Leases of the manor were granted on several occasions. In 1558 the manors of Col Kenyngton and Hanworth were demised to Anne Duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector, for her life, and the two manors were united in succeeding grants, till in 1631 Kenyngton or Kempton was granted in fee to Sir Robert Killigrew. It has since been often transferred, and is now owned by Thomas Barnet, Esq. *Kempton Park* lies about ½ m. N.E. of the vill. The house is a good modern mansion. Of the palace no trace whatever exists, though towards the close of the last cent. the "traces of an ancient building" existed which were supposed "to have been the remains of a religious house."* The park, of about 300 acres, contains much fine timber, and is skirted by the little stream which falls into the Thames between Sunbury and Hampton.

Charlton (anc. *Cerdentone*, *Cherdyngton*) manor was given at an early period to Merton Abbey, and retained by it till the Suppression, 1538. It was granted to Sir John Mason in 1550, and has since been many times alienated. The hamlet of Charlton, a little out-of-the-way place, lies some distance N. of the Thames, about 2 m. N.W. of Sunbury, and much nearer Littleton.

The other manor, *Upper Halliford* (anc. *Haleghford*), is noticed under Halliford.

Sunbury *Church* (of the Virgin Mary), familiar from its position by the river-side to every one who has rowed along the Thames, was erected on the site of an older ch. in 1752, by Mr. Wright, clerk of the works at Hampton Court. It was a large ugly brick building; but has within the last few years been much altered. New windows have been inserted, and a semicircular chancel and very elaborate W. porch, of red and black bricks, with stone arcades at the sides and decorative carvings, added. The interior has been still more thoroughly transformed. Instead of a plain brick barn, it is now a glittering Byzantine temple. The tower, with its odd cupola, and the heavy flag-staff projecting diagonally from the parapet, remains unchanged. The tower has a good peal of 6 bells. The ch.-yard is crowded with tombs, but neither here nor inside is there any memorial of interest. On the river side of the ch. is a large yew-tree.

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* Lysons, vol. iii., p. 271.

A rather pretty little E.E. Roman Catholic ch., of Kentish rag and Bathstone, designed by Mr. Chas. Buckler, was consecrated by Abp. (now Cardinal) Manning, May 23, 1869, the Duc de Nemours assisting at the ceremony.

SUNDRIDGE, Kent (Dom. *Sondresse*), a short mile E. of Brasted, on the road to Sevenoaks, from which town it is about 3 m. W. Pop. 1593, of whom 635 were in the eccl. dist. of Ide Hill, and 206 in the Sevenoaks Union Workhouse, which stands in this par. Inn, *White Horse*, by the ch., a good house.

Lying somewhat irregularly about the meeting of the ways, where the Westerham and Sevenoaks road is crossed by the byroad to Knockholt, in a varied and attractive country, and surrounded by richly-wooded parks, hills, corn-fields, hop-gardens, and broad green meadows, a pretty stream flowing through it, and in itself clean and well-kept, yet wearing an air of rustic antiquity, Sundridge is a very good example of the typical Kentish village. Its mainstay is husbandry, and there are well-tilled fields, capital farm-houses both old and new, good farm buildings, and stores of shapely ricks all around. On the river are also paper mills, which employ a great many hands.

"Sundrich," writes Philipott, "was the possession (as high as any light, collected from antiquity, can waft us to a discovery) of an ancient family called in Latin records *de Insula* and in English Isley."*

The Isleys kept the manor down to the reign of Mary, when Sir Henry Isley, Sheriff of Kent, "being unhappily entangled" in the disastrous insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyatt, was attainted of high treason and executed at Sevenoaks, and his estates forfeited to the Crown. Elizabeth restored the manor to Sir Henry's son, John Isley; but he, not long after, disposed of it to one Brooker, who sold it to a Hide, and its subsequent alienations have been numerous. It now belongs to Earl Amherst. The old manor house, which stood S. of the ch., has long disappeared.

Brook Place was another manor held by the Isleys till the reign of Edward IV. *Hethenden*, or *Henden*, belonged to the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, and passing by marriage to the Staffords, was by the attainder of Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham, in 1521, forfeited to the Crown, and in 1543 granted by Henry VIII. to Sir John Gresham. Its subsequent history is without interest. The manors are now united.

Combe Bank, the chief seat now in Sundridge, about ¾ m. N. of the ch., "did formerly relate to the Isleys," but having passed to the Ash family, was, about the middle of the 18th cent., purchased by Col. John Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll, and created, 1776, Baron Sundridge—the title by which the Duke of Argyll sits in the House of Lords. The Duke rebuilt Combe Bank, and made it a very charming, but, as would seem, not very convenient, place. When the residence of Lord Frederick Campbell, a portion of the house was destroyed by fire, June 25, 1807, and Lady Frederick Campbell burnt to death. Lady Campbell's first husband, from whom she was divorced on account of his violence, was the Earl Ferrers, who was hanged at Tyburn, May 5, 1761, for the murder of his steward. The house was less injured by the fire than is usually stated. Miss Berry, who stayed at Combe Bank on a short visit within three months of the fire (Sept. 9 and 10, 1807), says that Lady Campbell, "having been thus actually burnt to ashes in a house of which one single room alone was destroyed . . . can only be accounted for by her having fallen into a fit with her head in the candle." Only "about three or four feet of the floor just near the sitting-room door" were actually burnt, but the whole room "is perfectly black and scorched and shrivelled up with the effects of the fire." Of the house itself Miss Berry writes, "I think it unites every possible discomfort." It has been often and greatly altered since, and is now probably sufficiently commodious. It is a spacious classical Italian villa, having a centre with projecting wings and towers, and stands in a park remarkable for magnificent trees, lake, and distant prospects. By the terrace is a cedar of gigantic size. From the Campbells, Combe Bank passed to W. Manning, Esq., M.P. (father of Cardinal Manning), Lord Templemore, and Rev. A. P. Clayton. It is now the property and residence of Wm. Spottiswoode, Esq., F.R.S. Towards the middle of the 17th cent., "many Roman urns of an antique shape and figure" were dug up near Combe Bank.

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* Philipott, Villare Cantianum, p. 332.

Other seats are *Woodside* (R. R. Drabble, Esq.), a finely situated modern Gothic mansion; *Shootfield* (S. Copestake, Esq.), and *The Ferns* (T. R. Wheeler, Esq.)

In the main street and in the street by the ch. are some half-timber and a few old tile-fronted cottages; and in the lane leading to the ch. is a curious pargetted gable dwelling—the plasterwork somewhat obscured by yellow-wash, but still worth noting.

The *Church* (dedication unknown) stands apart, about 1¼ m. S. of the Brasted road, in a singularly beautiful ch.-yard, which you enter by a lich-gate, beyond which are some fine yews. The two grand old ash-trees at the E. end of the ch.-yard were planted by Bp. Porteus, about a century ago. The larger (which measures 16 ft. 3 in. at 4 ft. from the ground) is dead; the other (12 ft. 9 in. in girth) is still vigorous. Porteus held the living for awhile, and liked the place so well that when he became bishop he built himself a country house here; and, though he died at Fulham, was by his own desire buried in Sundridge ch.-yard, where is his tomb.

The ch. comprises nave with aisles; chancel with short aisles; S. porch, and massive W. tower, with tall octagonal shingled spire, and square stair-turret reaching to the belfry, in which is a peal of 5 bells. The body of the ch. is E.E., but all the windows are Perp., except those of the clerestorey, which are quatrefoils. Church and tower are partly covered with ivy. The interior has been thoroughly restored, and fitted with open seats of carved oak. Some of the windows have painted glass. In S. wall of chancel is a double piscina. *Monts.*—Perp. altar tomb, with stone effigies of civilian and wife, probably of John Isley, justice of the peace and sheriff of Kent, 14 Edward IV., d. 1484, "as appears by an insc. affixed to his mont., yet extant (notwithstanding the late general shipwreck of the remains of antiquity) in Sundrich church."* Tablets to several of the Campbells, some with busts by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, that which she herself most valued being of her mother, Caroline Campbell, only daughter of John, 4th Duke of Argyll, and wife of Horace Walpole's friend, Field-Marshal Conway. Mrs. Damer, d. May 1828, lies by her mother: by her express desire her working apron, chisels, hammers, and other sculptor's and modelling tools, were deposited in her coffin. Tomb of Henry Mompesson, murdered by robbers in 1723. *Brasses.*—Roger Isley, d. 1429; another, name lost, but having fragments of the Isley arms, with effigies of civilian and wife, 6 sons and 3 daughters.

SURBITON, SURREY (*see* KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES).

SUTTON, SURREY (Dom. *Sudtone*= South Town), on the old road to Reigate, where it is crossed by the road to Epsom, 11 m. from Westminster Bridge and 3 m. S. of Mitcham; a junction stat. on the Croydon and Epsom, South London, and Epsom Downs lines of the L., B., and S. C. Rly., 15 m. from London Bridge. Pop. 6558, of whom 1790 are in the eccl. dist. of Benhilton, and 1297 in the South Metropolitan District Schools. Inns: the *Cock; Greyhound; Angel; Station Hotel.*

Sutton lies on the edge of the Downs; Sutton Downs running into Banstead Downs on the one hand and Epsom Downs on the other, and being like them famed for the mutton they produce. The *Cock* at Sutton is on the Epsom Derby Day the last place of baiting on the way to the Course, and the first on the way home. The medley of carriages on a fine day, with what the landlord calls the amount of business done, is a sight worth witnessing.

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* Philipott, Vill. Cant., fol. 1659, p. 331.

The manor was the property of Chertsey Abbey at the Conquest, and so remained till surrendered to Henry VIII., who in 1538 gave it to Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington. On his attainder the following year, it reverted to the Crown; but was restored by Queen Mary,* in 1554, to Francis Carew, only son of Sir Nicholas. On his death, Sutton passed to Sir Robert Darcy; and having become vested in the Crown, was granted by Charles II. in 1663 to Jerome Weston, Earl of Portland. In 1669 it was purchased by Sir Richard Mason (father of the notorious Countess of Macclesfield, whom Richard Savage claimed as his mother); passed by marriage to the Brownlowes; was sold in 1716 to Capt. Henry Cliffe; was conveyed by marriage to Thomas Hatch of Windsor; and in 1865 was bought by Philip Lovett, Esq., the present lord of the manor.

The old *Church* (St. Nicholas) of no architectural value, was pulled down in 1863, and a larger one erected on the site, from the designs of Mr. Edwin Nash. It is of flint and stone; early Dec. in style; and comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with red tiled roofs of high pitch; large S. porch, and tall buttressed tower and shingled spire on the W. In the ch. is a good mural mont. to William Earl Talbot, d. 1782, son of Lord Chancellor Talbot, who lies under a large tomb in the ch.-yard. Other monts. are to Dame Dorothy Brownlowe, d. 1700, wife of Sir Wm. Brownlowe of Bolton, and daughter and coheiress of Sir Richard Mason; and to Isaac Littlebury, d. 1710, translator of Herodotus, and son of "Mr. Thomas Littlebury, the famous bookseller in Little Britain." The huge tomb W. of the ch. marks the family vault of James Gibson, merchant, d. 1777, which has to be opened and a sermon preached every 12th of August as a condition of the payment of certain charitable bequests.

Sutton has of late years grown largely in wealth and population. Its easy distance from London, the rly. facilities, the proximity of the Downs, the pleasantness of the scenery, and its reported salubrity, have made it a favourite residence for City men, and houses have been built for their accommodation on every available site. Northwards a new district of villas has sprung up; and scattered houses, or groups of houses, have been built on all sides, with, of course, new shops, inns, schools, and so forth.

Benhilton, the district just referred to, occupies the elevation N.E. of the old vill., formerly known as *Bon Hill*, *Been Hill*, and *Ben Hill*, and stretches away westward over what was Sutton Common, but enclosed and divided in 1810. Benhilton was created an eccl. dist. in 1863, and had 1790 inh. in 1871, but is now much more populous. The *Church* (All Saints) was erected in 1864-6 from the designs of Mr. S. S. Teulon. It is of flint and stone in courses, elaborately irregular in outline; in style early Dec., and somewhat fanciful in the details as well as the general form. By it are schools and a parsonage correspondent in character, and together forming a rather striking group. The fine 5-light E. window of the ch. is filled with painted glass as a memorial of the late Thos. Alcock, Esq., M.P., who contributed £18,000 towards the building and endowment.

At Sutton, on rt. of the rly. stat.. are the *South Metropolitan District Schools*, for pauper children from 17 parishes in the E. and S.E. of London, who are educated and trained for industrial pursuits. The buildings, a large and noticeable group, were opened in 1855, but enlarged in 1874 by the addition of a junior and infant department and a new chapel. They have cost, with the ground, over £90,000, and can accommodate 1800 children, the average number being about 1500. About 14,000 children have passed through the schools.

SUTTON-AT-HONE, Kent, on the l. bank of the Darent, and on the road from Dartford to Farningham, 2½ m. S. of Dartford, and about ¾ m. N. of the Farningham Road Stat. of the L. C. and D. Rly. Pop. of the par. 1671, but of these 616 were in the eccl. dist. of Swanley, and 105 in that of Crocken Hill. Inn, the *Ship*.

The manor of Sutton belonged to the

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* By a slip of the pen, Elizabeth was written instead of Mary, under Beddington, p. 38, col. 1.

Knights of St. John of Jerusalem till the suppression of the order. In the 12th century they had a commandery here called St. John's; and about the same time there existed a hospital.* Henry VIII. granted the manor to Sir Maurice Dennis. In the reign of Elizabeth it was divided, Sutton going to Sir Thomas Smith, St. John's to Thomas Cranfield, from whose family it passed to Hollis, to the Lethieulliers, and to the Mumfords. Sutton manor is now the property of Thos. Fleet, Esq.; St. John's, of Mrs. Fleet.

Sutton Place, overlooking the river, ¼ m. N.E. of the ch., was built by Sir Maurice Dennis, and was regarded as "a magnificent and elegant pile." In the reign of Elizabeth it became the residence of Sir Thomas Smith, and was by him "extremely enlarged by the additions both of bulk and ornament." Sir Thomas Smith was one of the most remarkable among Elizabeth's courtiers. He was not only, as his mont. in Sutton ch. records, "Governor of the East Indian and other Companies, Treasurer of the Virginian Plantation, and sometime Ambassador to the Emperor and Great Duke of Russia and Muscovy," but also the prime mover and chief "undertaker (in the year 1612) of that noble design the Discovery of the North-West Passage." Purchas has a warm "commendation of Sir Thomas Smith," as "he at whose forge and anvil have been hammered so many irons for Neptune;" specifying in a note the "East Indies, Virginia Summer Islands, North and North-West discoveries, Muscovia, etc." "At his house," he adds, "are kept the courts, consultations, etc. I also have been beholden to him in this work."† He was the chief promoter of the voyages of Hudson, and Bylot, and Baffin, and the latter gave the name of 'Sir Thomas Smith's Sound' to the northern extremity or north-western arm of Baffin's Bay. Smith died at Sutton Place in 1625, it is said of the plague, then prevalent in the neighbourhood. In the reign of Charles II. Sutton Place was the residence of the Countess of Leicester. It afterwards passed to Mr. Hollis, to the Lethieulliers and Mumfords, and is now the residence of Thos. Ronaldson, Esq. The larger part of the original house has been pulled down or altered. The present house is in the main modern. *St. John's* (J. Russell, Esq.), lying in a meadow between the two arms of the Darent, ¼ m. S.E. of the ch., has also been modernised, but retains some portions of the old building. The best preserved fragment is now used as a scullery.

The *village* is a long straggling line of commonplace houses, built along the main road, at an easy height above the western arm of the Darent, and overlooking the valley between Darenth and South Darenth. The neighbourhood is varied and pleasant, comprising hill, valley, and woods, and abounding in cornfields, hop gardens, and cherry orchards.

The *Church* (St. John the Baptist), which stands W. of the vill., was seriously damaged by fire and rebuilt in 1615, but is in the main a late Dec. fabric. It is of flint and stone, and consists of nave with S. aisle, chancel, large S. porch, and battlemented W. tower, with circular stair turret. The windows have flowing, almost flamboyant, tracery; but the ch. was restored in 1864, when a new E. window was inserted and the others remodelled. Several of the windows have memorial painted glass. S. of the chancel is the mont. of Sir Thomas Smith, of Sutton Place, d. 1625, with recumbent alabaster effigy; the figure without colour, the arms and ornaments painted.

Hawley (anc. *Hagelei*, and called by Philipott *Haly Sawters*), on the Darent, 1 m. N. of Sutton ch., belonged at the Dom. Survey to Odo, Bp. of Bayeux; in the reign of Edward III. to Lawrence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke; in that of Richard II. to Richard Fitz-Allen, Earl of Arundel; then to the Earls of Abergavenny and Baron Beauchamp, and since to various undistinguished persons. *Hawley House* is now the residence of Richard Saunders, Esq. Below it are Mr. T. H. Saunders' extensive paper mills, a hamlet, and the Bull Inn.

Swanley, a hamlet on the road to the Crays, nearly 2 m. S.W. of Sutton, has grown into local importance since it has become the junction station of the Sevenoaks and main lines of the L. C. and D. Rly. Inn, the *Lullingstone Castle*.

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* Tanner; Dugdale, Monast., vol. vi., pp. 669, 804.

† Purchas his Pilgrimage, fol. 1614, p. 744.

In 1862 Swanley was made an eccl. dist. The *Church* (St. Paul) is a pretty little Gothic building, early Dec. in style; the interior ornamented with mural painting, an elaborate reredos, painted glass windows, and carved oak seats. Swanley is a great hop and fruit district. Here are *Parkwood House* (Major Fanning), and other good seats.

SWAKELEY, MIDDX. (*see* ICKENHAM).

SWANLEY, KENT (*see* SUTTON-AT-HONE).

SWANSCOMBE, KENT, about 1 m. S.W. of the Northfleet Stat. of the S.-E. Rly. (North Kent line). Pop. of the par. 3105; but this includes 1276 in Greenhithe (the chief part of that little town being in Swanscombe par.), and 175 on board the training ship Chichester; the pop. of Swanscombe proper was 1654.

In the Dom. Survey the name is written *Suinescamp*, and this favours the early and as would seem traditional derivation, that it was here Sweyn, the Danish king, landed and established his winter quarters.

> "The tradition of the country is, that that valley which interposes between the hill which ascends up to Northfleet, and that which winds up to Swanscamp, was once covered with water, and being locked in on each side with hills, made a secure road for shipping, which invited the Dane to make it a winter station for his navy; and the same report will tell you likewise, of anchors which have been digged up about the utmost verge of that marsh, which is contiguous to the Thames, and certainly if we consider the position of this valley, which is nothing but a chain of Marshland interlaced with a stream called Ebbsfleet, which swells and sinks with the flux and reflux of the adjacent river, and the dimensions of their ships then at that time in use, which were not of any extraordinary bulk, this tradition is not improbable."*

Philipott says that in his day (1695) there were "dismantled ruins" at Swanscombe "which evidence and declare to us that there was once a fortress there;" and Mr. Taylor speaks of there still being barrows; but we know of none. Swanscombe has, however, a more cherished tradition than that of Sweyn and his camp. Here, according to tradition and chronicle, when, after the Battle of Hastings, William I. was in full march upon London, Stigand, Abp. of Canterbury, and Egelsine, the Abbot of St. Augustine's, had summoned the men of Kent, and, having laid before them the danger of the country, called upon them to resist the invaders. Shouting assent, they elected the archbishop and abbot to be their leaders. Like good churchmen, the new captains resolved to try the effect of stratagem before resorting to force. Every man was ordered to cut a green bough and carry it over his head, so as to conceal himself as well as his weapons. They then marched forward towards the advancing army. When William and his officers saw this moving wood they were filled with amazement, whilst the soldiers gazed with feelings of terror, thinking it had been some miraculous forest coming towards them. Approaching within hearing, the men of Kent cast down their boughs, sounded their trumpets, and clashed their arms; and at the same time the Abp. sent forward a messenger proffering a free way if the king would engage to continue them in the possession of their ancient liberties and immunities. To this the Conqueror willingly assented, and thus from this gathering at Swanscombe it happened that the men of Kent gained those privileges which have ever since been their proudest heirloom.

Swanscombe was one of the many manors given by the Conqueror to Odo, Bp. of Bayeux. It was long the property of the Montchenseys, and was carried by a heiress to Hugh de Vere, who sat in the first Parliament of Edward II. as Baron of Swanscombe. On his death it passed in right of his wife, a niece of William de Montchensey, to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and on the death without issue, 1323, of Aymer de Valence, went to his widow as her dowry, and then to his sister Isabel, wife of Lawrence de Hastings, who, in her right, was made Earl of Pembroke and Baron of Swanscombe. On his death, 1389, it passed to Richard Talbot, in whose descendants it remained till towards the end of the reign of Henry VI., when it was alienated to Sir Thomas Brown, whose son resigned it to Edward IV. in 1472. It remained the property of the Crown till Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, granted it to Ralph Weldon. From the Weldons, who held it for several generations, it passed through various hands, till, about the middle of the 18th century, it was purchased by Robert Child, the eminent banker, with whose other estates it has descended to the Earl of Jersey, the present lord of the manor.

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* Philipott, Vill. Cant., p. 307; and comp. Taylor, Words and Places, p. 180, and n. 4.

The village stands on high ground about a mile from the Thames, in the midst of a rich and pleasant country, from many parts of which there are fine views. N. of it are the Swanscombe woods, a favourite resort for picnic parties and holiday folk. Here is a noted cavern in the chalk known as *Clappernabber's Hole*, of which the old inhabitants have many stories to tell. The vill. consists of ordinary red brick, with a few old timber and plaster houses, and the venerable ch. standing amidst fine old elms, with a large yew-tree W. of it. All around are farms, corn-fields, hop gardens, and orchards. In the lower part of the parish are lime and cement works, but these belong rather to Greenhithe and Northfleet than to Swanscombe.

Swanscombe *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul) is one of the most interesting village churches in Kent. Parts of the tower are asserted to be Saxon,* and Roman tiles have been largely worked up in the basement. The church had become very dilapidated ; indeed as we saw it, in the summer of 1873, with the walls stripped and propped by shores, it was difficult to understand how it could have held together so long ; but it has been thoroughly repaired and restored under the careful supervision of Mr. J. Bignall, at the cost of Prof. Erasmus Wilson, a native of Swanscombe, and though somewhat shorn of its picturesque attributes, bids fair to number a new series of centuries. It consists of nave with narrow aisles and clerestorey, chancel, N. porch, and massive square tower at the W. end, with tall shingled spire—a landmark for miles around. The nave, arcade, and chancel arch are late or transition Norm. The walls of the chancel (which, *obs.*, inclines towards the S.) are Norm., with 2 small Norm. and 2 lancet windows, the E. window, Dec., showing when the chancel was lengthened. The S. aisle and the clerestorey windows are Dec. ; the N. aisle Perp. The base of the tower appears to be Norm., the upper part E.E., and later. The spire is new. The interior is comparatively plain, but good. *Obs.* the fine E.E. arch opening from the tower to the nave. On the shafts supporting the chancel arch may be noticed the place of the rood loft and remains of the staircase by which it was reached. During the restoration several imperfect paintings, representations of the Virgin, St. James, etc., and ornamental pattern work, were found in and about the chancel. The lectern is old, and of excellent workmanship. There are several monts. to the Weldons and others, the most interesting being that to Sir Anthony Weldon, Clerk of the Kitchen to Queen Elizabeth and James I., and author of 'The Court of King James,'—"the treasonous book," as Pepys designates it, "worth reading, though ill intended," in which James is as ill-painted as was Sir Anthony himself when Sir Walter Scott drew him, in the 'Fortunes of Nigel,' as Sir Mungo Malagrowther. On the opposite wall is the mont. of Lady Weldon. Another is a sumptuous altar-tomb of marble with recumbent alabaster effigies of Sir Ralph Weldon, d. 1609, and his wife ; the knight being in full armour.

In early times the ch. was much visited, among others, by Canterbury pilgrims, on account of its possessing the shrine of a miracle-working Saint :—

> "The ch. at Swanscombe was much haunted times past for *St. Hildeferthes* helpe (a Bishop by coniecture of his picture yet standing in the upper window of the S. ile, although his name is not read in all the Catalogue of the Saxons) to whom such as were distracted, ran for restitution of their wits, as thicke as men were wonte to saile to Anticyra for Heleborus." *

St. Hildeferth is unknown, but the saint worshipped here was no doubt Bp. Hildebert, who has a place in the calendar, May 27. Only a fragment of the picture of the saint mentioned by Lambarde is now left.

The *Manor House* (John Coveney, Esq.), the ancient seat of the Weldons, is an interesting building. There are also some good houses in the pleasant hamlet of *Knockholt*, on the high ground overlooking

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* Bloxam, Gothic Architecture, 10th ed., p. 92; Glossary of Architecture, vol. i., p. 327.

* Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent, p. 434.

Greenhithe and the Thames, nearly 1 m. W. of Swanscombe.

SYDENHAM, KENT, a populous district, now in effect a London suburb, lying between Dulwich and Norwood, and Lewisham, to which last par. the larger part of it belongs, is about 8 m. from London, and 7 m. from Westminster Bridge by road. Sydenham comprises the eccl. dists. of St. Bartholomew, or *Upper Sydenham* (formed 1855). pop. 5201; Christ Church, *Forest Hill* (1855), pop. 5315; Holy Trinity, *Sydenham Park* (1866), pop. 2962; St. Saviour's, *Brockley Hill* (1867), pop. 3369; and St. Philip, *Sydenham Hill* (1869), pop. 2218; in all 19,065; but this does not include the Crystal Palace district, which though locally a part of Sydenham, belongs to Lambeth parish, and the county of Surrey. Rly. Stats.: L., B., and S. C., *Upper Sydenham*, and *Forest Hill;* S.-E., *Lower Sydenham;* L., C., and D. Rly. *Sydenham Hill;* and *Crystal Palace.*

Of old only known as a genteel hamlet of Lewisham, famed for sylvan retreats, charming prospects, and once for its medicinal waters, Sydenham, after the opening of the Croydon Rly., grew rapidly in favour as a place of residence, and still more rapidly after the opening of the Crystal Palace. It has grown into a district of villas, detached and semi-detached cottages, terraces, so-called parks, and streets; has some half-dozen churches, Free, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and other chapels, many schools both public and private, three public halls, library and working-men's institutes, and hotels, inns, and shops of all grades, several local societies, and two weekly newspapers. But it has lost its rural character, and is assuming every day more the aspect of a suburb of London.

Churches.—St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham Common (a common enclosed and built over), a roomy and commodious ch., erected in 1830, and Gothic of that period. *Christ Church*, near the Forest Hill rly. station, a neat early Dec. building, consecrated in 1855, and recently completed by the erection of the chancel and tower. *Holy Trinity*, Sydenham Park, a Dec. building of pleasing design, erected in 1865. *St. Saviour's*, Brockley Hill, the north-eastern extremity of Sydenham, a large stone fabric, Dec. in style, consecrated in May 1866. *St. Philip*, Wells Road, a cruciform building with apsidal chancel, E.E. in style, erected in 1866, from the designs of Mr. Edwin Nash. *St. Michael and All Angels*, Lower Sydenham, a commonplace Perp. edifice, serves as a chapel-of-ease to St. Batholomew's.

When mineral waters were in vogue, Sydenham was resorted to for the waters of a spring discovered in 1640 upon Sydenham Common, and called indifferently the Lewisham, Dulwich, or Sydenham Wells. The waters, which were "of a mild cathartic quality nearly resembling those of Epsom," according to one authority, "a purging spring," according to another, "which have performed great cures in scrofulous, scorbutic, paralytic, and other stubborn diseases;" whilst a third asserts that they are "a certain cure for every ill to which humanity is heir," were recommended in a 'Treatise on Lewisham Wells,' by John Peter, Physician, 1681; and in another by Dr. Allen in 1699. Evelyn, after visiting Dulwich College, Sept. 2, 1675, "came back by certain medicinal Spa waters, at a place called Sydnam Wells, in Lewisham parish, much frequented in summer." Their popularity waned with that of the other English medicinal waters, but the Wells House continued to attract as a place of summer entertainment, and it was the head-quarters of the St. George's Bowmen till the enclosure of Sydenham Common put an end to their archery practice. Till within our own memory, however, the Sydenham Wells were resorted to by scorbutic and paralytic patients. The wells would be sought for in vain now. The church of St. Philip (built 1865-6) covers their site; but there is a cottage in which, according to the local tradition, George III. once stayed best part of a day whilst he drank of the waters—an escort of the Life Guards forming a cordon around the cottage.

Sydenham has no history, and the poet Campbell is almost its only eminent resident. Campbell's house is on Peak Hill—the third on the rt. before reaching the Sydenham Stat. of a row of tall plain houses, the poet's house being distinguished by green jalousies at the windows. The house is unaltered, but the gardens upon which it looked are gone. The house next to Campbell's has long been occupied by Mr. J. B. Buckstone. Here, as he wrote after leaving it, Campbell spent his happiest years. He came to live here in 1804, after he had achieved fame by the publication of the 'Pleasures of Hope.' He wrote to his publisher,—

> "I find myself obliged to remove a few months sooner than I expected to a new house of which I have taken a lease for 21 years. The trouble of this migration is very serious. . . . I have ventured on the faith of your support to purchase the fixtures of a very excellent house, and about £100 worth of furniture, which, being sold along with the fixtures, I get at broker's appraisement, *i.e.*, half of prime cost. . . . If you come to London and drink to the health of Auld Reekie over my new mahogany table—if you take a walk round my garden and see my braw house, my court-yard, hens, geese, and turkeys, or view the lovely country in my neighbourhood, you will think this fixture and furniture money well bestowed. I shall indeed be nobly settled, and the devil is in it if I don't work as nobly for it." *

Campbell lived here for about 16 years. He wrote here 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' 'O'Connor's Child,' and 'The Battle of the Baltic,' but he gave up his "noble work" for magazine management, editing, and hack writing which did him no credit. He lived handsomely at Sydenham, was visited by Scott, Rogers, Moore, and other distinguished men, and formed about him a little social circle, including Hill, the original of Paul Pry, who lived close by, and other genial spirits; and their convivialities helped little to further the poet's studies or improve his circumstances. His convivialities were not confined to his house. Sir Charles Bell describes a visit to "Tom Campbell's at Sydenham," and how, after spending the evening indoors, he and the poet "rambled down the village and walked under the delightful trees in the moonlight;" then "adjourned to the inn and took an egg and plotty. Tom got glorious in pleasing gradation, until, etc. . . . His wife received him at home, not drunk, but in excellent spirits. After breakfast we wandered over the forest; not a soul to be seen in all Norwood."† Bell would find the place strangely altered now: there are still trees in the village, but "the forest" is gone, and he would look far for solitude. Campbell's Sydenham housekeeping would have been sorely hampered but for the pension of £200 a year granted him in 1806.

Two years before Campbell settled at Sydenham, a more unfortunate poet, Thomas Dermody, died there (July 15, 1802), in abject misery, in a wretched lodging at Perry Slough, now called Perry Vale, on the opposite side of the railway, almost within sight of Campbell's front window. The house has long been removed. Dermody was buried in Lewisham ch.-yard.

The CRYSTAL PALACE, though not in Sydenham, is always considered to belong to it, and may be briefly noticed here. It occupies the summit of the high ground to the S.W. of Sydenham. The land over which the palace grounds, of about 200 acres, stretch, falls rapidly away to the E., and from the terrace in front of the palace a prospect is obtained of surpassing beauty over richly wooded and undulating plains to the distant hills of Kent and Surrey. A finer site could hardly be desired, for the building, and the grounds, and gardens increase in beauty every year. The handsome house a little N. of the palace, and overlooking the grounds is *Rockhill*, from 1852 the residence of Sir Joseph Paxton, the most fortunate of gardeners, the designer of the Crystal Palace, the Exhibition building of 1851, of Chatsworth conservatory and gardens, and of ducal Edensor, who died at Rockhill, June 8, 1865.

The palace, we need hardly repeat, was constructed on the plan and from the materials of the Great Exhibition of 1851, but with many modifications of form and details. The lofty towers at the extremities were designed by Brunel. The first column of the main structure was raised on the 5th of August, 1852; the building was formally opened on the 10th of June, 1854, the Queen, the Prince Consort, the King of Portugal, and other distinguished personages being present at the ceremony. The larger portion of the northern wing, including the tropical department and the Assyrian court, was destroyed by fire, Dec. 30, 1866, and has only been partially rebuilt — much to the injury of the symmetry of the edifice. The building is too well known to require description. For its varied contents, artistic, archæological, ethnological, industrial, and ornamental, we must refer the visitor to the 'Guide to the Palace and Park,' and the Handbooks to the various Courts, published by the company, and obtainable at the palace. The building, though it has hardly fulfilled the anticipations of its projectors that it would inaugurate a "new order" of architecture, and prove a "structure capable of enduring longer than the oldest marble or stone architectural monuments of antiquity,"—seeing that it has already required repairs to an extent that has severely tried the company's resources, has shown itself peculiarly vulnerable to storm and fire, and that despite of every effort it has not been made rain-proof,—is a structure of its kind without a rival; and has, during the quarter of a century it has been in existence, provided the means of instruction and wholesome recreation to a far greater number of persons (it has had over forty million visitors) than any other private establishment in twice that time; and with judicious management there is no reason to apprehend any abatement of popularity or patronage.

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* Thos. Campbell to Archibald Constable, Nov. 10, 1804; Constable and his Literary Correspondents, vol. i., p. 169.

† Letters of Sir Charles Bell, 1870, p. 75.

It is needless to particularise the rly. facilities. The Crystal Palace is now in connection with nearly all the metropolitan lines.

SYON (or SION) HOUSE, Isleworth, Middx., the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, stands in a small but very pretty park which stretches from Brentford to Isleworth along the l. bank of the Thames, opposite Kew Gardens. The chief entrance is by the Lion Gate on the Hownslow road, ¼ m. beyond Brentford, but a narrow lane at Brentford End, a short distance E. of the gate, leads to a public footpath which crosses the park to Isleworth, and affords a good view of the house.

Syon House occupies the site of Syon Monastery, the history of which is given under Isleworth (p. 378, etc.) The house and appurtenances were granted by Edward VI., in the first year of his reign, to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, who at once began to build a stately palace on the site. As barely four years elapsed before his attainder and execution, it is probable that he left the house unfinished, but Somerset's house is believed to be the shell of the present mansion. Having reverted to the Crown by Somerset's attainder, Syon was given by Edward VI. in 1553 to John Duke of Northumberland, and here were held the preliminary meetings at which it was arranged to offer the crown to Lady Jane Grey, who was then staying at Syon House with her husband, Lord Dudley; and it was from Syon House that she proceeded in state to the Tower.

By Northumberland's execution Syon reverted to the Crown; and Mary, as mentioned under Isleworth, restored it to the displaced Abbess and nuns. But they held it only to the accession of Elizabeth, when Sir Francis Knowles was appointed keeper for life, with reversion to his son. In 1604 James I. granted Syon to Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, who had previously secured the leases of the demesne lands granted by Elizabeth. But the Earl fell into disfavour, and was eventually arrested on suspicion of complicity in the Gunpowder Plot, and sent to the Tower. After lying there some years, he was deprived of his offices, and by a decree of the Star Chamber amerced in a penalty of £30,000. In his distress he petitioned the King (1613) for mercy, and begged him in lieu of the fine to accept of Syon, "the only land I can put away, the rest being entailed." He had spent upon Syon, he tells the King, "partly upon the house, partly upon the gardens, almost £9,000;" and, he concludes, "if any man, the best husband in building, should raise such another in the same place, £20,000 would not do it; so as according to the works it may be reckoned at these rates, £31,000; and as it may be sold and pulled in pieces, £19,000, or thereabout." But the King valued money more than house and land, and the unfortunate nobleman lay 6 years longer in prison (15 in all), when he was released on payment of £11,000, and returned to spend his latter years at peace in Syon.

His son, Algernon Percy, 10th Earl of Northumberland, enlarged and greatly altered Syon House, employing Inigo Jones as his architect. In 1647, the plague being then in London, the Dukes of York and Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth were sent by the Parliament to

Syon, and allowed to visit their father, Charles I., freely at Hampton Court. (*See* HAMPTON COURT.) By the marriage, in 1682, of Lady Elizabeth Percy, Syon was conveyed to Charles Seymour (the Proud) Duke of Somerset—(he being her third husband, and she just 15). Whilst in his possession Syon House became the temporary residence of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne, who here gave birth to a son, April 16, 1692, who, however, only lived an hour.

Shortly after the death of Charles Duke of Somerset, 1748, his son and successor, Algernon, gave Syon to his daughter Elizabeth, and her husband, Sir Hugh Smithson, who was afterwards created Duke of Northumberland, and in whose descendants the title and estates have since continued. It is to this Duke that Syon House owes its present form, and the gardens much of their beauty. Calling in to his aid Robert Adam, the most popular architect of the day, he entirely remodelled the exterior, and altered and fitted the interior in a style of great magnificence. Adam was very proud of his work, and Horace Walpole claimed a share in the internal arrangements:

> "I have been this evening to Syon, which is becoming another Mount Palatine. Adam has displayed great taste and the Earl matches it with magnificence. The Gallery is converting into a museum in the style of a columbarium, according to an idea that I proposed to my Lord Northumberland." *

The Duke's improvements, which extended over many years, were not confined to the house, gardens, and conservatories. The well-known and much criticised Lion Gate was one of the works Adam devised for him.

> "Mr. Adam has published the first number of his Architecture. In it is a magnificent gateway and screen for the Duke of Northumberland at Syon, which I see erecting every time I pass. It is all lace and embroidery, and as croquant as his frames for tables; consequently most improper to be exposed in the high road to Brentford. From Kent's mahogany we are dwindled to Adam's filigree. Grandeur and simplicity are not yet a fashion." †

Times change, and tastes change with them. Whatever may be thought of its grandeur, or want of it, Adam's filigree, if compared with recent work, would be pronounced simplicity itself.

Syon House is a large quadrangular building, with a square tower at each angle, faced with Bath stone, three storeys high (including the ground floor), and crowned with an embattled parapet. In the centre of the W. front is an embattled portico, which affords a covered way for carriages, and serves as the grand entrance, a flight of steps leading from it to the great hall. From this front a broad lawn extends to the footpath to Isleworth, flanked on either hand by an embattled square stone lodge. The E. or river front has an arcade extending the entire length of the ground floor, between the towers; a projecting central bay carried the whole height of the building, and crowned, Sept. 30, 1874, with the well-known lion mounted on his old arched pedestal, which, till its demolition, graced the Strand front of Northumberland House. This front, with the surrounding trees, is seen to great advantage from the Thames, and has certainly gained in dignity and picturesqueness by the addition of the lion, which aptly breaks the hard line of battlements. From this front the view is very charming, the lawns bordered by noble trees sloping down to the Thames, which, as the boundary-wall is sunk and concealed, appears to flow through the grounds, Kew Gardens on the opposite bank forming in semblance a part of the domain.

The *Great Hall* is a noble room, 66 ft. by 31, and 34 ft. high. The floor is of black and white marble; along the sides are antique statues. It leads to the *Vestibule*, always regarded as one of the richest and most effective of Adam's apartments. It is about 34 ft. by 30, and 21 ft. high; has 12 Ionic columns of verd antique (found in the Tiber, and bought by the Duke of Northumberland for £1000 each), 16 pilasters of the same costly material, rilievi on the walls, and a floor of scagliola worked in patterns. The *Drawing Room*, 44 ft. by 21, and 21 ft. high, is the most sumptuous room in the house. The fittings, furniture, and decorations are of the richest and most costly kind; and the elaborately ornamented ceiling, chimney-pieces, and Mosaic tables, Roman antiques found in the Baths of Titus, deserve attention as works of art as well as ornament. Here, also, are a few good portraits.

In the *Dining Room*, a fine apartment, 62 ft. by 21, and about 22 ft. high, the walls relieved by marble pilasters, are some good portraits of Dukes and Duchesses of Northumberland, by Reynolds, Barry, Lawrence, etc.; a portrait of Queen Charlotte, by Reynolds, and a few more. In an adjoining room are portraits, by Ward, of the favourite chargers of Bonaparte and Wellington; Landseer's Deer-Stalkers; and a Boar Hunt, by Snyders. In the corridors and smaller rooms are portraits by Albert Dürer (of his Father), Schoreel, Schaüffelein, Bernard Van Orley, and other early German masters; and one or two by Hans Holbein. The other pictures include works of various degrees of merit by Garofalo, Luca Giordano, Salvator Rosa, Both, Gaspar Poussin, D. Teniers, Weenix, and other masters of the various schools, but recent and prospective changes render it undesirable to go further into details. The *Gallery*, of which Horace Walpole claimed to have given the idea, extends the entire length of the eastern front, and is 135 ft. long, 14 ft. wide, and 14 ft. high. The walls and ceiling are decorated with stucco-work and paintings in chiaroscuro. It is arranged as a combined museum and library, and contains, besides a fine collection of books, numerous objects of antiquity, and a splendid vase of Irish crystal mounted in gold which was presented by the ladies of Ireland to a late Duchess of Northumberland when leaving Ireland at the close of the Duke's Lord Lieutenancy.

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* Walpole to the Earl of Hertford, Aug. 27, 1764.

† H. Walpole to Rev. Wm. Mason, July 29, 1773; Letters, vol. v., p. 489.

The grounds, though level, are charming. They were laid out by Brown, but have since been much altered. The lawns are wide and smooth, the trees and shrubs of unusual variety, size, and beauty. There are magnificent cedars, the largest stone-pines in England, silver firs of surprising height, as well as many other varieties of the fir tribe, spruces, poplars, Turkey oaks, copper beeches, Judas trees, tulip trees, magnolias, catalpas, large groups of acacias, giant Portugal laurels, and most of the ordinary park trees.

The gardens of Syon are of great extent and beauty, and have always been celebrated. The Protector Somerset, the builder of the first house, formed a "botanic garden" here, one of the first formed in England. It is twice noticed in the Herbal (1568) of Dr. Turner—who was Somerset's physician, and may have been his adviser in gardening. The Earl of Northumberland too, as we have seen, spent large sums on the Syon gardens (1616). It has since been several times remodelled, its present form being in the main due to the late Richard Forrest. It is especially famous for its fine collection of hardy exotics. The flower gardens are brilliant, and the fruit and kitchen gardens, some acres in extent, are models of good order and productiveness. The plant and forcing houses are very large, and much admired by horticulturists for their arrangements. The Great Conservatory, designed by Fowler, is in the form of a wide crescent, with pavilions at the extremities, and a lofty central dome. The centre, 100 feet long, is a tropical house, and is said to contain the finest collection of tropical plants in any private establishment in England. It is noteworthy that here only in this country has the cocoanut palm fully ripened; and the Victoria regia blossoms more freely and successfully than elsewhere. The stone vases on the pedestals of the terrace in front of the conservatory were carved by Grinling Gibbons.

In the outbuilding are some fragments of Syon Monastery, and tradition affirms that the ancient mulberry trees—now kept alive with difficulty—belonged to the convent gardens.

TADWORTH, Surrey (*see* Kingswood).

TALWORTH, Surrey (*see* Ditton, Long).

TANDRIDGE, Surrey (Dom. *Tenrige*), 1½ m. E. of Godstone, 2½ m. N.E. of Godstone Road Stat. of the S.-E. Rly.: pop. 623, of whom 168 were in the eccl. dist. of Blindley Heath, and 30 in that of Felbridge.

The village stands in a pretty sequestered district, away from any main line of road. The pursuits are agricultural; the fields mostly of corn and roots, with a few hop-gardens. An Augustinian priory, or hospital, for 3 priests and several poor brethren, was founded here in the reign of Richard I. Never rich, it yet continued to the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £78 16*s*. 6¾*d*. It stood at the foot of the chalk hills, but no vestige is left of the buildings. Near the site is a house called The Priory. Encaustic tiles have often been turned up by plough or spade.

The *Church* (St. Peter) stands on high ground, E. of the vill. It is small, though more than once enlarged. Originally Norman, it has had Dec. windows inserted; in 1836 a N. transept was added; in 1844 a S. aisle; and in 1874 a N. aisle, Sir Gilbert Scott being the architect. The large Dec. W. window was inserted and filled with painted glass as a memorial of Lord Chancellor Cottenham, d. 1851. Several other windows have memorial glass. The ch. has a tower and spire, with a peal of 5 bells. In the ch.-yard is the grave, marked by a plain coffin tombstone with a cross at the head, of Sir J. Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., of the India Office. A more elaborate tomb is that of Mrs. Turner, wife of C. H. Turner, Esq., at whose cost the N. aisle of the ch. was built. W. of the ch. is the gigantic trunk of a yew, which still puts forth abundant leaves, though the trunk is quite hollow.

Tandridge Court, E. of the ch., is the seat of the Earl of Cottenham. *Rook's Nest*, a stately semi-classical mansion, with Ionic portico, on the way to Godstone, belongs to F. M. H. Turner, Esq., and is now the residence of Mrs. Bonsor. Other seats are *Tandridge Hall* (Henry Göschen, Esq.), a fine late 16th cent. mansion, but much altered; and *Southlands* (W. Dickenson, Esq.), a good modern house.

TATSFIELD, Surrey, on the eastern border of the county, adjoining Westerham, Kent, from which town Tatsfield ch. is about 2½ m. N.W. Pop. 187.

Tatelefelle, at the Dom. Survey, was held by Anchetel de Ros of Bp. Odo. Early in the 14th cent. the manor belonged to Richard Fitz-Griffin, and remained with his descendants till about 1367. It then passed to the Uvedales, by whom it was held till alienated by Sir Wm. Uvedale to Sir John Gresham about 1634. By his marriage with Catherine Maria, daughter and heiress of Sir John Gresham, in 1804, it passed to W. Leveson Gower, Esq., and is now the property of G. W. G. Leveson Gower, Esq. Tatsfield Court Lodge, the old manor-house, stood near the ch., but was pulled down by the last Sir John Gresham. A new house was built at the foot of the hill, on the road to Westerham; but there is no gentleman's seat now occupied in the parish.

The *Church* (dedication unknown) is a plain old village ch., of flint and stone, standing on the summit of the chalk ridge which runs E. and W. through the par. It comprises nave, chancel, and W. tower. The walls, of great thickness, are in part E.E. (*obs.* the two lancets high up on the N., and their splays inside), but the windows are Dec. The tower and porch are modern (1838) and poor. E. of the ch. is a yew of great size, but formed of several stems. The views from the ch.-yard are extensive and fine. Along the S. slope of the hill the ancient Pilgrims' Road runs into Kent.

TEDDINGTON, Middx., on the l. bank of the Thames, and on the main road from Richmond to Bushey Park and Hampton Court, midway, 1½ m., between Kingston-upon-Thames and Twickenham, 12 m. from London by road, and a stat. on the L. and S.-W. Rly. (New Kingston line). Pop. 4063. Inns: *Clarence Hotel*, Park Road; *Anglers'; Royal Oak; King's Head* (anglers' houses).

It is a favourite legend at Teddington, and one adopted by the Emperor Napoleon III. in his 'César,' that the place owes its name to the tide being arrested here—*Tide-end-town*. But the tide is stayed by a lock—the lowest on the Thames—and locks are a comparatively recent invention. In early times, before the construction of bridges, locks, and other obstructions, there can be no doubt the tide ascended much higher. But the fatal objection to the popular etymology is the spelling of the name, in the oldest records, *Totyngton*, *Todynton*, which points pretty conclusively to a patronymic, *Toding*, as in Totingas, Tooting, or *Tœting*, as in Taddington, Gloucestershire.

The tide now flows but feebly some way below Teddington: high-water at Teddington Lock is 1 h. 25 m. later than at London Bridge, the distance being 19½ m. The old, lumbering, but picturesque Teddington Lock has given place to a more solid and convenient structure of masonry, with a siding for the quicker passage of skiffs and pleasure-boats. There is good fishing on the Thames here, though no established deep. The Anglers' is the head-quarters for fishermen, and a favourite house of call with boating men. The Kemps are old-established fishermen. Teddington Lock is the limit below which, by Act of Parliament (1852-3), no water can be taken from the Thames for the supply of London.

Teddington manor, originally an appurtenance of Staines, belonged to Westminster Abbey till the Dissolution. Leases were granted to various persons by the Crown, till James I., in 1603, gave the reversion of the manor in fee farm to James Hill. It has since been several times alienated, but has had no owners of mark.

The village extends from the river-side, where is the ch., on the one hand towards Twickenham, on the other, in a very irregular way, to the gates of Bushey Park. Several of the old mansions for which Teddington was once celebrated have been removed, but a few remain, and a large number of villas and genteel dwellings have been built within the last years, the proximity of the river, Bushey Park, and Hampton Court rendering it an attractive place of residence now that the railway has made it readily accessible. A new village has sprung up about the stat., *Upper Teddington*, which already has ch., schools, hotel, and shops of a more showy description than those of the mother village.

The *Church* (St. Mary), close by the river, is a mean brick building; the S. aisle, the oldest part, of the 16th cent., the N. aisle built in 1753, chiefly at the expense of Dr. Stephen Hales, who also built the tower in the following year. The chancel, of Suffolk brick and Dec. in style, is a recent addition. The interior is as poor as the exterior, but has some monts. of interest. The earliest is to Sir Orlando Bridgman, d. June 1674, commissioner for Charles I. at the treaty of Uxbridge, and after the Restoration successively Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, from which office he was, however, dismissed in 1672 for refusing to sign the Declaration of Indulgence. E. wall of N. aisle, tablet to "Margaret Woffington, spinster." d. March 28, 1760, the once famous actress Peg Woffington. In the vestry, tablet to "Stephen Hales, D.D., clerk of the closet to the Princess of Wales, who was minister of this parish 51 years," d. Jan. 4, 1761, author of 'Vegetable Statics,' 'Statical Essays,' and other valuable books and papers in natural history and physiology, and inventor of a system of ventilation which was successfully applied in hospitals, prisons, ships, and other close and crowded places. He was buried under the tower which he had erected. Tablet to John Walter, founder and principal proprietor of the Times, the first of three distinguished bearers of that name: he had a residence at Teddington, where he died, Nov. 16, 1812. At the W. end of the ch. is the mont. of Henry Flitcroft, architect of the churches of St. Giles in the Fields, and St. Olave, Tooley Street. The body of Paul Whitehead, the poet, of dubious fame, d. Dec. 30, 1774, was buried in Teddington ch.-yard, but his heart, by his own desire, was placed in a marble urn, and deposited, with various heathenish ceremonies, in the mausoleum of his patron, Lord Le Despencer, at West Wycombe; from which, after being exhibited to visitors for 60 years, it was stolen in 1839. Whitehead has no memorial at Teddington. His residence was on Twickenham Common. At Teddington also was buried Richard Bentley, d. 1782, the son of the great Greek scholar, author of 'Patriotism,' and other forgotten poems, sometime friend of Horace Walpole, his adviser and draughtsman in the erection and decoration of Strawberry Hill, and illustrator of some of the volumes issued from the Strawberry Hill press. Hales' successor in the curacy of Teddington was John Cosens, D.D., who published 'The Tears of Twickenham,' 'Œconomics of Beauty,' and other poems, and some volumes of sermons.

The *Church* of St. Peter and St. Paul, *Upper Teddington*, a large and handsome E.E. building of yellow brick with red brick mouldings and cornices, was partly erected in 1866, and completed (except the tower and spire) in 1873, from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. By it is a spacious school-house, corresponding in architectural character, erected in 1874.

The *Manor House* was built by Lord Buckhurst early in the 17th cent. In the 18th cent. it was for several years the residence of Visct. Dudley and Ward, who altered the house and remodelled the grounds, where among other things he constructed, if we may trust his neighbour Horace Walpole, "an obelisk *below* a hedge, a canal at right angles with the Thames, and a sham bridge no wider than that of a violin." * His widow married a Capt. Smith, who swept away all these puerilities, and "nearly rebuilt" the house. It is now the residence of George Vatcher, Esq.

Among the more eminent inhabitants of Teddington are Q. Elizabeth's Earl of Leicester, who resided here in 1570; and the celebrated William Penn, who dated the letter, in which he rebutted the charge of being a Papist, from Teddington, Oct. 1688. Francis Manning dates the Preface of his translation of Theodosius from Teddington, and he continued to live here for many years afterwards.† Whilst still an outlaw, John Wilkes, during a surreptitious visit to England, had "an out-of-the-way lodging in the second turning past Teddington Church."‡ John O'Keefe, the dramatic author, was resident at Teddington in 1794 whilst he delivered his 'Works,' in 4 volumes, to his subscribers.

THAMES DITTON, SURREY (*see* DITTON).

THEOBALDS, a manor and the site of a royal palace and park, in the par. of CHESHUNT, HERTS. Under CHESHUNT an account has been given of the manor. The palace was built, 1560 and following years, by Elizabeth's famous minister, William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, who had purchased the manor of Mr. Wm. Goring. Cecil began his house, as he writes (Aug. 1585), "with a mean measure, but increased on occasion of her Majesty's often comyng." Elizabeth, in fact, came often, and did not come alone. She loved to witness the hunting of a hart, and Theobalds was close at hand to Enfield Chase or Waltham Forest. From 1564 she made a visit of some duration every summer, and her host was bound to adapt his house to her requirements. In the contemporary Life of Lord Burleigh it is said,—

> "Her Majestie sometimes had strangers and ambassadors come to her at Theobalds; where she hath byn sene in as great royalty, and served as bountifully and magnificently as at any other time or place, all at his Lordship's chardg: with rich shows, pleasant devices, and all manner of sports could be devised, to the great delight of her Majestie and her whole traine." *

Cecil entertained the Queen 12 times, and each visit of his imperious mistress cost him "from £2000 to £3000,"—a large sum in those days. At other times considerable state was maintained at Theobalds:—

> "His Lordship's hall was ever well furnished with men, served with meate and kept in good order. For his steward kept a standing table for gentlemen; besides two other long tables (many times twice set) one for the clerk of the kitchen, the other for yeomen. And, whether his Lordship were absent or present, all men, both retainers and others, resorted continually to meat and meale at their pleasures. . . . . His Lordship was served with men of qualitie and habilitie. . . . . Insomuch as I have nombred in his house, attending on the table, 20 gentlemen of his retainers of £1000 per annum a peace in possession or reversion. And of his ordinary men as manie. Some worth £1000; some worth 3, 5, 10, yea £20,000, daiely attending his Lordship's service. . . . . He also greatly delighted in making gardens, fountains, and walks, which at Theobalds were perfected most costly, bewtyfully, and pleasantly; where one might walk two mile in the Walks before he came to their ends." † His greatest delight was to "lye a day or two at his little lodge at Theobaldes, retired from business. . . Riding in his garden and walks upon his little mule was his greatest disport." ‡

Cecil's house was a stately structure of brick with stone dressings, comprising a central entrance gate-house, and two quadrangles with smaller courts, in style something between Hatfield and Knole. The first quadrangle, 86 ft. square, called the Fountain Court, from a fountain supported by 4 pillars of black marble, between which was a group of Venus and

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* Walpole to the Earl of Strafford, July 28, 1787; Letters, vol. ix., p. 102.

† Lysons, vol. ii., p. 736.

‡ Entry in Sir Joshua Reynolds's Pocket-book, Aug. 28, 1766: quoted in Leslie and Taylor's Life of Sir J. Reynolds, vol. i., p. 258.

* The Compleat Statesman, chap. xviii. Peck, Desiderata Curiosa, lib. i., p. 33.

† *Ibid.*, pp. 31—34. ‡ *Ibid.*, p. 50.

Cupid in white marble, contained the state rooms. On the ground floor was the Great Hall, paved with Purbeck marble, and having a roof of "carved timber of curious workmanship." The Presence Chamber was lined with carved wainscot, and had a "ceiling full of gilded pendants hanging down, setting forth the room with great splendor." On the first floor were the Presence Chamber, a Privy Chamber, richly ornamented, Withdrawing Chamber, King's Bed-chamber and a Gallery 123 ft. long and 21 wide, "wainscotted with oak, and paintings over the same of divers cities rarely painted and set forth with a frett seelinge, with divers pendants roses and flower-de-luces, painted and gilded with gold." Numerous other chambers and galleries were of corresponding splendour. The Middle Court was a quadrangle 110 ft. sq., containing the Queen's Chapel, Privy Chamber, and other apartments, the Prince's Lodgings, the Duke's Lodgings, the Queen's Gallery, 109 ft. by 14 ft., all of great splendour. S. of the house was, what may be regarded as a particular exemplification of Cecil's personal taste, "a large open cloister, built upon several large faire pillars of stone, arched over with 7 arches, with a fair rayle and balisters, well painted with the Kinges and Queenes of England, and the pedigree of the old Ld. Burleigh, and divers other ancient families; with paintings of many castles and battailes, with divers subscriptions on the walls."* The gardens, which were very large, and considered the finest in England, were laid out in the taste of the age, with lakes, canals, bridges, fountains, labyrinths, knots, terraces, and summer-houses, and adorned with marble statues and busts, "and columns and pyramids of wood up and down the garden."†

The first Earl of Salisbury, Burleigh's youngest son, succeeded to Theobalds, and entertained James I. here for four days (May 1603), on his way from Scotland to take possession of the English throne, and here James received the homage of the Lords of the Council, and created his first batch of 28 English knights. Three years later James was again here with his father-in-law, Christian, King of Denmark.* So delighted was James with the place that he persuaded the Earl to exchange it with him for Hatfield—the present seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, the lineal descendant of the owner of Theobalds. (*See* HATFIELD HOUSE.) An Act (4 and 5 Jas. I.) was passed for the transfer of Hatfield, and the King received possession of Theobalds, May 22, 1607.

> "In purchasing of Theobald's House . . . . the king did desire to gratify Salisbury, and surely the House was not so fit for a subject. It is very large, well contrived, very stately, a very sweet wholesome place; but had neither lordship nor tenants, nor so much as provision of fuel: only a Park for pleasure and no more. Now seeing the king had houses about London on every side: in Kent he had Greenwich and Eltham; in Essex, Havering; in Middlesex, Hampton Court; in Surrey, Nonsuch and Richmond and Oatlands; therefore in the northern side towards Scotland he desired to have one house; and in his time he made more use of it than of any other. Besides it was near to Waltham Forest, which is the nearest forest to London, and no doubt but he had an advantageous change.†

Ben Jonson wrote his 'Entertainment of the Two Kings of Great Britain and Denmark at Theobald's for the reception of Christian IV. in 1606.' When, the following year, Theobalds was about to be formally transferred by Cecil to the King, Jonson was again called in to furnish matter for the royal feast. He prepared the masque entitled 'Entertainment of King James and Queen Anne at Theobald's in 1607,' and in it he makes the Genius of the House, when Lord Salisbury delivers possession to the Queen, exchange sorrow for the loss of such a master for joy at the acquisition of so incomparable a mistress.

James greatly extended the park by taking in a portion of Enfield Chase, and Northaw and Cheshunt commons, and he surrounded it with a wall 10 miles in circumference. "At the distance of every mile there was fixed in the wall a square stone, with the date of the year and the number of miles."‡ When Lysons wrote

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* Parliamentary Survey, 1650, quoted in Lysons, vol. i., p. 773, etc.; Nichols, Progresses of Queen Elizabeth; Compleat Statesman, etc.

* See the description in Paul Hentzner's Journey to England in 1598, Walpole's trans., p. 52.

* A glowing account of their reception was given in 'The King of Denmark's Welcome,' 4to, 1606.

† Bishop Goodman, Court of King James, vol. i., p. 174: the bishop wrote in reply to Sir Anthony Weldon, who of course gives a different colour to the purchase.

‡ Lysons, vol i., p. 776, n. 33.

(1810), "one of these, with the figure VIII. and the date 1621," still remained "in a part of the old wall which forms the boundary of Mr. Russell's garden at Aldbury." James spent most of his leisure at Theobalds. The New River was carried through the park, and James took great interest in its construction. But it was nearly proving fatal to him. Riding in the park with Prince Charles on a winter afternoon, when the New River was thinly frozen over, the King's horse stumbled, and the King was thrown forward and disappeared under the ice. Sir Richard Young plunged into the water, seized the King by his boots, the only parts visible, and dragged him ashore, little the worse for his immersion. James was at Theobalds in March 1625, when he was attacked by tertian ague, and after nearly a month of irregular medical treatment and much suffering, he died there, March 27, 1625.

Charles I. visited Theobalds occasionally. Henry Cary Lord Falkland lost his life from breaking his leg on a stand in the park, September 1633. It was from Theobalds that Charles set out to put himself at the head of his army, Feb. 1642. In 1650 the Parliamentary Commissioners made a survey of the palace and park: they reported that the palace was an excellent building, in good repair, and by no means fit to be demolished. It was however dismantled, and the greater part razed, the proceeds of the materials being appropriated to the army. The park they state was 2508 acres in extent, and they value the timber in it at £7259, exclusive of 15,608 trees set apart for the navy and others which had already been cut down.

Immediately after the Restoration, Charles II. made a grant of Theobalds to George Monk, Earl of Albemarle, on the death of whose son, without male issue, in 1687, it reverted to the Crown. William III. granted the *palace and park* to his favourite Bentinck, Earl of Portland, whose grandson, the Duke of Portland, sold it in 1762 to Mr. George Prescott for £75,000, exclusive of the timber. The *manor* of Theobalds passed to Ralph Duke of Montagu, who married the Duke of Albemarle's widow. It was sold by John Duke of Montagu to Mrs. Letitia Thornhill, from whom it passed by marriage to the Cromwell family, and was held at his death in 1821 by Oliver Cromwell, the last male descendant of the great Protector. It is now held by the executors of Thos. A. Russell, Esq.

The last vestiges of the palace were destroyed by Mr. Prescott in 1765, and the present *Theobalds Square* erected on the site. At that time there remained, among others, the room in which James was said to have died. The *Stables*, "which stood near the road leading from Waltham Cross to Cheshunt," included "on the W. side of the road a *camel* stable, 63 ft. in length;[*] and on the E. side two stables, each 119 ft., and a barn 163 ft. in length."[†] Adjoining them was an almshouse, also erected by Lord Burleigh, for "aged and over-worn captains, gentlemen by birth and calling," which was left standing till 1812.

The present *Theobalds Park* is the seat of Alderman James Cotton, M.P. (Lord Mayor, 1875-6). The house—a good red-brick mansion—was built by George Prescott, Esq., 1765-70. It stands on rising ground about 1½ m. S.W. of the palace of Lord Burleigh and King James. The park proper is only about 200 acres, but the enclosed estate is very extensive; there are roads and walks through it from Enfield Chase to Cheshunt ch., and also from Waltham Cross. Southey, writing in 1818,[‡] says, "There still exists, though in decay, the moss walk, which formerly made part of the gardens of Theobalds. . . . About 30 years ago, and before the storm had made a breach through the old elms by which it was overshadowed, we remember this singular walk in its beauty;—the only remains of all which rendered Theobalds the favourite palace of two succeeding sovereigns." In Gough's day there were left "a walk of abeles, between two walls, a circular summer-house, and traces of the park-wall." Dr. Isaac Watts resided for some years in the house of Sir Thomas Abney at Theobalds (before Sir Thomas removed to Abney Park, Stoke Newington). The moss-walk and overhanging elms (even then the chief relics of Burleigh's famous grounds) came close to Sir Thos. Abney's garden, and within a few yards of the entrance to the walk was a "summer-house, which, 50 years after Watts's death, was shown as the place in which he had composed many of his works." The exterior of Theobalds is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, Feb. 1836; and at Hinton St. George (the seat of Earl Poulett) is a view of the interior by Poelemberg. The house was no doubt a conspicuous object. Izaak Walton makes *Auceps* say, "I shall by your favour bear you company as far as Theobalds;" and Piscator ends his discourse, "I must in manners break off, for I see Theobald's House." *

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[*] The naturalization of the camel was a favourite notion of the age. James also sought to rear silk-worms here: in the Exchequer Accounts is an order for the payment of £50, Jan. 23, 1618, to "Munten Jenings, keeper of his Majesty's house and gardens at Theobalds . . . . for making a place for his Majesty's silk worms, and for making provision of mulberry leaves for them."

[†] Lysons.

[‡] Quarterly Review, vol. xix., p. 18.

THEYDON, Essex, (pron. *Thoydon*,) the name of three adjoining parishes lying on the S. and E. of Epping, between it and the Ongar road. In A.-S. charters the name is *Thegndun* (Thane's Hill), in Domesday (the manors being still undivided) it is *Taindena*. It is a pleasant district, undulating, well wooded, well cultivated, drained by the little river Roding and its runnels, and thinly populated.

Theydon Bois (pr. *Thoydon Boys*), the smallest of the three parishes, is about 2 m. S. by E. of Epping: the Theydon Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Ongar branch), 15¾ m. from Liverpool Street, is at Theydon Gate, ½ m. E. of the ch. It is a scattered agric. par. of 798 inh., partly within the precincts of Epping Forest, whence the distinctive name, *Bois*. *Theydon Gate* indicates the entrance to the forest.

Theydon manor belonged to Waltham Abbey from the reign of Henry III. to the Dissolution. It has since been held by private persons, and has no history. The vill., such as it is, lies for the most part about a broad pleasant green, with a long avenue on the l., and oak-bordered lanes running from it on all sides. W. of *Theydon Green* is the *Church* (St. Mary), a plain, commonplace, red-brick and stone building, E.E. in style, erected here in 1852, as a more convenient site than that of the old ch. It is prettily situated, and, standing on high ground, its octagonal tower and slate spire form a good landmark for the village. The *old ch.* was about 1 m. S., at the corner of a farm-road, on the rt. of the lane to Abridge: the gables and chimneys of the large old-fashioned, red-brick farmhouse by the ch.-yard will guide the stranger to the spot. Not a trace of the ch. is left; the neglected ch.-yard is overgrown with nettles; the tombs and gravestones are covered with lichens, broken and ruinous. *Theydon Hall* is the seat of R. H. C. Pallett, Esq.

Theydon Gernon (pr. *Thoydon Garnon*), adjoining Theydon Bois on the N. and E., owes its distinctive name to having belonged to the Norman Gernons. Pop. 1346; but of these 638 were in the eccl. dist. of Coopersale, and 135 in the Epping Union workhouse.

The old manor-house, ½ m. N. by W. of the ch., now a farm-house, is known as *Garnish Hall*, a corruption no doubt of Gernon's Hall. The *Church* (All Saints) is in the S. part of the par., near *Hobb's Cross*, on the Abridge and Epping road. To reach it from Theydon Stat., turn S. and take the first lane on the l., a charming walk of a mile along green and woody lanes. Passing *Theydon Place* (an old-fashioned, low, red-brick house, set amidst tall trees, the greenest of smooth-shaven lawns, and brightest of flowers), on the l. is a long, narrow lime avenue leading to the ch. door. The ch. is mostly of the Perp. period, but restored in 1863, when several new windows were inserted. The tall, sturdy, battlemented brick tower, with angle turret, was, according to a now illegible insc. on it, erected 1520, by means of a bequest of Ald. Sir John Crosby, of Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street. Rt. and l. of the altar are corresponding *monts.*, with small brasses and labels (or the places where they have been). On l., Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam (d. 1570) and wife Anne, *brass* with kneeling effigies of the knight in armour, girt with sword and spurs, and attended by 2 sons, and the lady (a daughter of Sir Wm. Sidney of Penshurst) kneeling, arms and label, with 3 daughters. Over this is a small *brass* of Alleyn, wife of John Branch, cit. and merchant of London, d. 1567. N. of the chancel is a *brass*, now mural, in good condition and very well engraved, of Wm. Ryrkeby, rector of the par., circ. 1458. In the upper part of the E. window is some painted glass. *Obs.* in the *ch.-yard* a picturesque half-timber cottage with pargetted plaster. Robert Fabyan, the chronicler, had a house here. In his will, dated 11th June, 1511, he directs that if he died "at my mansion called *Halstedys*, my corpse [shall be] buried atwene my pewe and the high awter within the qwere of the parisshe churche of Alhalowen of Theydon Gardon." No place named Halsteds is now known here, nor is any mentioned in Morant; and in 1810 Sir Henry Ellis could discover no tradition of any plot of ground bearing the name, nor in the parish registers, rent rolls, or muniments, any reference to a family named Fabyan. The old chronicler was buried in St. Michael's ch., Cornhill; but his mont. was already "gone" when Stow wrote his Survey of London at the close of the 16th cent.

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* Complete Angler, chap. i.

At *Coopersale* hamlet, 2 m. N., is a district ch. (St. Alban's) built, with the adjacent parsonage, by Miss A. Houblon. *Coopersale*—a corruption, it has been suggested, of Cooper's Hall—the large mansion now better known as *Coopersale House* (Mrs. Houblon), at the N. end of the par., has been altered and modernized, but retains some of the old painted ceilings. *Coopersale Hall* (Wm. Willett, Esq.), 1 m. N.W. of the ch; *Gaynes Park* (T. C. Marsh, Esq.), 2 m. N., and *Theydon Place* (J. H. Smee, Esq.), are the other seats.

THEYDON MOUNT (pop. 184) lies E. of Theydon Gernon, between it and Stapleford Tawney. It is a pleasant country, but there is no village, not even a "public." The only thing to notice is *Hill Hall*, the property of Sir W. Bowyer Smijth, Bart., and now the residence of J. Fleming, Esq. Hill Hall was commenced by Elizabeth's famous secretary, Sir Thomas Smith, who came into possession of the estate by his marriage with Philippa, relict of Sir John Hampden, its former owner. Sir Thomas left the house unfinished at his death, 1576, but made provision in his will for its completion. It is a large quadrangular edifice, of the classic style then coming into vogue; red brick with stone dressings; engaged columns and pediment in principal front, and a balustered parapet running all round. Some of the rooms are large; the spacious hall has a gallery on one side, and an ornamental stucco ceiling, and is hung with arms, armour, and family portraits. The great staircase is also noteworthy. In one of the bedrooms is a recess like a very large cupboard, which tradition (of recent growth) says was a hiding-place. It was discovered some 40 years since, and is curious as retaining on the wall the original "water-work," like that Falstaff commended to Hostess Quickly (King Henry IV., part ii., act ii., sc. 2). This, as a label informs you, represents "the Destruction of Sennacherib and his Host." Some of the other rooms retain their old "fly-bitten tapestries." Hill Hall stands on high ground, whence it was named by Sir Thomas Smith, *Mount Hall.* The park is large, finely timbered, and broken by deep dells. Theydon Mount *Church* (St. Michael's) stands in the park ¼ m. S.E. of the hall. It is small, of brick, with tower and short spire, and was built by the first Sir William Smith (d. 1626) in place of the old ch. injured by lightning. It contains many memorials of the Smith or Smijth family, including those of Sir Thomas, the secretary, who is represented under an arched canopy, and belauded in a long Latin insc.; and Sir William, the builder of the ch.

THORNDON HALL (*see* HORNDON, Essex).

THORPE, SURREY (Dom. *Torp*),

an agric. vill., midway, about 2 m., between Egham and Chertsey: pop. 590.

Lying in the meadows at the N. foot of St. Anne's Hill, with the heights terminating in Cooper's Hill on the W. and N., the Thames bounding it on the E., a streamlet flowing through the fields, expanding into the *Flete Pool* (a favourite resort of water-fowl and abounding in fish) and turning two mills, with broad green meads on every side, it is just the quiet, sylvan spot the naturalist, angler, or artist would delight to spend a brief holiday in.

The manor belonged to Chertsey Abbey from its foundation to its suppression. It was then retained by the Crown till 1590, when Elizabeth granted it to Sir John Wolley, her Latin secretary. For the past century it has belonged to the Bennetts. The *Church*, St. Mary, is cruciform, of flint and chalk; Dec., except the ivy-clad tower, which is 16th cent. brick. It was carefully restored in 1854, and a wooden screen added. The chancel window has good Dec. tracery; most of the windows are filled with modern painted glass. In the chancel are a piscina, credence, and sedilia. *Obs.* the very curious late *brass*, within marble frame, on S. wall of chancel, of William Denham, goldsmith, of London, d. 1583, his wife and 13 children, 4 sons and 9 daughters. [Was he grandfather, or any connection, of the author of Cooper's Hill? The poet's father, as well as himself, lived at Egham.] Of the older brasses which were in the transept only fragments remain. There are several mural monts., chiefly to the Bennetts; one has on it the verses written by Sterne, when "apprehensive" of the loss of a "dear friend" Eliza or Lady James).* and commencing, "Columns and laboured urns but vainly show."

Thorpe Place (Rev. H. Leigh Bennett), built about 1800, on the site of the old manor-house, stands in a small but good park. The other seats are *Thorpe Lee* (J. C. Blackett, Esq.), at the Egham end of the par.; *Thorpe House* (Hon. Mrs. Scott); and *Eastley End* (H. Ritchie, Esq.) Sir Edw. Nicholas, Secretary of State to Charles I., had a house at Thorpe, to which, in a letter dated Aug. 31, 1641, he begs the King's permission to remove on account of "ye sickness and small pox very rife in London."

THURROCK, GRAYS, ESSEX (*see* GRAYS).

THURROCK, LITTLE, ESSEX,

on the l. bank of the Thames, and on the road to West Tilbury, 1 m. E. of the Grays Stat. of the L. and Southend Rly. Pop. 321.

The village stands on elevated ground overlooking Thurrock and Chadwell Marshes, and from many parts there are good views over the Thames. The vill. itself has little to interest. The occupations are agricultural; there are considerable arable farms; the marshes afford pasture; and vegetables, and especially peas, are largely grown for the London market. There are also extensive brick fields and chalk pits. Here, at Chadwell, and at East Tilbury, are the chalk shafts and caverns known as Cunobeline's Gold Mines and Daneholes, and described under CHADWELL ST. MARY, p. 80. Little Thurrock ch. (St. Mary) is a plain little village ch., comprising nave and chancel under one roof, much altered, and of no marked character or interest.

THURROCK, WEST, ESSEX, on

the l. bank of the Thames, 1½ m. W. from the Grays Stat., 3 m. E. from the Purfleet Stat. of the Tilbury and Southend line, Grt. E. Rly., 19 m. from London. Pop., exclusive of Purfleet garrison and Cornwall Reformatory ship, 546.

The vill. consists of a few cottages, some wooden, all poor, clustered by the vicarage and the Old Ship inn, or scattered along the road from Grays to Purfleet. Standing apart are several well-to-do farms. The ch. will be noticed by every traveller on the rly., seated solitary by the river-side, half a mile from the vill., the way to it being across a dreary marsh—in summer a tolerable walk, but in winter the very picture of desolation. It was not, however, always so lonely. By it was a religious house, traces of which have been found, and also, we are informed, flint foundations of ordinary dwellings.

Here, by the ch., was the last gathering-place of the pilgrims to Canterbury from the eastern counties, previous to crossing by the ferry into Kent. The *Church* (St. Clement) stands on a bed of gravel: it was formerly surrounded by a stout flint wall, but flints becoming very dear some five-and-thirty years ago, the churchwarden pulled down the wall, sold the flints, and put up instead a flimsy fence. The ch. is built of flint and chalk. A tablet on the front of the tower is said to bear the date 1040. but it is too much weatherworn to be now decipherable from below. If the date be correctly given, it would seem to carry back the building to before the Conquest (and this would be of farther interest as illustrating the date of the river wall, which must have been constructed before the church). But no carving is left of Norman date, and the oldest part of the building appears to be E.E. The ch. consists of a nave and S. aisle, chancel, with an ugly modern south chapel, and a massive W. tower, chiefly of chalk and flint in regular courses, but with a modern upper storey of brick.

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* See his Letter to his Daughter, April 9, 1767.

The church has been patched and disfigured both inside and out, yet suffered to become almost ruinous. The nave has been repaired and the whitewash removed, but the walls show cracks, the mortar is crumbling away, and the whole looks as though it would fall down before one of the gales which sweep with such force across the river here. Till lately the interior afforded a curious illustration of churchwardens' taste. Walls, arches, and pillars were all covered thickly with whitewash, and, by way of relieving the monotony, the capitals and mouldings of the columns were washed over with lampblack. There is a tradition that it was first done by way of putting the church into mourning for the Princess Charlotte, but if so it was not removed when the occasion was past. In 1865 the nave columns were purified, but those of the chancel remain untouched, and have a most absurd effect. Once the capitals were otherwise decorated. On carefully removing the white and black washes, it was found that they had been covered with gilding—perhaps by pilgrims. Traces of paintings were also found on the walls, but no figure could be made out. S. of the chancel is a good double piscina. The E. window is early Dec. of rather peculiar and very good tracery, but sadly weatherworn outside. The communion table appears to be the original one, of oak. No mont. now remains in the ch., but on the floor of the N. chapel lie the life-sized alabaster effigies of a knight in armour (16th cent.) and his wife: supposed to be of the Desborough family. They are in wonderful preservation considering the perils to which they have been exposed. The mont. itself being destroyed, a local magnate thought the two effigies would be more serviceable as ornaments to his house than in the ch. They were taken away, therefore, and for years formed the supporters of the gateway of High House (2 m. nearer Purfleet). Some years ago they were restored to the ch. The brass of Humphrey Heies, 1584, mentioned by Haines as lost, and that of his son Humphrey, 1585, being loose, were removed to the vicarage for safety. That of Heies's daughter, Kath. Redinge, 1591, is lost. By the altar is a stone with the place of a half effigy of a priest, and below it a very elegant cross, but the brasses are gone.

TILBURY, EAST, Essex, on the

l. bank of the Thames, about 3 m. below Tilbury Fort, and 1½ S.E. from the Low Street Stat. (24 m. from London) of the Southend Rly., which is in this par. Pop. 650. Inn, *Ship*.

East Tilbury is curiously out-of-the-way and old-world like. It lies on a projecting point of land which divides the Gravesend and Lower Hope reaches of the Thames, and overlooks the Tilbury Marshes. The ch. stands at the extremity of the street, which leads only to the river wall and fort, lonely and exposed to the keen winds sweeping over these dreary marshes. Of old the town—for so it was styled in the 14th cent.—was exposed to worse foes than the winter's winds. Thus in 1402, Henry IV., "considering the great losses, damages, and destructions which have happened in times past to the same town, by the arrival of French and other enemies there; and dreading that greater may happen in process of time, if no remedy be applied, both there and in the neighbourhood—especially as there is no other landing place on that side for a great space,"—grants to his "beloved lieges, the men of the town of East Tilbury in the county of Essex," permission to "fortify the said town" by means of a sea wall of earth and other works, "that our enemies sailing before the said town, when they shall have knowledge of the said fortification, may henceforth more fear and avoid entering the waters of the Thames in warlike manner." * This is the earliest mention of a fortification at East Tilbury.

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* Rymer, Fœdera, vol. viii., p. 271; Cruden, Hist. of Gravesend, p. 122.

It has never since been without one, but as late as the reign of Charles II. the Dutch, the last enemy who sailed up the Thames with warlike intent, battered down the tower of East Tilbury ch., but did little harm to the town or fortress. It was on their second ascent up the Thames, July 1667, that the Dutch destroyed the ch. tower, as on the first they did not reach higher than Shellhaven, 5 m. below East Tilbury. In place of the old block-house a more regular battery was then built, but for many years little attention was given to it. Now, however, a new and much larger fort has been constructed at Coalhouse Point, as part of a comprehensive system of works for the defence of the Thames. The other forts and outworks are at Tilbury Fort and West Tilbury, on this side of the river, and at Hope Point, Cliff Creek, Shorne Mead, and Milton, on the opposite shore. The forts will be of great strength, and provided with guns of immense power, which will have the most approved appliances for working, and act in connection with a carefully arranged scheme of submarine mines, or torpedoes. The works at Coalhouse Point are not completed, but the guns are in position.

It is commonly said that it was at East Tilbury St. Cedd, the apostle of the East Saxons, founded a religious house and built a church, but West Tilbury is the more probable site. (*See* TILBURY, WEST; CHADWELL.) East Tilbury *Church* (St. Margaret) is a rude Dec. building, much patched, and the river-side wall strangely worn by exposure to storms. It comprises nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a makeshift tower, and possesses no feature of interest.

Near East Tilbury are some of the caverns in the chalk, known as Daneholes, of which other and more remarkable examples occur in the neighbouring parishes of Little and West Thurrock and Chadwell, and in the chalk districts on the other side of the Thames, and which are described under CHADWELL. Gervase of Tilbury (temp. Henry II. and John), Marshal of the kingdom of Arles, and author of the 'Otia Imperialia,' written for the amusement of the Emperor Otho, was a native of Tilbury, but whether of East or West Tilbury is not known, but it may well have been the former, as we have seen that East Tilbury was at an early date a town of some consequence.

TILBURY FORT, ESSEX, on the Thames opposite Gravesend, and in West Tilbury and Chadwell parishes, is the chief of the river forts referred to under TILBURY, EAST. W. of the fort is the Tilbury Stat. of the London and Southend Rly. (22½ m.), connected with which is a steamboat pier, whence there is a half-hourly steamboat ferry to Gravesend.

The earliest fortification "by the Thames side at Tilburye," was erected by Henry VIII. in 1539, and known as the Hermitage Bulwark ("Thermitage Bullwerk"). It was "furnished with ordenaunce and artillery"—a demi-cannon (30-pounder), "a French cut-nose saker," a falconet of brass, and a mortar and other pieces of iron, 16 in all—with iron, lead, and stone shot, "bowes of yough," sheaves of livery arrows, Moorish pikes and black bills, the garrison being a captain, deputy, porter, 2 "souldeors," and 4 gunners. When the Armada threatened invasion, Tilbury Blockhouse was found to be sadly out of order. Under Federico Giambelli, a Mantuan engineer, who had already won fame at the siege of Antwerp, and had been taken into the service of Elizabeth, the works were hastily repaired. As soon as the danger was past, Giambelli was commissioned to rebuild the fort on the most approved principles—his salary being 6*s.* 8*d.* a day. The new fort was a pentagonal or star fort, with spreading bastions, rampart, glacis, moat, and counterscarp, in which Henry's fort was enclosed as the citadel.* Giambelli's fort served as the basis for all subsequent works till the recent remodelling.

The most important modification took place after the panic caused by the Dutch sailing up the Thames in 1667. The Dutch Admiral did not reach Tilbury Fort, but he would have met little resistance if he had. From a survey made in 1632, and a memorial of the commander, it appeared that through neglect the fort had fallen into disrepair, the counterscarp had been demolished, and the moat filled up, and in consequence "the beasts and cattle from the adjoining common do frequently come into the fortifications and do exceedingly annoy the same." The reconstruction of the fort was entrusted to a foreigner, Sir Bernard de Gomme, under Sir Martin Beckman as engineer-in-chief, who submitted as alternative plans a parallelogram and a pentagon, when the latter was adopted, perhaps as requiring less interference with the existing works. The work did not, however, advance very rapidly. Evelyn in 1672 "went over to see the new-begun fort of Tilbury," and he regarded it as "a royal work indeede, and such as will one day bridle a greate City to the purpose before they are aware."* The date on the well-known gateway by the river is 1682, but the works were not finished in 1687, as we learn from various orders issued by the Master-General of the Ordnance in that year for the facing of ravelins and the completion of the North redout and other works. With subsequent extensions and modifications, these works remained to our own day. One of the most noteworthy of the outer defences, evidently imitated from the procedure of the Dutch engineers, was the formation of a system of sluices, by which the level country around the fort could be laid under water at the will of the commander.

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* A copy of the original plan by Giambelli (there called Genibelli) is in the Report on Arrangements for Internal Defence of Great Britain when Spain projected its Invasion, 8vo, 1798.

The recent works, which will make this probably the strongest fortress of its class in the country, were taken in hand in 1867, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Fortification Committee, and according to a plan of Col. Jervois, drawn up under the direction of General Sir J. F. Burgoyne. But the rapid progress in the construction of heavy artillery on the one hand, and armour-plated ships on the other, has led to important modifications. As now being carried out, Tilbury Fort will certainly retain its old eminence. And under the new scheme for the Mobilization of the Army (Dec. 1875), it will be not merely as now the head-quarters for the river defences, but the seat of command for the garrison corps for this district—having behind it the magazines of Purfleet and the arsenals of Woolwich, whilst West Tilbury will be the camp of the Metropolitan Volunteers.

The chapel in Tilbury Fort, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, but which for 150 years had been desecrated—its last use being as a reading and billiard room—was restored by the War Office, and re-opened by the Bp. of Rochester in Oct. 1870.

Since the opening of the rly. stat., many houses have been built about it, and a regular half-hour ferry is maintained with Gravesend. It was by Tilbury Fort that the author of 'Robinson Crusoe' established a pantile factory, he himself living in a house by the river. He was unsuccessful, and one of the scurrilous parodies on 'The True Born Englishman' asserts that

> "Justices forc'd him to pay his slaves,
> Who, subjects to a worse than Pharaoh's law,
> Made bricks without due food instead of straw."

But De Foe, whilst complaining bitterly of his failure, by which he says he lost £3000, maintains his integrity, and claims credit for introducing into the country a new, and what but for the opposition he met with would have been a most serviceable, manufacture. "Before violence, injury, and barbarous treatment demolished him and his undertaking, he employed," he says, "a hundred poor people in making pantiles—a manufacture before always bought in Holland."*

TILBURY, WEST, Essex, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of Tilbury Fort, about 2 m. N.W. of East Tilbury. and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of the Low Street Stat. of the Southend Rly. Pop. 322. Inn, *King's Head*.

West Tilbury is a quiet, rustic, and not unpicturesque little agricultural village, on the low ridge of chalk hills overlooking Tilbury Marsh. The *Church* (St. James), the only building of consequence, is a small weather-beaten E.E. fabric, consisting of nave and chancel, and low square W. tower and spire, in which is a peal of 5 bells. Laud, when D.D., held the living of West Tilbury.†

This no doubt is the "Tilaburg . . . in ripa Tamensis" at which St. Cedd, the apostle of the East Saxons, founded one of his two religious houses, dwelt and taught, in conjunction with his brother St. Ceadda or Chad.* (*See* CHADWELL ST. MARY.) Before his time, however, there was a Roman settlement here, as various remains of that people have at different times been exhumed, and in carrying the railway across here a cemetery was cut through which was pronounced to be Roman. Near the ch. are traces of a camp, which some consider Roman, though others regard them as vestiges of the camp of Elizabeth.

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* Evelyn, Diary, 21 March, 1672.

* True Born Huguenot, 1703, p. 14; Defoe's Review, No. 9: quoted in Rambles by Rivers; the Thames, vol. ii., p. 237.

† Hook, Lives of the Abps. of Canterbury, vol. vi., p. 14.

The troops collected from the eastern counties in anticipation of the arrival of the Armada were certainly encamped on the vantage-ground about the ch., whence they would have a wide outlook seaward, and are so shown on the contemporary chart copied for the Report on the Measures of Defence adopted in 1588, published by the Government in 1798. The camp was formed towards the end of July 1588, under the Earl of Leicester as general-in-chief. On the 8th of August Elizabeth landed, under all military honours, at Tilbury Fort, and was escorted to the camp by 1000 horse and 2000 foot, and a great array of nobles and gentlemen. Next morning, "mounted on a stately steed," truncheon in hand, and attended only by her lieutenant and chamberlain, she reviewed her troops, and addressed them in the spirit-stirring speech with which every reader of English history is familiar. Then, having dined in the camp, she returned to her palace. News having arrived of the final dispersion of the Armada, the camp was broken up on the 17th of August, little more than a week after the Queen's visit. Should another invasion be threatened, this historic ground is the appointed site for the Camp of the Metropolitan Volunteers. (*See* TILBURY FORT.)

TITSEY, SURREY (Dom. *Ticesey*), a secluded agricultural vill. near the eastern extremity of the Surrey Downs, S.W. of Tatsfield, on the road from Croydon to Westerham, from which last town it is about 3 m. N.W. Pop. 225.

Tichesye, or Titsey, like Tatsfield, was owned by the Uvedales in the 14th century; was alienated to the Greshams, and from them went by marriage to the Gowers. The present lord of the manor is G. W. G. Leveson Gower, Esq. The old manor-house, as well as the old ch., was taken down, towards the close of the 18th cent., by the last Sir John Gresham, who erected the present house, *Titsey Place* (G. W. Gresham Leveson Gower, Esq.), on the site. It has since been greatly altered and added to, and is now a spacious and stately edifice. In the library is a fine portrait by Sir Anthony More of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange. There also are some other good pictures, wood carvings from the old house, and various antiquities dug up on the estate.

Nearly opposite Titsey Place is the *Church* (St. James). The old ch. pulled down by Sir John Gresham stood some 200 yards distant, and close to the house. Gresham's ch., a mean brick building, was removed, and the present large and handsome ch. erected by Mr. Gower in 1861, from the designs of Mr. Pearson. The new ch. is of Bath stone; early Dec. in style, and cruciform. The S. transept is carried up as a tower to a height of 75 ft., and crowned with a stone spire of equal height. The N. transept serves as a mortuary chapel, and contain the monuments of the Gresham and Gower families, removed from the earlier churches. The ch. is admirably finished and furnished. From its elevated site and lofty spire, Titsey ch. is a landmark for miles around.

TITTENHANGER, HERTS (*see* LONDON COLNEY).

TONWELL, HERTS (*see* BENGEO).

TOOTING, LOWER TOOTING, or **TOOTING GRAVENEY, SURREY**, on the Epsom road, between Streatham and Mitcham, 7 m. from Westminster Bridge, and a junction stat. of the Tooting, Merton, and Wimbledon Rly., in connection with the L. and S.-W. Rly., L. B. and S. C. Rly., and L. C. and D. Rly. Pop. 2327.

Early topographers were puzzled by the name (Dom. *Totinges*). It is no doubt due to the settlement here of a branch of the Saxon or Teutonic family of the Totingas.* In legal documents the place is designated Tooting Graveney (properly Gravenell), the addition being derived from a family of that name who held the manor, with other property, under the Abbot of Chertsey, in the 12th and 13th cents. The manor was afterwards held by the Castellos, Ladelowes, and Dymocks. In 1593 it was alienated to James Harrington, and by him transferred to Sir Henry Maynard, secretary to Lord Burleigh. William, the eldest son, was advanced to the peerage, but did not inherit Tooting, which was conveyed to the second son, Sir John Maynard (*not*, as sometimes stated, the famous lawyer and member of the Long Parliament, who lived to serve in the Convention 1689, whereas this Sir John Maynard died 40 years before). From the Maynards the manor passed by marriage to Sir Edward Honeywood; afterwards to Whichcote, Bateman, Lewis, Rice, Platt, Pole, Baring, Thomas, and is now held by W. J. Thompson, Esq.

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* Bede, Hist. Ecc., lib. iii., c. 22.

* Kemble, Cod. Dipl. Ævi Sax., Nos. 363, 785. Comp. Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, Lect. iii., p. 82; and Freeman, Comp. Politics.

Tooting is a region of villas and nursery gardens, very pleasant, and, except the Common, very commonplace. *Tooting Graveney Common*, of 63 acres, runs into *Tooting-Bec Common* of 155 acres, and that adjoins Streatham Common of 66 acres, making together a broad open space that is a great delight to London holiday-makers, as well as to the inhabitants of Tooting and Streatham. The Lower Common is overgrown with gorse, and in parts somewhat moist. The Upper Common affords fine views. The whole was in 1875 dedicated to public use, and placed under the control of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Around the Common are several good old mansions with noble trees in the grounds; but the greater part of the houses are modern. Here for a time Sir Richard Blackmore, the City physician and bard, had his country house:

> "Blackmore himself, for any grand effort
> Would drink and doze at Tooting or Earl's
> Court." *

Tooting *Church* (St. Nicholas) was erected in 1822, from the designs of Mr. Atkinson, and altered and re-consecrated in 1833. The ch. which it displaced was a small building with a low circular tower. The present building is of white brick, Perp. of a poor type, and has a W. tower of 3 stages with buttresses and pinnacles. It was enlarged in 1873 by the addition of a transept and larger chancel. In it are some monts. removed from the old ch. The most noteworthy is of Sir John Hepdon, d. 1670, twice envoy to the Emperor of Russia, and frequently employed in negotiations for Charles I. and Charles II., "for whose interest he spared neither purse nor person, though to the prejudice of his own." In the ch.-yard are the tombs of Sir John Maynard, K.B., d. 1658, and of his only son, Sir John Maynard, Knt., d. 1664. The Independent Meeting is said to have been founded by Daniel Defoe, who, early in the reign of William III., formed the first body of members into a church. Dr. Oldfield was the first minister. Dr. Henry Miles, F.R.S., distinguished in his day by his attainments in natural philosophy, was pastor from 1726 till his death in 1763.

UPPER TOOTING, N.W. of Lower Tooting, on the W. of Tooting-Bec Common, belongs to Streatham par. (See notice of Tooting-Bec manor under STREATHAM.) It was formed into an eccl. dist. in 1855. The *Church*, of the Holy Trinity, is a neat Gothic building erected in 1854. Here was an alien priory, or cell. Upper Tooting contains several mansions and numerous villas. The large red brick Elizabethan structure in Burntwood Lane, on the edge of Wandsworth Common, is the *Surrey County Lunatic Asylum*, erected in 1840 from the designs of Mr. W. Moseley. It has accommodation for nearly 1000 inmates.

TOTTENHAM, or TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, MIDDX.

(Dom. *Totcham*), lies between Stamford Hill and Edmonton, on the Ware and Hertford road, 4½ m. from Shoreditch ch. Rly. Stats., Grt. E. Rly., *Tottenham*, High Cross Lane, and *Park Lane*, on the Cambridge line; *Seven Sisters*, *Bruce Grove*, and *White Hart Lane*, on the Enfield branch: Grt. N. Rly., *Wood Green;* Midland (South Tottenham and Hampstead br.). *South Tottenham*. Pop. of par. 22,809 (since greatly increased), but this includes the eccl. districts of Holy Trinity, Tottenham Green (and within the town), 7356; St. Paul's, Park Lane (at the N. end of the town), 3487; St. Ann's, Hanger Lane (now St.

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* Pope; and see Hughes's Letters, vol. i., p. 224.

Ann's Road), 4724, and St. Michael's, Wood Green, 5011.

The parish is of great size, extending for 2½ m. along the highroad, and being nearly 16 m. in circuit. The river Lea forms its eastern boundary, and divides it from Essex. The New River winds along its western side, and the little Muswell brook—the Mouse, Mose, or, as it is now called, the Moselle river—crosses the par. from W. to E., dividing it into two unequal portions. The legal division of the par. is into 4 *wards*—the Lower Ward, the Middle Ward, High Cross Ward, and Wood Green Ward.

The etymology of Tottenham has been much discussed. It is probably a patronymic, *Toting*, or *Toding*, with the suffix *ham*, home; but it may be from *tot*, an elevation, the site being a ridge of high ground overlooking the marshes which border the Lea.

The adjunct *High Cross*, of old more commonly used than now, was given from the Cross which, from an unknown antiquity, has stood on the E. of the road near the centre of the town. It has been commonly assumed that it was an Eleanor cross (*see* WALTHAM CROSS), but Tottenham was not one of the places where the corpse of Queen Eleanor rested, and the cross was probably merely one of the wayside crosses once common in the towns and villages of England: there is no mention of a market at Tottenham, and it was not therefore a market-cross. About 1580 it was merely a column of wood capped with a square sheet of lead to shoot the water off every way. Norden, ten years later, terms it a wooden cross lately raised on a little mound of earth. But both cross and name were of much more remote date. About 1600, the cross being decayed, Dean Wood, who lived in a house on the E. of it, had it taken down, and erected in its place one of brick, octagonal at the base, square above, with a sundial on one of the faces, and crowned with a crocketed terminal and weathercock. This was the *Tottenham High Cross* to which the Piscator of Izaak Walton's 'Complete Angler' bids his honest scholar Venator "Welcome." Over against it then stood the "sweet shady arbour, which nature herself has woven with her own fine fingers,—a contexture of woodbines, sweetbrier, jessamine, and myrtle, and so interwoven as will secure us both from the sun's violent heat and from the approaching shower." Tradition is constant that the arbour was in the garden of the Swan Inn, and that the Swan was Walton's usual resting-place when he came hither to fish. The Swan remains, but there is no such arbour there now, and none of that "drink like nectar" of which master and scholar partook, and pronounced "too good indeed for anybody but us anglers." *

Dean Wood's cross lasted for over two centuries, when, getting much out of order, the inhabitants had it repaired, covered with stucco, and "decorated with Gothic ornaments," as it now appears.

> "Several alterations have taken place in this part of the country since you left it. . . . *Tottenham Cross* has been cased with a composition resembling stone, and surrounded with an iron railing; it makes a very handsome appearance."†

Bedwell, the learned vicar of Tottenham, and one of the translators of the Bible, in his curious 'Briefe Description of the Towne of Tottenham High Crosse,' 1631,—one of the earliest topographies published,—arranging the "memorable things" in ternaries, says the "second ternary for antiquity are the Crosse, the Hermitage, and the Altar of Saint Loy. These are all in the great rode, all within lesse than half a mile. . . . The Crosse standeth as it were in the middest between the forementioned cell and the hermitage."‡ When he wrote, "the Offertory of St. Loy" was "a poor house situate on the W. side of the (high) rode, a little off from the bridge." The well was a deep pit near the highway, always full of excellent water. The Hermitage and Chapel of St. Anne was a small square building, with a little slip of ground attached to it, running along the high-road, a little N. of the Seven Sisters—where now stands the *Bull* inn. The building was standing within the memory of persons living at Tottenham when Bedwell was made vicar, 1607.

Tottenham has few historical associations, but the story of the manor is interesting on account of its owners. In the reign of the Confessor it belonged to Earl Waltheof, son of Siward, Earl of Northumberland, who defeated Macbeth of Scotland. Waltheof married, 1069, Judith, niece of the Conqueror, and was created, 1072, Earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Northampton; but some years after, being charged with treasonable designs, was beheaded at Winchester. After the death of Waltheof's widow, the manor passed to their eldest daughter, Maud, who married, 1st, Simon de St. Liz, a Norman baron, and 2ndly, David, son of Malcolm III., King of Scotland. Henry I. granted to David the earldom of Huntingdon, with possession of all the lands held by Earl Waltheof; and the lands and title continued in his descendants for several generations, being held, among others, by Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, and William the Lion. In 1184, William, King of Scotland, gave the manor to his brother David, Earl of Angus and Galloway, to whom it was confirmed, with the earldom of Huntingdon, by King John, in 1199. The Earl of Angus married Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh Earl of Chester, and their only son John became Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, and married Helen, daughter of Llewellin, Prince of Wales, by whom he is said to have been poisoned in 1237. Shortly after his death his widow married Robert de Quincy, a younger brother of Roger, the last Earl of Winchelsea of that family. She retained possession of the manor till 1254, when extent was taken of the lands of "Helen, formerly the wife of John Earl of Chester, to the intent that they might be divided between Robert de Brus, John de Baliol, and Henry de Hastings, as co-heirs of the said Earl"—Brus having married the Earl's sister Isabel, Baliol the daughter of his sister Margaret, and Hastings his sister Ada.

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* Complete Angler, b. i., chap. 21.

† Memoir of the Early Life of Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Maule, by his Niece, Emma Leathley: Letter to Maule from his brother, dated Edmonton, July 26, 1809. Maule was a native of Edmonton.

‡ Bedwell, Briefe Desc. of Tottenham High-Crosse, 1631, b. ii., chap. 2.

The manor of Tottenham was now divided into three distinct manors, each bearing the name of its owner. Submanors were subsequently formed from them, but with these we have no immediate concern.

The portion assigned to Robert de Brus has ever since been designated *Brus* or *Bruce Manor.* Robert de Brus is the Robert Bruce who was competitor with John Baliol for the throne of Scotland, when Edward I. as arbitrator, decided, 1292, in favour of Baliol. Brus gave the manor for life to his younger son Richard, who died 1287, before his father. Robert Earl of Annandale, and Carrick, the elder son, had accompanied Edward I. to the Holy Land in 1269, and settled in England on his return. To him the manor passed on the death of his brother, and he is believed to have made the manor-house, thence called Brus or Bruce Castle, his residence. On his death in 1303, his son Robert—*the* Bruce of Scottish history—succeeded as his heir. Three years later Bruce was crowned King of Scotland. Edward I. at once seized his English estates, and the connection of Tottenham with the Bruses terminated.

The manor of Bruses remained in the Crown, leases for life of parts, or of the whole, being granted to various persons, till 1376, when it was granted in fee to Edmund de Cheshunte, one of the King's falconers, he having already (1374) received a lease of it for life. It was sold in 1400, by his son, Robert de Cheshunte, alias Fauconer, to John Walden, on the death of whose widow, Idonea, in 1429, it passed to John Gedeney, alderman of London, by whom all the manors were reunited.

The manor of *Baliol* was seized by Edward I. on the renunciation of feudal homage by John Baliol, King of Scotland, 1295, and granted to John Duke of Brittany and Earl of Cornwall. Reverting to the Crown on his death, or shortly after, it was given, in 1337, by Edward III. to William Dawbeney, and came to be known as *Dawbeney's Manor.* In 1377 it was held by John Cavendish; in 1391 by John Northampton; in 1409 it passed to William Cumberton; and in 1449 Ald. Gedeney died seised of this with the other Tottenham manors.

Hastings Manor, the third portion of the original manor of Tottenham, descended to Lawrence de Hastings, who in 1339 was declared heir to the earldom of Pembroke, and the manor received from him the name of *Pembrokes.* On the death of Joanna, widow of his grandson, in 1401, the manor passed to Roger Walden, Bp. of London and Lord Treasurer; and from him to Ald. Gedeney.

The manors thus reunited have since remained in the same hands, but the ownership has been many times transferred. On the death of Ald. Gedeney's widow in 1462, they passed to her son, by a former husband, John Turnant, whose daughter, Thomasina, carried them by marriage to Sir John Risley, on whose death without heirs they escheated to the Crown. Henry VIII., in 1514, granted them to Sir Wm. Compton, whose heir, Lord Compton, mortgaged them in 1600; and in 1605 they were purchased of the mortgagee by Thomas Earl of Dorset. They were transferred in 1625 by Edward Earl of Dorset to Hugh and Thomas Audley, who the next year sold them to Hugh Lord Colerane. They remained in the Colerane family till the death of Henry Lord Colerane, the antiquary and collector, in 1749.* Having no issue male, Lord Colerane bequeathed the manors to his daughter Henrietta, born in Italy in 1745 of Mrs. Duplessis, on her reaching the age of 21. She being an alien, the manors escheated to the Crown, but they were restored to her on her marriage with James Townsend, alderman of London. Their son, Henry Hare Townsend, sold them in 1792 to Thomas Smith of Gray's Inn, and he in 1805 to Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart. The present lord is Wm. Curtis, Esq.†

Lands in these manors descend to the youngest son. In default of male issue the daughters are coheirs.

Mockings was a sub-manor formed out of Bruses, lying N. of the highroad, and S. of Marsh Lane. Granted to Richard Spigurnell, it was sold by him to John Mocking, who died seised of it in 1347; as did John Mocking the younger in 1360. It afterwards passed to the Legets, and was reunited to the other manors by Ald. Gedeney. The moated manor-house stood on the S. side of Marsh Lane, about ¼ m. from the highroad. Norden describes it as "an auncient house of the Lord Compton's," but it was not here, as is sometimes said, but at Bruce Castle, that Lord Compton entertained Q. Elizabeth. With the principal manor, Mockings was bought in 1792 by Mr. T. Smith, who sold it in 1803 to Mr. Cooper, by whom the house was pulled down.

Ducketts, or Dovecot's, manor, in what was a green lane, on the rt. of the road to Southgate, belonged rather to Hornsey than Tottenham, though usually placed under the latter par. The old moated manor-house was long a farm-house. In the reign of Elizabeth it was held by Cecil. The estate is now divided.

Willoughby's, another moated manor-house, was partly in Edmonton. The house has long been pulled down, and its site is uncertain. The present *Willoughby House* (W. Conolly, Esq.), a very commonplace modern building, stands S. of the old manor-house, in Tottenham parish.

Twyford Manor was so called of John Twyford, who held it in the reign of Henry V. It has long merged in the chief manor. The name of *Stoneleys* is retained, though no longer as a manor, and the estate is charged with an annuity to the occupants of Sanchez' almshouses.

Bruce Castle occupies the site of the ancient manor-house of Bruses, the probable residence of the father of Robert Bruce. Sir William Compton, on acquiring the manor, built himself a sufficient mansion, in which he received Henry VIII. and his sister Margaret Queen of Scots, on the Saturday after Ascension Day, 1516. Sixty years later (May 1578), his grandson, Henry Lord Compton, entertained Queen Elizabeth here. The house appears to have been new fronted whilst held by the Hare family. In the 17th century it became the residence of the Lord Coleranes, and towards the end of the century Henry Lord Colerane repaired and greatly altered it. A new E. wing was added to it by Alderman Townsend. Alderman Townsend figured somewhat prominently in the political circles of his day. He was a friend of Lord Shelburne, who writes to Lord Chatham from Bruce Castle, Feb. 25, 1771, while on a visit to Ald. Townsend, and Chatham in his reply speaks of "our worthy warm friend your landlord." Shortly after Mr. Smith purchased the manor, he sold the house to Mr. Ayrton Lee. It was afterwards the property and residence of John Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Master in Chancery; then of Mr. John Ede, who pulled down the W. wing. In 1827, the house, with 15 acres of grounds, was bought by Messrs. Rowland, Edwin, and Frederick Hill, who converted the house into a school as a "branch establishment of Hazelwood School, Birmingham," conducted by Thomas Wright Hill, and then in great repute as a middle-class boarding-school. Bruce Castle School soon acquired equal celebrity. Mr. Rowland Hill withdrew from the school in 1833, engaged in public life, and attained popularity and distinction as the inventor of the Penny Postage, and Secretary to the Post Office. Messrs. Edwin and Frederick Hill likewise left the school for the public service, in which they rose to high posts. Bruce Castle School was continued with great success by Mr. Arthur Hill, and is now conducted by Mr. Birckbeck Hill. The house has been so often and so much altered for school purposes, as to retain little of its ancient character or appearance. The detached tower by the W. wing, a fragment of the older house, is still standing, but completely covered with ivy.

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* A good half-length portrait of Henry Lord Colerane is in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House.

† The above sketch is little more than an abridgment of Lysons' full account of the descent of the manors, Environs, vol. ii., p. 746, etc. Robinson, Hist. and Antiq. of Tottenham, vol. i., p. 161, etc., repeats Lysons verbally, but adds some extracts respecting the liberties and customs of the manors from documents supplied him by Sir Wm. Curtis.

It was of old the custom, when a member of the family died at Bruce Castle, not to convey the corpse through the gate, but to break an opening in the outer wall nearest the ch. The last breach in the wall was made in 1789, for the passage of the corpse of Alderman James Townsend.* *Bruce Grove* marks the site of an avenue of grand old elms, which led from the highroad to the house.

Nearly all the other old mansions have been removed. On the E. of the highroad, opposite White Hart Lane, was *The Black House*, once of great note. It was a large red brick and stone Tudor mansion which local tradition assigned to Henry VIII., but which is more reasonably supposed to have been the residence of that king's favourite servant, George Hynningham, who founded an almshouse here and was buried in the ch., where his portraiture was preserved on a brass till stolen a few years back. Henry is said to have often visited and slept at his servant's, as an inscription in the royal chamber testified when Bedwell wrote (1631). The king's horses and men found lodging at an inn called The Horns, a short distance beyond. The Black House was afterwards for some time the seat of Sir Hugh Smithson,—a great benefactor of the poor of Tottenham, and ancestor of the Dukes of Northumberland. The house was pulled down in 1740.

Reynardson's, on the N. side of Tottenham Green, was a many-gabled red brick mansion, built in 1590, and was in the middle of the 17th century the seat of Alderman Sir Abraham Reynardson, Lord Mayor of London 1649, who for refusing to proclaim the Act abolishing the kingly power, was dismissed from his mayoralty by the Parliament, fined £2000, committed prisoner to the Tower for two months, and declared incapable of holding the office of alderman or mayor in future. He died at his house at Tottenham Oct. 4, 1661, and after lying in state at Merchant Taylors' Hall, was buried with great pomp in the ch. of St. Martin Outwich. After serving for many years as a boarding-school "for sons of Friends" (Quakers), the house was taken down in 1810.

Grove House, a plain quadrangular structure, with a semicircular bay at one angle, was for several years the residence of Sir Michael Foster, Justice of the King's Bench, 1745-63, an eminent lawyer and the "Old Foster just" of Churchill. He was a native of Tottenham, where his family had long been settled as solicitors. Grove House was afterwards the residence of Mr. Ardesoif, noted for his wealth and extravagance. Passionately addicted to cock-fighting, he backed his favourite bird, which had hitherto won every match, for a heavy sum. The bird was beaten, when Ardesoif, half-drunk, and furious at his loss, thrust the bird into the fire. His excitement continued, and three days later he died at Grove House in the furor of delirium tremens (1798).

White Hall, on the S. side of White Hart Lane, the seat of the Barkhams, Beauchamps, and Proctors, the site now marked by Whitehall Terrace; *Page Green*, built by Repton; *De la Haze's*, and other goodly mansions, were the abodes of citizens of credit and renown in their day, but now forgotten; and the houses, like their occupants, have for the most part ceased to exist, or passed into obscurity. Sir Julius Cæsar, the eminent civilian and Master of the Rolls, was a native of Tottenham, and resided there in 1593. His son, Sir Charles Cæsar, also Master of the Rolls, was resident at Tottenham in 1634-39, in which years the baptism of his three sons is registered. Nothing is known of their seat.

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* Robinson, Hist. of Tottennam, vol. ., p. 218.

Bedwell printed "a ternary of proverbs" relating to Tottenham, which from the references made to them by other writers must have had a wide popularity.

"Tottenham is turned French" occurs also in Heywood, where referring to disappointed expectations he says,—

"A man might espye the change in his cheekes,
Both of this poor wretch, and his wife, poore wench.
Their faces told toyes, that Tottenham was turn'd French."

Fuller's explanation is, that "about the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII., French mechanics swarmed in England, to the great prejudice of English artizans, which caused the insurrection in London, on ill May-day, A.D. 1517." The infection spread to "country villages for four miles about," and Tottenham took it. The application of the proverb is palpable.

Both the others referred to Tottenham Wood—a then existent fragment (314 acres) of the old Forest of Middlesex, lying about 2 m. W. of the town. One referring to things not likely to be accomplished, ran—"You shall as easily remove Tottenham Wood." The other was

"When Tottenham Wood is all on fire
Then Tottenham Steet is nought but mire."

Which the worthy Vicar of Tottenham thus expoundeth—"When Tottenham Wood. . . . on the top of a high hill in the W. end of the parish, hath a foggy mist hanging and hovering over it, in manner of a smoke, then generally foul weather followeth; so that it serveth the inhabitants instead of a prognostication." Whereon old Fuller comments, "I am confident there is as much mire now as formerly in Tottenham street, but question whether so much wood now as anciently on Tottenham Hill." The wood has long been removed, and the land brought under the plough or built over, and certainly the street has lost much of its mire.

With the ternary of Tottenham proverbs may be placed the curious alliterative poem of the 'Tournament of Tottenham,' first printed by Bedwell in his description of the town, from a MS. the use of which he obtained "by the means of the worthy and my much honoured good friend M. George Wither," the poet, who "much commended" the versification. Bedwell was inclined to carry back its origin to the early part of the 14th cent.; while Warton assigns it to "some part of the reign of Henry VIII."* An entry in the MS.,† however, bears the date 34 Henry VI., and with that the phraseology and versification agree.

The 'Tournament of Tottenham' is a clever burlesque of the more serious tournaments still in vogue, though somewhat declining in popular favour. Bedwell supposes it to be the narrative of an actual occurrence; and Warton allows that "it might originate in a real event," whilst Robinson states that "Randall the reve lived in the reign of Edward II;" but it is more probable that it is altogether the invention of the poet. Be that as it may, it relates the pretended occurrence in a very circumstantial manner. The tournay was proclaimed by "Rondell the refe," who fixed the day on which it was to be held "at Totenham. . . . be the hyeway." The prize he offered was Tybbe his daughter, the weapon a flail:

"He that berys him best in the Turnament,
He shall be granted the gre by the comyn assent,
For to wynne my doghter with dughtynesse of dent;
And Coppul my brode hen that was broght out of Kent,
And my donned cow:
For no spence will I spare
For no catel will I care:
He shall haue my gray mare
And my spotted sowe."

To the Tourney came

"alle the men of that contray,
Of Hisselton, of Hy-gate, and of Hakenay,"

while "all the wyues of Totenham came to see the sight." The bachelors came in full array, "with flayles and harnys, and trumpis mayde of tre." "Theire baner was ful bright," the "chefe was a ploo-mell," or plough-hammer. Their surcoat was of sheep-skin, and for armour "a baskett or a panyer before on thaire brest," and each had "a blac hatte in stidde of a crest." Tybbe herself was there, seated aloft on the gray mare, wearing a "gay girdle borrowed for the nones," with "a garland on head full of ruell bones," and carrying the brood hen in her lap. All the preliminaries were gone through in due form, and the several knights were paraded and made their vows. Then the fighting commenced, and

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* Hist. of English Poetry, vol. iii., p. 98. Versions of the poem varying somewhat from Bedwell's have been printed by Percy, Ritson, Wright, and Robinson: our quotations are from the last."

† Harl. MSS., 5396.

> "I vow it was no childer gamme, when thei
> togeder mett."

The result of the fray, which lasted till evening, was that Perkyn the Potter was the victor, and carried off to church "that dere Tybbe that he shall wedde," all the vanquished who were able joining in the procession. On the morrow was the wedding feast, which

> "served was in rich array . . . .
> And so they sate in iolite [jollity], al the long day."

A supplementary poem gives further particulars of the feast, but it is apparently of later date and by an inferior hand.

The town stretches as an irregular line of houses, with scarcely a breach of continuity, for nearly 2 m. along the highroad, from the N. side of Stamford Hill till it loses itself in Upper Edmonton. Here and there blank walls with overhanging trees mark a house that is, or has been, a place of consequence; but generally the houses are of moderate size, while many are small and some very wretched. Some old houses remain with good wrought-iron gateways in front, relics of better days; but the most part are commonplace. The bye-streets and lower parts too often look damp and depressing. A noteworthy feature is the number of almshouses and benevolent institutions; some, like the Drapers', of exceptional size, schools, reading-rooms, temperance halls, and the like.

Tottenham is situated on the London clay, a stiff heavy soil; and of old the occupations were chiefly agricultural. There are still many outlying farms, and much of the land is under the plough. The broad marshes afford good grazing, and heavy grass-crops. Of late years the growth of flowers, for sale in roots, but much more largely cut, for the London market, has become an important branch of industry.

Once Tottenham was noted for its greens. Several are greens no longer; but two will be observed in passing through the main street, Page Green on the rt., at its commencement, where stood the Seven Sisters, and Tottenham Green on the l., near the centre, a well-kept green, with the new ch. at its farther end, bordered by trees and good houses, one of which, at the S.W. corner of High-Cross Lane, when the residence of the late Mr. Benj. Godfrey Windus, was famous as containing one of the finest collections of water-colour drawings in England—Turner's drawings alone numbering over 200, Wilkie's sketches 600. From the highroad, streets and lanes run off on the one side to fields and uplands, on the other to the Lea and the marshes along it, lined mostly with scattered houses, but opening at others, as at Northumberland Park, into what are almost villages of modern villas and genteel cottages. The old roadside inns, once so numerous, have nearly all disappeared or been modernized. Izaak Walton's inn, the Swan, has been already mentioned. The next most noted inn was the *George and Vulture.* The large rambling old house had the arms of Q. Elizabeth over the entrance, and dated from the reign of the Virgin Queen. According to tradition it was originally the mansion of Balthasar Sanchez—to be spoken of presently. In the 17th and 18th cents. it was a favourite summer resort of the citizens, and belonged to the class of tea-gardens noticed under Hampstead, Isleworth, etc. It had spacious grounds in which were covered walks and arbours, a canal well stocked with fish, and a large banqueting hall and music-room. The George and Vulture is referred to in the 'Search after Claret,' 1691, and often advertised in the newspapers of a somewhat later date. One rhyming advertisement notifies that

> "The kind landlord glad attends
> To welcome all his City friends;"

has "a larder stored for every taste," the best of wines, and honest punch; and has so provided that

> "The cautious Fair may sip with glee
> The freshest Coffee, finest Tea,"

whilst

> "The spacious Garden, verdant Field
> Pleasures beyond expression yield,
> The Angler here to sport inclined
> In his canal may pastime find."

Early in the 19th cent. the inn was closed. In 1807 it was occupied as a boarding-school, and continued to be so occupied for some 20 years. It was pulled down in 1829, and several small houses built on the site. During its demolition many silver coins of Elizabeth, James, and the Charleses were found. The present George and Vulture is but a degenerate descendant of the old tavern.

The *Seven Sisters* mentioned above, one of the memorabilia of Tottenham, were 7 elm-trees growing in a circle by the roadside at Page Green. According to an obscure tradition they were planted by seven sisters when about to separate. In their midst grew of old a walnut-tree, which Bedwell includes in his "ternary of wonders" of the parish. This tree, he says, had stood there for many years, and regularly bore leaves, and yet it was observed that it grew neither greater nor higher. It was affirmed by old people that one was burned there for professing the Gospel, but his name the vicar could not learn. When Robinson wrote (1840) the elms were "considered to be upwards of 500 years old." They were then "fast going to decay." Thirty years later their lifeless trunks were standing; now all traces of them are gone. We knew them both green and leafless, and feel sure they could not have numbered more than half the years Robinson assigned them. Their memory is preserved by 7 young trees planted on the green a little E. of the old seven. The road opposite them bears their name. The Seven Sisters Road was constructed in 1831-33, and joins the Camden Road at Holloway, thus opening a direct communication with the Regent's Park and the West-end of London, the only road to which was till then through Islington.

Tottenham *Church* (All Hallows) stands about ¼ m. W. of the highroad, in the rear of Bruce Castle. The ch. was given by David King of Scotland, about 1125. to the canons of the ch. of the Holy Trinity in London, a religious house founded by his sister, Queen Matilda. It was held by them till the Dissolution, when the living was granted first to the Lord Howard of Effingham, and on his attainder to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The existing ch. is of much later date than King David, to whom some have ascribed its erection. It is a much-patched and altered fabric, of many dates and various materials. The older part, including the nave and S. aisle, is of flint and stone, and of the Perp. period. The N. aisle, which is of brick, was built in 1816. The tower, of flint and stone, thickly covered with ivy, appears to be older than the rest of the ch., but the W. window, doorway, and battlements are of the year 1846. The large brick porch, on the S.W., with a room over it, is of the beginning of the 16th cent.* A curious semicircular structure at the E. end of the N. aisle (removed in the summer of 1875) was built and endowed by Lord Colerane in 1697, as a vestry and entrance to the family crypt beneath. Lastly, completing the incongruity, a chancel, vestry, and organ chamber, of bright red brick and stone, Dec. in style, designed by Mr. Butterfield in the latest phase of ecclesiastical fashion, was carried out from the old ch. in the autumn of 1875, and completed in 1876. The interior has participated in most of these alterations, and has also undergone many churchwarden's additions and beautifications of its own, and is in process of undergoing more. The nave, of 4 bays, and the aisles are of equal width; the roof of plain timber and ceiled. At the E. end is some good 14th cent. painted glass, at the W. a representation of Christ blessing little children, modern and poor. *Monts.*—On rt. of old chancel was an elaborate memorial of Maria Wilcocks, d. 1644, wife of Sir Robert Barkham, with their half-length effigies in marble, the knight in armour, the lady in lace stomacher and veil, her hand resting on a skull: beneath 3 sons and 7 daughters; above arms, etc. The sculptor, Edward Marshal, has engraved his name over the busts. On l. Richard Candeler, d. 1602; his wife, Eliza,

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* The room over the porch was long appropriated as the residence of some poor pensioner. The last occupant was Elizabeth Fleming, who lived in this room 40 years, and died in it, about 1790, in her 100th year (Lysons; Robinson).

d. 1622; their son-in-law, Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, gentlemen of the privy chamber to Queen Elizabeth and James I., d. 1618, and his wife Anne, d. 1615: of veined marble, with kneeling effigies of the deceased, fully coloured, under arches, with obelisks, shields of arms, and long laudatory inscriptions. S. aisle, mural, of coloured marbles, of Sir John Melton, d. 1640, keeper of the great seal for the north of England, with effigies, coloured, of the knight in armour and a lady kneeling, before faldstools: Sir John was thrice married, his first wife being Elizabeth, widow of Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, but which wife is represented on the mont. is not told,—probably the third, Margaret, relict of Samuel Alderley, who survived him. Hugh Hare, Lord Colerane, d. 1685, and Lucy, daughter of Henry Earl of Manchester, and wife of Hugh Lord Colerane, d. 1681. On the floor a black marble slab to James Paget, Baron of the Exchequer, d. 1638. There are also numerous memorials of wealthy residents, and one to "Mr. Wm. Bedwell, sometime vicar of this church, and one of King James' translators of the Bible, and for the Easterne tongues as learned a man, as most lived in these moderne times," d. 1632, the author of the 'Briefe Description of the Towne of Tottenham,' several times cited. Formerly there were numerous brasses in the ch., among others, to George Hynningham, "sometime servant and greatly favoured of King Henry VIII., who founded here an hospetal or almeshouse for 3 poore widdowes," d. 1536; Thomas Hynningham, d. 1499; William Hynningham, d. 1603, and other members of the family; Umfray Povy, d. 1510; and an interesting small brass, often engraved, of a priest, Walter Hunt (1419), holding a book and chalice;—but all have been stolen, some since 1840, when the 2nd ed. of 'Robinson's History of Tottenham,' in which several of them are engraved, was published.

The churchyard contains numerous tombs mostly of local magnates. On the N. side of the ch., close under the W. end of the N. aisle, is a mont., within railings, to "Margaret Lydia, wife of James Samuel, C.E., and daughter of the Ettrick Shepherd, who died 28 Feb., 1847, aged 22 years." Opposite the porch is a moderate-sized yew-tree and E. of it another.

Holy Trinity Church, on the N. side of Tottenham Green, was erected 1828-30, from the designs of Mr. J. Savage, as a chapel-of-ease, but was made an eccl. dist. ch. in 1844. It is a chapel-like brick building with buttresses and pinnacles, in style E.E. of impure character. Nor is the eccl. dist. ch. of St. Paul, Park Lane, 1859, a much better example of modern architecture. Far superior is St. Ann's ch., Hanger Lane (or, as it is now called, St. Ann's Road—a change that destroys the local signification, *hanger* = a meadow or enclosure by a wood). St. Ann's ch., with the adjacent parsonage, was built in 1861 at the cost of F. Newsam, Esq., from the designs of Mr. Talbot Bury. It is of Kentish rag and Bath stone; cruciform, with an octagonal apse, and a tower and spire, 127 ft. high, on the S.W.; is Dec. in style; very picturesque externally, and finished with unusual care and elegance inside. St. Michael's, Wood Green, is another dist. ch., erected in 1865, from the designs of Mr. H. Curzon, on the site of an old chapel. The chancel, tower, and spire were added in 1874.

Dissenters' places of worship are numerous, though few are of architectural value. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, the Congregationalists 2, Baptists 3, Presbyterians 2, Wesleyans 2, other Methodists 4 or 5, and there are several 'Mission halls,' and 'Gospel rooms.' Friends as well as Nonconformists have long flourished in Tottenham. The Friends' Meeting-house was built in 1714, and has been more than once enlarged.

When Dr. Robinson wrote, there were about 60 families of Friends in Tottenham, and here have been several of their chief boarding-schools. Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet, who was of a Tottenham family, and spent his childhood in Tottenham, gives a characteristic sketch of one of these solid old Quaker mansions, with its sedate, but not ungenial master—house and master now alike things of the past:

> "My most delightful recollections of boyhood are connected with the fine old country house in a green lane diverging from the highroad which runs through Tottenham. . . . . It was a large house, with an iron palisade and a pair of iron gates in front, and a huge stone eagle on each pier. Leading up to the steps by which you went up to the hall door was a wide gravel walk, bordered in summer time by huge tubs, in which were orange and lemon trees, and in the centre of the grass-

plot stood a tub yet huger, holding an enormous aloe. The hall itself, to my fancy then, lofty and wide as a cathedral would seem now, was a famous place for battledore and shuttlecock, and behind was a garden equal to that of old Alcinous himself. My favourite walk was one of turf by a long straight pond, bordered with lime trees. But the whole demesne was the fairy ground of my childhood, and its presiding genius was grandpapa. He must have been a handsome man in his youth, for I remember him at nearly eighty, a very fine-looking one. . . . In the morning a velvet cap; by dinner a flaxen wig; and features always expressive of benignity and placid cheerfulness. When he walked out into the garden, his cocked hat and amber-headed cane completed the costume." *

Thomas Shillitoe, one of the sect who in our day most resembled in fiery zeal the original Quakers, whilst in unceasing advocacy of every benevolent object he rivalled the meekest of their successors, lived for nearly 60 years at Tottenham, 1778—1836.†

To Tottenham Nonconformists belongs one of the greatest of Protestant missionaries, John Williams, the apostle and martyr of Polynesia, and author of 'A Narrative of Missionary Enterprises,' who was born at Tottenham 1796, and killed at Erromanga 1839.

In the Highroad, not far from the Cross, is the *Free Grammar School*, founded in 1686 by Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, and wife of Henry Lord Colerane, a foundation which is set forth as the first of her claims to remembrance on her mont. in Westminster Abbey. The school has never acquired celebrity, and it boasts of no distinguished scholars. The most eminent of the masters was William Baxter, nephew of Richard Baxter, the famous Puritan divine, editor of Horace and Anacreon, and author of a Dictionary of British Antiquities ('Glossarium Antiquitatum veteris Britanniæ,'etc.,8vo,1719,) on which he spent 20 years. He quitted Tottenham, about 1700, for the mastership of the Mercers' School, London, which he retained till shortly before his death in 1723. The school-house is now in a very dilapidated condition, one wing being closed and propped up with wooden struts.

The parochial almshouses have some interest from their founders. The oldest, probably was that known as *Pound's*, in the Highroad, near the Manor Pound, the foundation of which is usually ascribed to Jasper Phesaunt, but which was in all probability the almshouse for 3 poor men and 3 poor women referred to in the insc. on the brass of George Hynningham (1536) cited above. The inmates are now 4 of each sex.

Sanchez' Almshouses, for "4 poor aged men and 4 women, widows and widowers, inhabitants of Tottenham," were founded by Balthasar Sanchez by his will dated 1599. The queer low range of tenements stands on the E. of the Highroad, by Scotland Green. Balthasar Sanchez, wrote his contemporary Bedwell (named in the will a trustee for the charity) "was a Spanyard borne (but a free denyzen of England) confectioner or comfit-maker, and grand-master of all that professe that trade in this kingdom." He came to England as comfit-maker in the train of King Philip, settled here, died in 1602, and was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth. In King Henry IV. (Part i., act iii., sc. 1) Hotspur says to his wife—

> "Heart, you swear like a comfit-maker's wife !
> . . . . Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
> A good mouth-filling oath ; and leave in sooth,
> And such protest of pepper-gingerbread,
> To velvet-guards and Sunday-citizens."

King Henry IV. was entered at Stationers' Hall in 1597, and, as Mr. E. Ford, who called our attention to the passage, observes, it appears difficult to resist the conclusion that Shakspeare's "comfit-maker's wife," was Mrs. Sanchez. Velvet guards were then distinctive of the wives of aldermen and wealthy citizens, and Sanchez was "grand-master" of his trade. Shakspeare, it may be added, gives the unusual name of Balthasar to four different characters. What more likely than that he had seen and made a note of the flourishing and perhaps somewhat ostentatious, Spanyard-citizen Balthasar Sanchez?

Reynardson's Almshouse.— Nicholas Reynardson (son of the loyalist Lord Mayor noticed above) bequeathed the manor of Netherhall, in 1685, for the founding of an almshouse for 6 poor men and 6 women, and the instruction of 20 poor children. The bequest was not available till after the decease of the testator's wife in 1727, and the almshouse was not erected till 1737; and then for only 8 instead of 12 persons. The building stands near the High Cross, and in accordance with the founder's will provides "a lower and an upper room" for each pensioner, with "a convenient chapel in the middle of the building for the reading of prayers every forenoon." Besides lodging and coals, each person receives about £14 annually.

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* Poems and Letters by Bernard Barton, with Memoir by his Daughter, p. xii.

† His story is told in a curious book—Journal of the Life, Labours, and Travels of Thomas Shillitoe, in the Service of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, 2 vols. 8vo, 1839.

Besides the parochial almshouses, there are the *Sailmakers' Almshouses* in Bruce Grove; *Alderman Staines' Almshouses* in Church Road; the *Drapers' College*, a large collegiate Gothic pile, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and containing class rooms and dormitories for 100 boys, masters' houses, etc., erected in 1861 from the designs of Mr. Herbert Williams, for the education of the sons of freemen of the company; the *Drapers Company's Female Orphan Asylum*, Lordship Lane; and the *Drapers' Almshouses*, Bruce Grove, for 24 aged and decayed members of the company, a neat and cheerful group of new houses about a large lawn, with a grove of old elms in front—together a magnificent charity. Other institutions of a like kind are in Wood Green, etc.

In a large old mansion on the E. of the Green is the *Evangelical Protestant Deaconesses Institute and Training Hospital*, which besides training young women for nurses, receives about 300 patients annually. There are Dispensaries in the High-road and St. Ann's Road; a *Girls' Industrial Orphan Home*, established 1836, with accommodation for 120 orphans; and various other benevolent institutions.

The first Savings Bank in England of a public kind, was founded at Tottenham, Jan. 1804, under the name of the *Charitable Bank*, by Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield—authoress of many once popular books for the young. The same benevolent Friend also established here in 1791 a 'Charity for Lying-in Women,' which is said to have been the earliest of its kind.

Tottenham Hale is a hamlet lying to the E. of the High Cross, and now united to the town: here is the Tottenham Stat. on the Cambridge line of the Gt. E. Rly. The road to Essex passes through it, and the name of the Hale is continued to the Lea. which was of old crossed by a ferry. The ferry has long been supplanted by a bridge, but its memory is preserved in the sign of the inn at its foot, the *Ferry Boat* a fishing inn and boating house, with large tea-gardens on the opposite side of the road, much resorted to in summer. On the opposite side of the Lea are the extensive reservoirs and filtering-beds of the East London Waterworks Company, commonly known as the *Tottenham Reservoirs*, but really in WALTHAMSTOW.

Wood Green is a large and growing hamlet, built about what was a green on the Southgate road, 2 m. W. of Tottenham, and stretching on the E. up Lordship Lane and on the W. towards the Alexandra Palace, the grounds of which are partly in Tottenham par. Wood Green was made an eccl. dist. in 1866, and had 5011 inhab. in 1871, a number since largely increased. The ch. (St. Michael) on the W. side of the Green, has been already noticed. Just beyond it is the *Printers' Pension Society Asylum*, a handsome Tudor building erected in 1850, and enlarged by the addition of wings in 1871. It provides comfortable apartments for 24 persons, and the corporation gives also home pensions to about 100 printers and printers' widows. Immediately beyond it is the *Asylum for Aged Fishmongers and Poulterers*, a capacious structure, in which 12 married couples are maintained. The institution also provides 12 home pensions of £15 a year. *Fuller's Almshouses*, Nightingale Lane, is a cheerful looking semi-Gothic building, erected in 1865 from the designs of Mr. C. A. Long.

In Lordship Lane, a short distance from Wood Green on the l., is the *Royal Masonic Institution for Boys*, an old institution on a small scale, but greatly extended and improved when removed to Wood Green in 1865. The building, designed by Mr. E. Pearce, is large and of pleasing appearance, Collegiate Gothic in style, of white brick with stone dressings. It comprises a centre with bold bay window, wings, and tall turrets at the extremities. On one side is a chapel, on the other a large school-room: 200 boys are lodged, clothed, and maintained, and receive a thorough commercial education.

TOTTERIDGE, HERTS, a vill. at the S.E. angle of the county, between Whetstone and Highwood Hill, Middx, 1. m. W. of the Great North Road, where is the Totteridge and Whetstone Stat. of the Gt. N. Rly. (High Barnet line): pop. 474. *Inn:* Orange Tree.

The name is derived probably from the A.-S. root *Tot*, a height, an elevation (*toten*, to elevate, as in Toot Hill, Tothill), and *ridge;* but Taylor thinks such places as Tot Hill and the like "may possibly have been seats of Celtic worship," the names coming from the Celtic deity, *Taith*, the Teutates of Lucan.* Totteridge occupies the summit (437 ft. above the Ordnance datum) of the line of high land which stretches westward from Whetstone to Highwood Hill (402 ft. high), and thence N.W. to Elstree. The country is varied and agreeable, richly wooded, and affords extensive views, and Totteridge is as yet little defaced by the builder. About the Green are some good old houses, standing in the midst of fine grounds. The ch. is picturesquely placed on the highest point of the hill. From an early period Totteridge was united with Hatfield, and held by the Bp. of Ely, till surrendered to Queen Elizabeth for an annuity of £1500, to be paid out of the Exchequer to the Bps. of that see. The living of Totteridge is still held with that of Hatfield, forming together one of the two richest livings in the county; † it is in the gift of the Marquis of Salisbury. Elizabeth gave the manor in 1590 to John Cage, from whom it passed to Peacock, then to Sir Paul Whichcote, who sold it in 1720 to James Brydges, Duke of Chandos. By Henry, 2nd Duke of Chandos, it was sold to Sir Wm. Lee, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. It is now held by the trustees of the late John Lee, LL.D.

The *Church* (St. Andrew), on the rt. of the road from Whetstone, is a plain brick building erected in 1790, but enlarged in 1869 by the addition of an apsidal chancel and transept (organ chamber and vestry), and rendered more accordant with current ecclesiastical taste. Painted windows were at the same time inserted as a memorial of Lord Cottenham. The only mont. of interest is a tablet by Bacon to John Puget, Esq., d. 1805. Opposite the W. door of the ch. is a magnificent yew, 26 ft. in girth at 3 ft. from the ground, and 25 ft. at 4½ ft. Under the shadow of the great yew is the tomb of Charles Christopher Pepys, 1st Lord Cottenham, Lord Chancellor 1836-41, and 1846-50, d. April 29, 1851; also of Lady Cottenham.

Totteridge Park, a short distance W. of the ch., occupies the site of the old manor-house, and its successor, a hunting box erected by Lord Bateman, and afterwards sold by him to Sir Wm. Lee. The present house, a large bald brick edifice, was erected by John Jennings, Esq., early in the present cent. It stands in a finely wooded park of about 100 acres. Baron Bunsen lived here in 1848-49. During his residence he entertained many distinguished men here, and greatly enjoyed the grounds with their "grand trees, those lofty firs the pride of Totteridge, the fine terrace, the charming garden," etc. "O how thankful," he wrote, "I am for this Totteridge! Could I but describe the groups of fine trees, the turf, the terrace walks;" and to the last he loved to refer to its quiet and beauty.* Later, the house was occupied by Lord Cottenham. It is now a first-class boys' school.

Pointer's Grove, S. of the ch., belonged in 1652 to Lady Gurney, widow of Sir Richard Gurney, Lord Mayor, who died a prisoner in the Tower in 1647. It afterwards belonged successively to Sir John Aubrey, Sir Thos. Aleyne, Sir Peter Meyer, Sir John Sheffield, and the late John Hey Puget, Esq. The grounds were laid out by Brown.

Copped Hall (Mrs. Kirby), on the way to Hendon, is a fine house, remodelled a few years back by Mr. Kendall: the dining-room is lined with Gobelin tapestry. The grounds, of about 80 acres, were laid out by Repton.

When Lysons wrote, "Wm. Manning, Esq., M.P., one of the directors of the Bank of England," had "a handsome seat at Totteridge, with extensive gardens," and is noted as having presented a picture to the ch., and contributed liberally to the parochial charities. It was in this house that his son, Cardinal Manning, was born in 1809.

Lady Rachel Russell retired to Totteridge for a time after the execution of her husband, William Lord Russell, 1683. Richard Baxter, the eminent Nonconformist divine, after his release from imprisonment under the Conventicle Act, lived in retirement for several years at Totteridge, 1665-72. John Corbet, author of various theological tracts, found an asylum at his house. From an entry in the parish register made by "Mr. Liptrott, late curate of Totteridge," and quoted by Lysons*—"Mem. L^d Mohun, who was killed in a duel by the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (who was likewise killed,) Nov. 15, 1712, is supposed to have been buried in that part called S^r Robert Atkyns's Chapel"—it has been assumed that "the wicked Lord" was buried at Totteridge. But Mr. Liptrott was mistaken or misinformed, notwithstanding that he adduces in confirmation of his belief the fact that in 1770, in the place indicated, there "was discovered a large leaden coffin, but the wooden one entirely decayed." Lord Mohun was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields,† and according to the register, on the 25th of Nov., 1712. Thomas Whincop, "poet and lodger at Mr. Porker's," author of 'Scanderberg,' a tragedy, was buried at Totteridge 1730, and his widow 52 years afterwards. Among the entries of burials is "March 2d, 1802, Elizabeth King, widow, for 46 years clerk of this parish."

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* Taylor, Words and Places, p. 326.

† Totteridge with Hatfield is valued at £2097; Hadham, Much and Little, at £2200.

* Lady Bunsen, Memoirs of Baron Bunsen, vol. ii.

TURNHAM GREEN, MIDDX., on the main western road between Hammersmith and Brentford, 4½ m. from Hyde Park Corner; a stat. on the Hammersmith and Richmond br. of the L. and S.-W. Rly., and ½ m. W. of the Hammersmith Stat. of the N. Lond. Rly. It is a hamlet of Chiswick, but was in 1845 created an eccl. dist. Pop. 3434.

The Green is enclosed; around it are private houses and shops; in the centre a church, E.E. in style, with a tower and tall spire, erected in 1843. Some of the houses are favourable examples of the comfortable brick suburban mansions of the last century, but on the whole the place has a modern look, though, from its situation, a roadside hamlet must have grown up here at an early period. The Pack Horse (where Horace Walpole used to turn aside to bait, and still in use) is mentioned in an advertisement of the year 1697;* and another old sign, The King of Bohemia's Head, might be seen here a few years back.

Stukeley mentions the finding of a Roman urn, filled with silver coins, at Turnham Green in 1731, but there is no other evidence of its having been a Roman station. Prince Rupert encamped on the Green in 1642; and on the day of Brentford Fight (Nov. 12) there was skirmishing here till dusk, when, according to a pamphlet of the time, the prince drew off to the enclosed ground on the rt., leaving 600 of his cavaliers dead on the field. Another pamphlet narrates a less fatal but sufficiently serious encounter. 'Great and Bloody News from Turnham Green, or a Relation of a sharp Encounter between the Earl of Pembroke [Henry, 7th Earl] and his Company, with the Constable and Watch belonging to the parish of Chiswick, in which conflict one Mr. Smeethe, a gentleman, and one Mr. Halfpenny, a constable, were mortally wounded,' etc., fol. 1680. The "narrow and winding lane leading from the landing-place on the north of the river to Turnham Green," was the spot fixed on by the conspirators in what was known as "Barclay's Plot," for the assassination of William III. on his return from hunting in Richmond Park on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th of Feb., 1696. The discovery of the plot, with the arrest and trial of the chief conspirators, is told at length by Macaulay.†

Sir John Chardin, the traveller, resided till his death at Turnham Green:

> "1705. *May* 18.—I went to see Sir John Chardin at Turnham Green: the gardens very fine and exceeding well planted with fruit."‡

In a house by the ch., now pulled down, Lord Lovat was resident before his arrest. It was purchased in 1789 by Lord Heathfield, the hero of Gibraltar, who lived here till his death the following year. The gardens were laid out by Aiton, and greatly admired.

TWICKENHAM, MIDDX., on the l. bank of the Thames, between Teddington and Isleworth, and a little above Richmond; 10 m. from Hyde Park Corner by road, and a stat. on the Loop line of the L. and S.-W. Rly. Pop. 10,533. Inns: *King's Head*, King Street; *Albany Hotel*, Rly. Stat.; *Railway Hotel*.

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* Environs, vol. i., p. 781.

† Cunningham, Hand-book of London, art. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

* London Gazette. No. 3387.

† History of England, chap. xxi.

‡ Evelyn, Diary.

The village is beautifully placed on the Thames between the higher ground of Strawberry Hill and the pleasant Twickenham meadows, with Ham Walks and Petersham, backed by Richmond Hill and Park on the opposite side of the river. It has always been a favourite residence, and boasts consequently a larger number of noted houses and eminent inhabitants than almost any other village on the Thames. Many of these houses have disappeared, but several are left; and though it has, like most of the villages round London, lost much of its rural seclusion by the advent of the railway and the progress of the builder, it is still sylvan, and by the river-side nearly as attractive as ever.

Speculation on the name has been even more than commonly unprofitable. Norden thought it was called Twickenham either because the Thames seems to be divided into two rivers by the islands (eyots) here; or else of two brooks which near this town enter the Thames. Ironside is more recondite, and not unamusing in his absurdity: "The word *ken* signifies to look; so that *Twy-ken-ham* may signify a village with two views, as it hath a view of Kingston one way, and Isleworth, as also Richmond, the other way." If this be not approved, he offers an alternative derivation from *twygen*, twigs; and as willows grew abundantly by the river here, he thinks "we may say *Twickenham*, *Twygenham*, signifies a village among willows." * Unluckily for these suggestions, the earliest forms of the name are *Twittanham* (791,948) and *Twitham* (840). It is not mentioned in the Dom. Survey. *Twittenham* survived down almost to the present generation in popular usage, and in the last century it was a customary form among the best-educated inhabitants. Pope, who has made Twickenham poetic ground, invariably spells it *Twitenham*, and Horace Walpole, who has done little less to render the name imperishable, at least in his earlier years, wrote *Twitenham* or *Twit'nam*.

> "Where silver Thames round Twit'nam meads
> His winding current sweetly leads;
> Twit'nam the Muses' fav'rite seat,
> Twit'nam the Graces' loved retreat." *

Thomson, an inhabitant of Richmond, wrote,—

> "Here let us trace the matchless vale of Thames
> Far winding up to where the Muses haunt,
> To Twitnam's bowers."

And again a later and humbler Richmond bard—

> "Twit'nam! so dearly loved, so often sung,
> Theme of each raptured heart and glowing
> tongue." †

Twickenham is one of those happy places which is not burdened with a history. A grave topographer did indeed write and publish the 'History and Antiquities of Twickenham,' but he despatched both the history and antiquities almost as summarily as a more learned predecessor did the reptiles in a famous chapter on serpents.

> "On the strictest enquiry I cannot find that there have ever been any discoveries made, any curious remains of antiquity found, or that any remarkable circumstances happened, or any synods, parliaments, or other meetings, civil or religious, were held in this parish." ‡

Originally Twickenham was accounted a hamlet of Isleworth. Part of it was held from before the Conquest by the Brethren of the Holy Trinity at Hounslow; the other and chief part by the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury. On the suppression of religious houses their property reverted to the Crown, and Twickenham was annexed to the Honour of Hampton Court. Charles I. settled it for life on his queen, Henrietta Maria, as a portion of her jointure. With other Crown lands it was seized by the Parliament, but resumed by the Queen Dowager at the Restoration. Charles II. settled it on his queen, Catherine of Portugal, in 1670, but granted a reversionary lease to the Earl of Rochester. This lease passed to Lord Bolingbroke, and upon his attainder, 1715, reverted to the Crown. Later leases are of no interest.

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* Hist. and Antiq. of Twickenham, 4to, 1797, p. 3; in Bib. Top. Brit., vol. x.

* Walpole, Parish Register of Twickenham.

† Richmond Hall, a Poem, 1807, by the Rev. T. Maurice—better known by his 'Indian Antiquities.'

‡ Ironside, Hist. and Antiq. of Twickenham, p. 71.

"Twittenham," wrote Defoe in 1722, "a village remarkable for abundance of curious seats, of which that of Boucher, the famous gamester, would pass in Italy for a delicate palace. The Earl of Marr, the Earl of Strafford, the Earl of Bradford, the Lord Brook, the Lord Sunderland, the Lady Falkland, have each their pretty villas in this parish; but I think that of Secretary Johnstone, for the elegancy and largeness of the gardens, his terrace on the river, and the situation of his house, makes much the brightest figure here."[*]

Walpole wrote of it in a similar strain some 30 years later, when, however, the array of names was less aristocratic though not less remarkable :—

"Nothing is equal to the fashion of this village: Mr. Muntz says we have more coaches here than there are in half France. Mrs. Pritchard has bought Ragman's Castle, for which my Lord Lichfield could not agree. We shall be as celebrated as Baiæ or Tivoli; and if we have not such sonorous names as they boast, we have very famous people: Clive and Pritchard actresses; Scott and Hudson painters; my Lady Suffolk, famous in her time; Mr. H——[†] the impudent lawyer, that Tom Harvey wrote against; Whitehead the poet, and Cambridge the everything."[‡]

One remarkable peculiarity Twickenham—if we may trust its chronicler—possessed in those days: "There is not so untittletattling a village as Twickenham in the island; and if Mr. Cambridge did not gallop the roads for intelligence, I believe the grass would grow in our ears"—and this when Twickenham was, in his own words, "a colony of dowagers," and he himself was importing into our literature from this very village more tittletattle than any other man ever collected.

The *Manor House*, a large red-brick mansion, stands opposite the N. side of the ch. An earlier house, which occupied the site, was, according to an unsupported tradition, the house to which Queen Katherine of Aragon retired after her divorce from Henry VIII. In the early part of the 17th cent. the Manor House was the seat of Sir John Walter, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer (d. 1630). Samuel Scott, the painter of river scenery (d. 1772) lived here for some time; as did afterwards his pupil, Wm. Marlow, F.S.A. The greater part of the house was taken down some years back.

Orleans House.—"A messuage parcel of the Manor of Twickenham," was in 1567 leased for 22 years to Sir Thomas Newenham. In 1622 Andrew Pitcairne, groom of the bed-chamber, had a lease of it for 30 years. In the Parliamentary Survey, 1650, it is described as "a pleasant and delightful tenement, about 20 poles from the river, built partly with brick, and partly with timber, and Flemish wall, with comely chambers." It had 16 acres of cherry gardens; and not only were the gardens "rare for pleasure, but exceedingly profitable, being planted with cabbages, turnips, carrots, and many other such like creatures." The estate was sold to Richard Ell, but resumed by the Crown at the Restoration. In 1671 a short lease was granted to Mrs. Jane Davies, who obtained several renewals of it. She lent her house in 1694—refusing to accept any rental—to the Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne, her son the Duke of Gloucester requiring change of air. Early in the 18th century Mrs. Davies made over her interest in the property to James Johnstone, Esq., Secretary of State for Scotland, who greatly improved the house, built the Octagon Room against a visit he received from Queen Caroline, and continued to reside here till his death, at the age of 90, in 1737. Secretary Johnstone's house was famous. De Foe, we have seen, thought it made "much the brightest figure here." His further account of it is curious :—

"Secretary Johnstone's house may be more properly called a plantation, being in the middle betwixt his pasture, his kitchen-garden, his fruit-garden, and his pleasure garden and wilderness. The house is exactly after the model of the country seats in Lombardy, being of two galleries, with rooms going off on each side. His gallery on the ground-floor makes a hall, fronting the pleasure-garden, and a parlour fronting the pasture; which, when the doors are open, gives you a delicious prospect of the whole: and on each side are 5 rooms more, adorned with a very good collection of pictures; and in the division betwixt the hall and parlour on each side, is a stair-case that leads you up to the gallery above, containing the same number of rooms. His fine Octagon for the entertainment of his friends, at the end of his green-house, I think is too high for his house, and I think very much spoils the symmetry of it. . . . . He has the best collection of fruit of all sorts, of most gentlemen in England. His slopes for his vines, of which he makes some hogsheads a year are very particular; and Dr. Bradley, of the Royal Society, who hath wrote so much about gardening, ranks him amongst the first-rate gardeners in England." *

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[*] De Foe, A Journey through England, 8vo, 1722, vol. i., p. 63.

[†] This was Joseph Hickey, the "most blunt honest creature" of Goldsmith's 'Retaliation,' whose "one only fault," in Oliver's estimation—though "that was a thumper"—was that he was a "special attorney."

[‡] Horace Walpole to Bentley, July 5, 1755; Letters, vol. ii., p. 447.

On Secretary Johnstone's death the lease was bought by George Morton Pitt, formerly Governor of Fort St. George. It was afterwards the property and residence of Lord Brownlow Bertie, and then of Sir George Pococke, who made many alterations in the house and grounds, and connected the octagon room with the main building by a long corridor.

The next occupant of mark introduces a new and foreign source of interest, as well for Twickenham as for the mansion. In 1800, Louis Philippe, then Duc d'Orléans, and his brothers, the Duc de Montpensier and the Comte de Beaujolois, after many adventures and vicissitudes in various parts of the world, met together in London for the first time since their exile from France in 1793; and shortly after the Duke took Mr. Pococke's house at Twickenham as a residence for himself and his brothers. Here they continued to live till the death of the Duc de Montpensier, Jan. 1807, when the health of Comte de Beaujolois showing like symptoms of decline, the Duke carried him to Malta, where he died in 1808. The Duke then removed to Palermo, where he remained till he obtained permission to return to France in 1814. The following year he was again an exile, when he rejoined his family at Twickenham, where he continued till he was recalled to France in 1817. The house, thenceforth to be known as *Orleans House*, became some years later the residence of the Earl of Kilmorey, who, in 1846, purchased the Crown interest in it for £8590. Once more an exile in England, and the apparently firm seat of Napoleon III. on the French throne rendering his early recall to France hopeless, Louis Philippe yearned after his old home at Twickenham, and in 1852 he succeeded in purchasing it of Lord Kilmorey for £23,000. The ex-king was comfortably housed at Claremont, and Orleans House became the residence of his son the Duc d'Aumale, who during his long occupancy—1852-71—improved the building, erected a spacious picture gallery, remodelled the interior, and filled it with a noble collection of ancient and modern pictures, drawings, miniatures, enamels, MSS., and choice printed books and articles of taste. Other members of the Orleans family settled around Orleans House—the Comte de Paris at York House, the Prince de Joinville at Mount Lebanon, and the Duc de Nemours at Bushey Park, and many of their friends in the vicinity; and thus for some years Twickenham was the great Orleans centre towards which the attention of their adherents was at all times directed. The house is a large and stately brick mansion with an oriel centre, and a long wing carried to the octagon tower at the W. The grounds are richly timbered, and contain some splendid cedars. Orleans House has, it is announced (May 1876), been taken for a residence by Don Carlos of Spain.

York House (originally York Place) stands directly E. of the ch., with its principal front facing the Thames, in charming and finely timbered grounds of nearly 7 acres. The house is of brick, with a high-pitched roof, of about the end of the 16th century, but it has been altered and enlarged, and during the occupancy of the Comte de Paris was fitted up in a style befitting a royal abode. It appears to have been given to Lord Chancellor Clarendon on the public announcement of his daughter's marriage with James Duke of York. Clarendon made it his summer residence, and whilst attending the King at Hampton Court, he mentions that he was in the habit of coming home every night to his house at Twickenham. It was also an occasional residence of the Duke of York, or retreat of the Duchess, as here the Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne was born, Feb. 1664: a large room on the first floor retains the name of Queen Anne's Room. On Lord Clarendon's death, York House passed to his second son, Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester. In 1740 it was sold to James Whitchurch, and on his death to Lieut.-Col. Webber. About the end of the cent. it became the property and residence of Prince Stahremberg, the Austrian minister, who made it gay with plays and festivals. In 1817 it was purchased by Mrs. Damer, who removed hither her sculptor's tools, marbles, and models, and built for herself a studio at the E. end of the house, in which she chipped away during the summer months, removing to Park Lane in the winter. She had numerous friends about her, and the Queen used occasionally to call and watch her at work. Her studio is the conservatory of the present York House. Mrs. Damer bequeathed the house to her niece, Lady Johnstone (widow of Sir Patrick Johnstone), and the house had among others the Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh and Lord Lonsdale for tenants. It was purchased of the Misses Johnstone, August 1864, by the Duc d'Aumale, for his nephew, the Comte de Paris, who made it his residence till he returned to France, with the other Orleans princes, in 1871. The house underwent many alterations for the Comte de Paris. The state or reception rooms comprised a great saloon 34 ft. 6 in. by 26 ft., a dining room 30 ft. by 21 ft., three drawing rooms opening into each other and to the conservatory, two libraries, etc. Since the Prince's return to France, York House has been unoccupied.

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* De Foe, A Journey through England, 8vo, 1722, vol. i., p. 63.

Mount Lebanon, late the residence of the Prince de Joinville, is a handsome modern mansion facing the river, between York House and Orleans House. The original house was that in which lived Dr. William Fuller, Pepys's "dear friend," who during the Commonwealth period kept a school at Twickenham; after the Restoration was made Dean of St. Patrick's, Bp. of Limerick, 1663, and Bp. of Lincoln, 1667. The house was bought by Thomas Earl of Strafford in 1701, and on the death of the 2nd Earl (Horace Walpole's correspondent) it became the property of his sister, Lady Anne Conolly, who pulled down the old house and built the present mansion on its site. On her decease it passed to her daughter, the Viscountess Howe. It then became the residence of the Miss Byngs, and after the death of Miss Fanny Byng, of the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland, who bestowed on it the name of Mount Lebanon, perhaps from the cedars which form so remarkable a feature in the grounds. She died in 1866, and the house became shortly after the residence of the Prince de Joinville, and so continued till 1871. Like York House, Mount Lebanon is unoccupied, and "the lease to be sold," (May 1876).

Twickenham Park, at the junction of the par. with Isleworth, below Richmond Bridge, laid claim to the highest antiquity among the Twickenham demesnes. The Conqueror himself, it was asserted, had a residence there. According to the larger Ordnance Map, it was in Twickenham Park, and not in Isleworth, as generally supposed, the Barons encamped in 1263. Here in 1415 was founded the Bridgetine convent of Syon, removed some years later to the larger house at Isleworth (*see* p. 378). Henry VIII., one authority avers, "had an occasional residence" at Twickenham Park. What is certain is that there was a mansion here in the 16th century, and that the Bacon family had a lease of it as early as 1574. Francis Bacon was dwelling at Twickenham Park in 1592, when he received a visit from Queen Elizabeth, and, whilst disclaiming any pretension to the title of poet, presented Her Majesty with a sonnet in commendation of the Earl of Essex. It has been said that Twickenham was given to Bacon by Essex; but the property, as already noted, had been for some time held by the family. Bacon obtained a renewal of the lease to himself in 1595, and the fee-simple the following year. He greatly enjoyed the beauty and quiet of his Thames-side estate—"that wholesome pleasant lodge and finely designed garden," as he terms it in writing to his brother Anthony,*—but his pecuniary needs were pressing, and he sold it, not long after he became its owner, for what even then must have been the inadequate price of £1800.† His thoughts however reverted to Twickenham with a feeling of regret even in his latest years. Thus in his MS. Instructions to Thomas Bushell ‡ respecting the project for a corporation for exploring deserted mineral works, he writes, "Let Twitnam Park, which I sold in my younger days, be purchased, if possible, for a residence for such deserving persons to study in, since I experimentally found the situation of that place much convenient for the trial of my philosophical conclusions."

Leases were afterwards granted to various persons, but the first name to arrest attention is that of Lucy Countess of Bedford, the patroness of Ben Jonson, Donne, Daniel, and most worthy wits and poets of her time. She lived here till 1618, when she gave Twickenham Park to Sir William Harrington, who, three years after, sold it to Mary Countess of Home. The remainder of the lease was alienated in 1640 to Sir Thomas Nott; by him in 1659 to Henry Murray, who, in 1668, transferred it to John Lord Berkeley of Stratton—so named from Stratton Fight, and who gave his name to Berkeley Square and Berkeley Street, and Stratton Street, Piccadilly. Lord Berkeley died here in 1678, and was buried in Twickenham ch. His widow, 20 years later, was laid beside her husband. Twickenham Park was sold in 1685 to the Earl of Cardigan, and by him in 1698 to the Earl of Albemarle, who in 1702 transferred it to Thomas Vernon, secretary to the Duke of Monmouth. It was bought in 1743 by the Earl of Monteath, whose widow, in 1766, bequeathed the use of it in succession to the Duchess of Montrose and the Duchess of Newcastle, with reversion to Lord Frederick Cavendish, and remainder to Sir Wm. Abdy. It curiously illustrates the insecure condition of the vicinity of London less than a century ago, that Horace Walpole in visiting the Duchess of Montrose with Lady Browne, Oct. 5, 1781, had his carriage stopped at the gate of Twickenham Park by a highwayman at 7 o'clock in the evening, and was robbed of his purse and 9 guineas. Lady Browne lost her purse also, but her's was a purse with only "bad money, which she carried on purpose."* Nor did Twickenham speedily become more secure. Just a year later he wrote, "I cannot now stir a mile from my own house [Strawberry Hill] after sunset without one or two servants with blunderbusses."†

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* Bacon Papers, vol. i., p. 486.

† Cobbett, Memorials of Twickenham, p. 232.

‡ Quoted by Lysons, vol. ii., p. 775.

Lord Frederick Cavendish was owner and occupant of the house when Angus's view of it was published, Jan. 1, 1795. From this it appears to have been a very large and stately structure of red brick and stone; the principal front, facing the W., of 3 storeys above the ground floor, with 11 windows in each, the centre having a portico and pediment, and that and the wings being slightly advanced. It contained "several handsome apartments, with a noble staircase, painted in a similar manner to that at Windsor Castle." It also contained "some good pictures." On the death of Lord Frederick Cavendish the estate passed to Sir Wm. Abdy, by whom it was, in 1805, divided into lots and sold, the greater part being purchased by F. Gostling, Esq. Shortly after the house was taken down; villas were built; and the process has gone on until Twickenham Park has become a village of villas and genteel residences.

In the meadows between Twickenham Park and Orleans House are several houses of mark. *Cambridge House*, the first from the bridge foot, was built by Sir Humphry Lynd—a noted controversialist—early in the 17th cent. It was next the residence of Joyce Countess of Totness, who died in it in 1636; afterwards became the property and seat of Sir Joseph Aske; and was in 1751 purchased by Richard Owen Cambridge, author of the 'Scribleriad.' Mr. Cambridge was a man of unusual accomplishments and social charm, and his Twickenham villa was a favourite resort of the most distinguished among his contemporaries. Boswell refers with unusual warmth to his "beautiful villa on the banks of the Thames," his "numerous and excellent library," his "extensive circle of friends and acquaintance distinguished by rank, fashion, and genius," and his "colloquial talents rarely to be found;" and one of the pleasantest chapters in his book is that in which he relates his ride with Johnson to Mr. Cambridge's villa, where the doctor was "solaced with an elegant entertainment, a very accomplished family, and much good company"—as may very well be believed, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gibbon the historian, and Hermes Harris being of the number.* Mr. Cambridge lived to enjoy his villa and the society of his friends for more than a quarter of a century after Johnson's visit, dying there in his 86th year, in Sept. 1802. It was afterwards for awhile the residence of his son, Achdeacon Cambridge, who, however, built for himself a smaller house somewhat to the S. Cambridge House then became the residence of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. Later it was purchased by Henry Bevan, Esq., who, with Mr. Vulliamy as his architect, remodelled the house, and enriched the grounds. Cambridge House is now the seat of his daughter, Lady Chichester, relict of Lord John Chichester. *Meadowbank*, erected by Archdeacon Cambridge, is now the residence of George Bishop, Esq., whose private observatory has acquired universal celebrity on account of the important observations and discoveries made in it under its distinguished superintendent, John Russell Hind, F.R.S., who resides at *Meadow Lodge*. On the meadows, in Owen Cambridge's day all open, has sprung up, as in Twickenham Park, a nest of villas, which has received the name of *Cambridge Park*, and a handsome church has been built within it for the service of the two parks.

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* Walpole to Lady Ossory, Oct. 7, 1781.

† Walpole to the Earl of Strafford, Oct. 3, 1782.

* Boswell, Life of Johnson, 1775, vol. v., p. 08, etc., ed. 1835.

Four or five hundred yards W. of Meadowbank, and a very conspicuous object from the Thames, is *Marble Hill*, "a house," as Swift writes, "built by Mrs. Howard, then of the bed-chamber, now Countess of Suffolk, and groom of the stole to the Queen. . . . Mr. Pope was the contriver of the gardens, Lord Herbert (Earl of Pembroke) the architect, and the Dean of St. Patrick's (Swift) chief butler and keeper of the ice-house." The house was built for Mrs. Howard by the king, George II., at a cost of £12,000; but, never liberal in money matters, he was possibly behindhand in his advances, as Swift in his 'Pastoral Dialogue between Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill,' written in June 1727, makes the lady's villa predict that its mistress will be ruined by the outlay; the house is unfinished, her pockets are empty.

> "And now she will not have a shilling
> To raise the stairs, or build the ceiling."

The house will have to be sold to "some South-sea broker from the City," who will lay all the fine plantations waste, and

> "No more the Dean, that grave divine,
> Shall keep the key of my (no) wine;
> My ice-house rob as heretofore,
> And steal my artichokes no more;
> Nor Patty Blunt no more be seen
> Bedraggled in my walks so green;
> Plump Johnny Gay will now elope;
> And here no more will dangle Pope."

However, the house was finished in course of time, and Mrs. Howard, now Countess of Suffolk, quitted the Court in 1735, "married Mr. George Berkeley and outlived him," and for the remainder of her days spent her summers at Marble Hill, "living very retired both there and in London."[*] On her death, July 1767, Marble Hill became the property and residence of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who bequeathed it to Miss Hotham. From her it was rented by Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose irregular marriage ceremony with the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., it has been said was performed here; but her relative and confidential friend, Lord Stourton, states that it occurred "in her own drawing-room in her house in town,"[†] *i.e.*, in Park Lane, 1785. She was at Marble Hill at the time of the Prince's marriage with the Princess Caroline, 1795. Marble Hill next became the residence of Lady Bath; then of Mr. C. A. Tulk; and afterwards of the Marquis of Wellesley, who left it about 1824. It was shortly after purchased by Col., now the Rt. Hon. Lieut.-General J. Peel, whose seat it now is.

A short distance E. was a cottage known as *Little Marble Hill*, which was occupied by Mrs. Clive until she removed to Little Strawberry Hill. On its site a much more pretentious mansion was built by Mr. Daniel Giles, when it appears to have been known as Twickenham Meadows. Afterwards, as *Spencer Grove*, it became the residence of Lady Diana Beauclerk, when it became celebrated alike on account of the elegance with which she fitted it up and the parties she assembled there. Several of the rooms were decorated by her ladyship's own pencil, and Horace Walpole never tired of applauding the taste and skill she displayed. One room particularly delighted him: "It is nothing but a row of lilacs in festoons on green paper, but executed in as great a style as Michael Angelo would have done for a Pope's villa."[‡] Spencer Grove was afterwards the residence of Lady Tollemache and of Miss Hotham. It was then purchased by Sir John Lubbock; was for a time a residence of the Duke of Montrose; then of Mr. Kirby, and has since been unoccupied.

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[*] H. Walpole, Reminiscences of the Courts of George I. and II., chap viii.

[†] Langdale, Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert, p. 43.

[‡] H. Walpole to Rev. W. Mason, Aug. 4, 1782.

West of Marble Hill was another noted villakin, *Ragman's Castle*, which had been the residence successively of Lady Falkland (1635), John Duke of Montague, and the Dowager Lady Pembroke, when it was purchased in 1755 by Mrs. Pritchard, the famous actress, who spent a great deal of money in its improvement and decoration. After her decease, 1758, it was occupied by the Earl of Cholmondeley, Lady Lane, and Sir C. Warwick Bamfield. In 1783 it became the residence of George Hardinge, author of 'Letters to Burke,' and a man well known in social and political circles. To him succeeded, 1810, Jeremiah Dyson, Mr. H. Cole, Major Jelf Sharp. The house, in its latter days known as *Lawn Cottage*, was taken down by Lord Kilmorey in 1850, and the garden thrown into the grounds of Orleans House.

Continuing along the river, and passing Orleans House, York House, and the church, we come to *Richmond House*, or as it appears to have been called originally Richmonds, a good-sized mansion with its front to the Thames, opposite the W. end of Eel Pie Island. It was for many years the residence of Francis Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, a prominent politician in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., who died here in 1708, when it passed, with the fine collection of pictures which he had formed in it, to his second son, Lord Torrington. It was sold in 1740, by Lord Torrington's widow, to Anthony Viscount Montague, who four years later sold it to Anthony Keck. In 1766 it was purchased by Mary Countess Dowager of Shelburne, who bequeathed it to her second son, the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice. Subsequent owners were Mr. John Symmons, 1791; Mrs. Allanson, 1792; the Countess Dowager of Elgin, who died in it in 1810; and Lady De Crespigny. The old house was then taken down, and a new one built on its site, in 1816, for Mrs. Lionel Dawson Damer, the cousin of Mrs. Damer the sculptor. It was enlarged and brought to its present size and appearance in 1829, for the Countess Dowager of Roxburgh and her husband, the Hon. John Tollemache. Later it was the residence of Lord Lowth, Sir Henry Willock, Lady Ann Murray, Sir Edward Blakeney, and is now the seat of George Gordon Mackintosh, Esq.

Poulet Lodge, immediately beyond Richmond House, occupies the site of the villa of M. Chauvigny, the French ambassador. which was burnt down in June 1734. The present house, of very formal aspect. was built by Dr. Batty, a physician of eminence in his day. After his death it became the property and residence of Vere, 3rd Earl of Poulet; on the decease of whose widow it became the residence of Walpole's "horror," Mrs. Osbaldeston; then successively of Lord Cardigan, Col. Webb, another Countess Poulet, and after her death, in 1838, of various undistinguished persons. It is now the residence of W. H. Punchard, Esq., who has greatly improved it. The long low back front lies open to the road at Cross Deep, a little N. of Pope's Villa.

Riversdale, the next house, the property of Lord Clifden, was in 1808 leased by Lady Monson, who greatly enlarged it; afterwards by G. H. Drummond, Esq., Lord Uxbridge, and Lord Cawdor. It is now the residence of the Misses Young.

POPE'S VILLA.—We are thus brought, at length, to the residence of the poet who has made Twickenham famous wherever English literature has reached. Pope's Villa stood about 200 yards beyond Riversdale; the entrance was in the road from Twickenham to Teddington. Pope took a lease of the house, with about 5 acres of ground, shortly after his father's death in 1717, and lived here till his own death in 1744. The villa, or villakin, as Swift called it, was much smaller when Pope took it than he left it. In 1717 it comprised only a central hall, with two small parlours on each side, and corresponding rooms above. He left it a brick centre of 4 floors, with wings of 3 floors—each storey with a single light towards the Thames.

Of the contents of the house some idea may be obtained. There were at least two portraits of Lord Bolingbroke (one by Richardson); three drawings of statues in monochrome by Kneller of the Hercules Farnese, the Venus de' Medici, and the Apollo Belvedere; marble busts of Homer by Bernini; of Sir Isaac Newton by Guelfi; and four of Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, and Dryden, a present to Pope from Frederick Prince of Wales, and now at Hagley, having been bequeathed to Lord Lyttelton by the poet.

The space between the river and the house was occupied by a lawn, fenced and concealed from a tanner's yard on one side, from the low houses on the other by a hedge and background of trees. The hedge on the London side was curved towards the river, decorated with terminal busts, and with an alcove commanding a view up the river, and of the gentle scenery of Surrey towards Kingston and Esher. Over against the alcove, on the other side, stood a large willow—the second weeping willow planted in England. Beneath the house and the high-road to Teddington, the poet constructed a tunnel as a means of communication between the lawn and the garden, which was on the other side of the road, lined it with "spars, minerals, and marbles," and made it for ever famous as

"The Aegerian grot
Where, nobly pensive, St. John sat and thought;
Where British sighs from dying Wyndham stole,
And the bright flame was shot through Marchmont's soul."

A small obelisk with an inscription to his mother—"Matrem optima, Mulierum amantissima"—terminated the garden vista.

Pope was fond of his garden and proud of it; and not without reason. Though of small size, like that of Alcinous, and of awkward shape, he contrived with the aid of Bridgman and Kent, the great professional gardeners, and Lord Peterborough and other eminent amateurs, to twist and twirl it into one of the prettiest gardens in England. He was the first to break through the Dutch formality of Hampton Court, and to revert to a more natural style. Gardening, he says, is more antique and nearer to God's own work than poetry. He worked and planned, and got his friends to work with him. His letters and his verses are full of his gardening and his grotto-making.

"I am as busy in three inches of gardening as any man can be in three-score acres. I fancy myself like the fellow that spent his life in cutting the twelve apostles in a cherry stone. I have a Theatre, an Arcade, a Bowling-green, a Grove, and what not? in a bit of ground that would have been but a plate of sallet to Nebuchadnezzar the first day he was turned to graze." *

"I have turfed a little Bridgmannick theatre myself. It was done by a detachment of his [Bridgman's] workmen for the Princes' visit, all at a stroke, and it is yet unpaid for, but that is nothing with a poetical genius." *

"And he † whose lightning pierc'd th' Iberian lines,
Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines;
Or tames the genius of the stubborn plain,
Almost as quickly as he conquer'd Spain." ‡

"Mr. Pope undoubtedly contributed to form his [Kent's] taste. The design of the Prince of Wales's garden at Carlton House, was evidently borrowed from the poet's at Twickenham. There was a little of affected modesty in the latter, when he said, of all his works he was most proud of his garden. And yet it was a singular effort of art and taste to impress so much variety and scenery on a spot of five acres. The passing through the gloom from the Grotto to the opening day, the retiring and again assembling shades, the dusky groves, the larger lawn, and the solemnity of the termination of the cypresses that led up to his mother's tomb, are managed with exquisite judgment; and though Lord Peterborough assisted him

"To form his quincunx and to rank his vines,"

those were not the most pleasing ingredients of his little perspective." §

Pope's success in landscape gardening was not due to a happy chance. The arrangement of his lawns, hedges, trees, and avenues was with him a serious occupation, as is evident from many passages in his letters. He explained his principles most distinctly perhaps to Spence:

"The lights and shades in gardening are managed by disposing the thick grove work, the thin, and the openings, in a proper manner: of which the eye is generally the properest judge.—Those clumps of trees are like the groups in pictures (speaking of some in his own garden).—You may distance things by darkening them and by narrowing the plantation more and more towards the end, in the same manner as they do in painting, and as 'tis executed in the little cypress walk to that obelisk." ‖

The *Grotto* which figures so largely in the Letters and Poems was formed by lining the tunnel under the Teddington road with shells, spars, and minerals, which were liberally furnished for this purpose by his friends. The most lavish contributor was Borlase the Cornish antiquary, who was indefatigable in searching out and forwarding the choicest marbles, serpentines, and stalactites, spars and crystals to be found in Cornwall; and Pope showed his gratitude by setting up his friend's name in large gold letters in a conspicuous part of the grotto—much to the bewilderment of visitors. The Duchess of Cleveland was also a large contributor, and Sir Hans Sloane offered freely of the stores in his museum. Pope's description of the grotto is well known, but a portion of it must be given:—

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* Pope to Lord Strafford, Oct. 5, 1725.

* Pope to Lord Oxford, 22 March, 1726.

† Lord Peterborough.

‡ Pope, Satires and Epistles, Sat. i.

§ Horace Walpole (On Modern Gardening), Anecdotes, vol. iv., p. 295.

‖ Spence, Anecdotes, Singer's ed., p. 209.

"I have put the last hand to my works of this kind, in happily finishing the subterraneous way and grotto: I there found a spring of the clearest water, which falls in a perpetual rill, that echoes thro' the cavern day and night. From the river Thames, you see thro' my arch up a walk of the wilderness, to a kind of open Temple, wholly compos'd of shells in the rustic manner; and from that distance under the temple you look down thro' a sloping arcade of trees, and see the sails on the river passing suddenly and vanishing, as thro' a perspective glass. When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a *Camera obscura*; on the walls of which all the objects of the river, hills, woods, and boats, are forming a moving picture in their visible radiations; and when you have a mind to light it up, it affords you a very different scene; it is finished with shells interspersed with pieces of looking-glass in angular forms; and in the cieling is a star of the same material, at which when a lamp (of an orbicular figure of thin alabaster) is hung in the middle, a thousand pointed rays glitter and are reflected over the place. There are connected to this grotto by a narrower passage two porches, one towards the river of smooth stones full of light, and open; the other toward the Garden shadow'd with trees, rough with shells, flints, and iron-ore. The bottom is paved with simple pebble, as is also the adjoining walk up the wilderness to the temple, in the natural taste, agreeing not ill with the little dripping murmur, and the aquatic idea of the whole place. It wants nothing to compleat it but a good statue with an inscription, like that beautiful antique one which you know I am so fond of." *

"The improving and finishing his Grotto," writes Warburton, in a note to Pope's verses 'On his Grotto at Twickenham,' "was the favourite amusement of his declining years; and the beauty of his poetic genius, in the disposition and ornaments of this romantic recess, appears to as much advantage as in his best contrived poems." Be that as it may, and few are likely to accept the bishop's dictum, the poet lived to finish his grotto, and to experience a feeling of vacuity when it was finished.

"*Spence.* I pity you, Sir, because you have [1743] completed everything belonging to your garden.—*Pope.* Why, I really shall be at a loss for the diversion I used to take in laying out and finishing things. I have now nothing left me to do, but to add a little ornament or two at the line to the Thames." *

Pope spent some £5000 on his improvements. He was only a tenant, and he had some thoughts of becoming the owner when the property was for sale, but he looked about in vain for a friend to whom he might leave it, who would be likely to live in it and preserve it unchanged. If Ruffhead may be trusted, he thought of bequeathing it to Mr. Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield; "but when he found by the growing fame and rising reputation of his friend, that it was never likely to be of any use to him, he laid aside that purpose."†

"My landlady, Mrs. Vernon being dead, the house and garden are offered to me in sale; and I believe (together with the cottages on each side my grass plot next the Thames) will come at about a £1000. If I thought any very particular friend would be pleased to live in it after my death (for as it is it serves all my purposes as well during life) I would purchase it; and more particularly could I hope two things: that the friend who should like it, was so much younger and healthier than myself, as to have a prospect of its continuing his some years longer than I am of its continuing mine. But most of those I love are travelling out of the world not into it; and unless I have such a view given me, I have no vanity nor pleasure that does not stop short of the grave."‡

"As to my *mines* and my *treasures* they must go together to God knows who! A sugar-broker or a brewer may have the house and garden, and a booby that chanced to be my heir at law the other: except I happen to dispose it to the poor in my own time."§

After Pope's death (1744) his villa was sold to Sir Wm. Stanhope, brother to the Earl of Chesterfield, who added wings to the house, and enlarged and improved the garden—greatly to the disgust of Walpole:—

"I must tell you a private woe that has happened to me in my neighbourhood—Sir William Stanhope bought Pope's house and garden. The former was so small and bad, one could not avoid pardoning his hollowing out that fragment of the rock Parnassus into habitable chambers—but would you believe it, he has cut down the sacred groves themselves! In short, it was a little bit of ground of five acres, enclosed with three lanes, and seeing nothing. Pope had twisted and twirled, and rhymed and harmonised this, till it appeared two or three sweet little lawns opening and opening beyond one another, and the whole surrounded with thick impenetrable woods. Sir William, by advice of his son-in-law, Mr. Ellis, has hacked and hewed these groves, wriggled a winding gravel walk through them with an edging of shrubs, in what they call the modern taste, and in short, has desired the three lanes to walk in again—and now is forced to shut them out again by a wall, for there was not a Muse could walk there but she was spied by every country fellow that went by with a pipe in his mouth." *

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* Pope to Edw. Blount, June 2, 1725.

* Spence, Anecdotes, p. 273.

† Ruffhead, Life of Pope, 1769, p. 402.

‡ Pope to Bethel, March 20, 1743.

§ Pope to Allen, n.d., Ruffhead's Life of Pope, p. 199.

Mr. Welbore Ellis (afterwards Lord Mendip) came into possession of the house after Sir Wm. Stanhope's death, and made it his residence, priding himself on preserving whatever was left of Pope's unaltered. The loss of the famous willow, which died in 1801, was his chief trouble that way. Cuttings of it had been sent to St. Petersburg in 1789, at the request of the Empress of Russia; and now the dead trunk was converted into Popeian relics. At Lord Mendip's death, the property was sold by auction to Sir John Briscoe, and on his death in 1807 to the Baroness Howe.

The Baroness was the daughter of Admiral Lord Howe, the hero of "the glorious 1st of June," and inherited his title. Widow of the Hon. P. A. Curzon, she took for her second husband the court oculist, Dr. Phipps. who was made a baronet, and on his promotion emerged from his plebeian chrysalis as Sir Wathen Waller. The lady knew not Pope, and was annoyed by his admirers coming to her place to ask after his house and gardens. She razed the house, therefore, stubbed up the trees, and destroyed whatever was his. "We went into Pope's back garden," wrote Miss Berry in her journal, Nov. 21, 1807, "and saw the devastation going on upon his quincunx by its now possessor Baroness Howe. The anger and ill-humour expressed against her for pulling down his abode and destroying his grounds, much greater than one would have imagined." The Baroness built herself a new house, not on the site of the poet's, but a hundred yards to the N. of it, absorbing in the process the house in which Hudson the painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds's master, used to live. The Baroness gave lawn-parties which were very attractive, and on the 1st of June a silver cup to be rowed for in honour of her father's victory, when Sir Wathen Waller used to be exhibited on the lawn decorated with all the Admiral's stars and medals.* They in their turn passed away, and in the beginning of 1840 "Pope's Villa"—though Pope's Villa had long ceased to exist—was announced for sale. But no one would buy the counterfeit, and shortly after the "building materials" were disposed of by auction. A portion of the Baroness's house was however saved, and turned into two small dwellings.

Pope feared his house and garden might pass to "some sugar-broker or brewer;" the new owner was a tea-merchant, Mr. Thos. Young, who first proposed to reinstate the poet's house by building a facsimile of it; but changing his mind erected the present grotesque structure—distinguishable by its odd Chinese-Gothic tower—which if it bears no resemblance to the poet's house, at least preserves the name of Pope's Villa. It does not stand quite on the site of Pope's house, but is nearer to it than was the Baroness Howe's. The Grotto remains, or rather the tunnel, for it has been despoiled of all its rare marbles, spars, and ores, and is a mere damp subway.

The house next to Pope's was the residence of the Hon. George Shipley, and was known as *Spite Hall*, from its having been built for the purpose of intercepting the view of the Thames from Shipley's opposite neighbour:—

"The people here have christened Mr. Shipley's new house *Spite Hall*. It is dismal to think that one may live to 77, and go out of the world doing as ill-natured an act as possible."†

Radnor House, by the river, midway between Pope's Villa and Strawberry Hill, was built by the last Earl of Radnor, of the Robarts family. It was in Lord Radnor's garden that Pope first met Warburton, 1740—a meeting of no little consequence to both of them. The house, an ungainly attempt at Gothic, and the grounds, chiefly notable for their whimsical jumble of statues, obelisks, Chinese temples, and the like, formed a constant butt for the sarcasms of Horace Walpole, whose cant name for them was *Mabland*.

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* Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, June 20, 1760: Letters, vol. iii., p. 318.

* Cobbett, Memorials of Twickenham, p. 289.

† H. Walpole to the Earl of Strafford, Sept. 9, 1780; Letters, vol. vii., p. 438.

After Lord Radnor's death the house was successively the property and residence of J. A. Hindley, one of the tellers of the Exchequer; Sir Francis Basset; the Ladies Murray; Charles Marsh, F.S.A.; and now of A. C. Stearns, Esq. *Cross Deep House*, the pleasant-looking mansion on the opposite side of the Teddington road, has been successively the abode of J. Ivat Briscoe, Esq., M.P., C. J. Freake, Esq.. W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P., and now of Robert Morley, Esq.

STRAWBERRY HILL, a little farther S., Horace Walpole's famous Gothic castle, is described under its proper title. Farther on, the last house in Twickenham, on the lower Teddington road, is *Little Strawberry*,

> "Where lived the laughter-loving dame
> A matchless actress, Clive her name,"—

Walpole, to whom it belonged, having good-naturedly given her the use of it for life, and christened it *Cliveden*. She spent her last years here, liked by everybody, but having her small troubles.

> "Have you not heard of the adventures of your poor Pivey," she writes to Garrick, June 10, 1776; "I have been rob'd and murder'd coming from Kingston. Jimey [her brother, Raftor] and I in a post-chey at half-past nine, Just by Teddington church was stopt. I only lost a little silver and my senses, for one of them come into the carriage with a great horse pistol to search for my watch, but I had it not with me." *

This in a populous road, on a Midsummer evening, just a century ago! Kitty died in 1785. In 1791, Walpole let the house, on the same easy terms, to the Miss Berrys (his Strawberrys) and their father: and later bequeathed it to them for their lives. Here for a long series of years they held the quiet little afternoon parties at which the most distinguished people delighted to meet.

> "When London began to fill, and the season was at its height, the Miss Berrys used to retire to a pretty villa at Twickenham, where they received their friends to luncheon, and strawberries and cream, and very delightful these visits were in fine spring weather. I recollect once, after dining there, to have been fortunate enough to give a place in my carriage to Lord Macaulay, and those who remember his charming and brilliant conversation will understand how short the drive to London appeared." †

After Walpole's death the visits of the Miss Berrys to the Continent were more frequent, or their stay lengthened, and they let Little Strawberry by the year furnished, first to Prebendary Bell of Westminster, afterwards (1813) for a term of 7 years to Alderman Wood. At the end of his tenancy it was let to Admiral Bowen, who complained bitterly of "the ruinous condition in which the alderman had made it over to him."* The house has subsequently had no occupant of note, and none at all for some years. Now the house looks very dilapidated, and Horace Walpole's and Kitty Clive's favourite walk, "Drury-lane," is sadly out of order.

Towards the town, at the corner of the Teddington road, the site marked by Messrs. Corbin's coach factory, was a noble old red-brick mansion, *Grove House*, attributed to the inventive genius of Inigo Jones, and for a time the residence of the poetical and profligate Philip Duke of Wharton. Afterwards it was the seat of James Craggs, the friend of Pope, and to whom Addison, whom he succeeded as Secretary of State, dedicated his Collected Works. The house was pulled down in 1836.

On the l. of the Heath Road, E. of the rly. bridge, is *Saville House* (Col. T. G. Gardiner), a fine old red-brick mansion with tall roof, where for several years lived Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who came here to be near Pope—fast friends then, too soon to be bitter foes. To her succeeded Lady Saville, who left her name to the house, though she changed her own by marrying Dr. Charles Morton, principal librarian of the British Museum.

Next to it, and nearer the rly. bridge, is another old red brick mansion, very similar in style to Saville House, *Twickenham House*, for many years the residence of Sir John Hawkins, author of a voluminous History of Music, and executor of Dr. Johnson, of whom he wrote a Life as dull as Boswell's is brilliant. It was afterwards the residence and property of Paul Vaillant, the bookseller of the Strand; and is now in the occupation of Dr. Hugh M. Diamond (known alike by his professional writings and researches in photography) as a first-class private lunatic asylum.

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* Walpole's Letters, vol. ix., p. 525.

† Personal Recollections of Mary Somerville, by her Daughter, 1873, p. 222.

* Miss Berry's Journal and Correspondence (Journal, Oct. 17, 1818).

In Back Lane stand the entrance gates and outbuildings, all that is left, of *Copt Hall*, the residence of John, 11th Earl of Mar, of Admiral Fox, and of Lady Conolly. Not far from it stood an old-fashioned wooden house, which according to the local tradition was that occupied by Henry Fielding. Here it is said he wrote 'Tom Jones;' but the date of its publication makes this doubtful. What is certain is that his first son by his second wife was baptized at Twickenham ch. in 1747, and that Fielding left Twickenham in 1748.* The house has been long pulled down.

On the N. side of Twickenham Common is *Colne Lodge*, a good "Italian villa," in which lived and died (1774) Paul Whitehead, poet and satirist. (*See* TEDDINGTON.) It was afterwards the residence of the Countess of Dunmore, and of Miss Virginia Murray, and is now the seat of E. H. Donnithorne, Esq., J.P. In an old mansion which formerly stood on the Common, Bp. Corbet is said to have lived. His father had a nursery at Whitton, a hamlet of Twickenham. (*See* WHITTON.) Bp. Corbet's Poems were edited in 1807 by Octavius Gilchrist, a native of Twickenham.

In the Richmond Road, on the other side of the town, opposite Montpelier Row, is *North End House* (H. G. Bohn, Esq.), celebrated for the collections of pictures, rare books, and mediæval antiquities—somewhat thinned, however, by recent sales. In Montpelier Row, at what was then called *Chapel House*, now Holyrood House, lived (1850) Alfred Tennyson: his son Hallam was baptized at Twickenham ch. in 1852.

We have now come back nearly to our starting-point, and may end these notices of remarkable houses with one, in some respects, not the least remarkable among them. Somewhat to the N.E. of North End Lodge, on the l. of the Isleworth Road, leading from Richmond Bridge, opposite the farther entrance lodge to Twickenham Park, in a narrow lane leading to the Richmond Road, is *Sandycombe Lodge* (Miss Beaumont), the house which Turner, our great landscape painter, then rapidly rising in fame, built for himself in 1813, from his own designs. Turner at first called it *Solus Lodge*—perhaps from its then standing in a somewhat solitary spot—but altered the name the following year to Sandycombe.* It is a small house with small rooms, and not very beautiful, but has been altered somewhat. It has a narrow centre, with balcony over a closed entrance porch, and lower and narrower wings, but before the Cambridge Park villas were built had an outlook over the river from the garden front. Turner lived here 12 years—the 12 years in which his genius was most rapidly ripening. Ruskin rather flouts "Twickenham classicisms," and perhaps with reason. But Turner learnt something better at Twickenham. He kept a boat, and spent day after day on the river, sketching and studying the water,—surface, colour, and reflections,—the ever-shifting cloud-forms, and the morning and evening mists. Here and in this way it was he learnt, as no painter had learnt before, the mysteries of cloud and vapour. The grand landscape in the National Gallery, 'Crossing the Brook,' was one of the early fruits of his Twickenham studies, as the 'View from Richmond Hill' was one of the latest.

Some other famous names remain to be mentioned among the eminent inhabitants of Twickenham. Sir Godfrey Kneller lived in the par., but his house was at Whitton, and will be noticed under that heading. John Lenthall, the Speaker of the Long Parliament, had a house here. So it is said had Robert Boyle, the great natural philosopher. Lord Bute lived here in 1748. Lady Fanny Shirley, "Fanny blooming fair," lived at Heath Lane Lodge. Nicholas Amherst, the author of 'The Craftsman,' died here in poverty, 1742, and was buried at the expense of Horace Walpole's printer, Franklin. Daniel Waterland, D.D., the eminent divine, was sometime Vicar of Twickenhan. Lætitia Hawkins, author of some works more tedious and pompous than even her father's History of Music, and of some equally dull and more flippant Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, which are still occasionally quoted, lived, after her father's death till her own, in Sion Row.

In one of the Ailsa Park villas, N.W. of Twickenham Park, lived, in 1838, Charles Dickens, and there Mr. Forster records, with Talfourd, Thackeray, Douglas Jerrold, Sir Edwin Landseer, Stanfield, and Maclise, "we had many friendly days." * Sir Francis Chantrey, the sculptor, was married at Twickenham ch. to Mary Ann Wale, Nov. 23, 1809.

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* Cobbett, Mem. of Twickenham.

* Royal Academy Catalogues for 1814, 1815.

In a little cottage on the Staines Road, pulled down about 1866, lived and taught one who was in her day a very remarkable personage—Joanna Southcott, the prophetess. Here for some time her followers flocked to listen to her marvellous promises; and more than 50 years after her death (1814), Mr. Cobbett, in the course of his duties as curate of Twickenham, "found traces of attachment to her." †

Of Twickenham town there is little to be said. It is quiet, has an air of prosperity, and still lingering about it something of the savour of old-world gentility. Large old-fashioned houses, and low dark little shops, line the narrow streets, small private dwellings mingling with both; and there are occasional glimpses of the pleasant river. The ch. stands at the W. end of the town, by the river-side, and opposite to it is the large Twickenham eyot, the well-known Eel-pie Island. Church Street runs westward into the broader King Street, the chief street of the town, which at the farther end divides into the Teddington Road, running by the river, and the Heath Road turning inland. At the eastern extremity of Twickenham, as already mentioned, is the new district of villas, Cambridge and Twickenham Parks, with Ailsa Park running into St. Margaret's, Isleworth; while on the extreme W. is a corresponding, though less ambitious, new district growing up about Twickenham Common, Twickenham Heath, and Strawberry Vale. The numerous seats standing in grounds famous for the size, variety, and beauty of their trees, impart a distinctive and attractive character to the village and its vicinity, and the river all along here is beautiful. Inland the country is flat and tame. But though level, it has the reputation of being healthy and favourable to longevity. There are no manufactures proper. Nursery and fruit gardens are on an extensive scale.

Twickenham *Church* (of the Virgin Mary) has a brick body and stone tower. The body of the old ch. fell down in the night of April 9, 1713. The present ch., erected (1713-18) in its place, Sir Godfrey Kneller being churchwarden and John James the architect, is a roomy red-brick structure, the style a so-called Tuscan, strangely out of keeping with the old battlemented Perp. tower on to which it was joined. The interior is as little interesting architecturally as the outside. What historic value it had as a church of the last years of Anne and the first of George, the ch. of Kneller and Walpole, of Kitty Clive and Lady Mary Wortley Montague, was destroyed by the transformation of the interior in 1859 and 1871, when the stately old galleries were lowered and re-arranged, the tall pews swept away, and "the whole area uniformly reseated with open benches;" the pulpit altered, the walls decorated, "a chorus cantorum in lieu of a chancel" constructed, the E. windows and the windows under the gallery darkened with modern mediæval glass, and the whole as far as possible brought into conformity with the current ecclesiastical fashion.

Probably the ch. has been improved for parochial purposes; but for the visitor the only interest the interior now possesses lies in its monuments, and those they commemorate. That which will first attract attention is one of marble on the E. wall, over the gallery, erected by Pope to his father (d. 1717, æt. 75) and mother (d. 1733, the insc. says æt. 93, but she was really only 90). On this, by his own direction, was added an insc. to himself:—

> "As to my body, my will is, that it be buried near the monument of my dear parents at Twickenham, with the addition, after the words *filius fecit* —of these only, *et sibi: Qui obiit anno* 17—*aetatis* —[1744 æt. 57]—: and that it be carried to the grave by six of the poorest men of the parish, to each of whom I order a suit of grey coarse cloth as mourning." *

The insc. was accordingly added, but in 1761 Bp. Warburton erected another mont. with a medallion portrait of the poet on the N. wall, and placed on it, with more than questionable taste, Pope's somewhat incoherent lines. "For one who would not be buried in Westminster Abbey."

> "Heroes and kings your distance keep,
> In peace let one poor poet sleep," etc.

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* Forster, Life of Charles Dickens, vol. i., p. 157.

† Memorials of Twickenham, p. 345.

* Pope's Last Will (at end of Works).

When Sir Godfrey Kneller was buried in Twickenham ch. (1723), Lady Kneller claimed of Pope the fulfilment of a promise she asserted he had given to Sir Godfrey on his death-bed, to take down his father's monument, that she might erect one, 8 ft. wide and 14 ft. high, to her husband, "for it was the best place in the ch. to be seen at a distance"! "This," writes Pope, "surprised me quite. I hesitated, and said, I feared it would be indecent, and that my mother must be asked as well as I." She fell crying, and Pope was induced to say he would do all that he could do with decency. On consideration, Pope naturally refused to remove the monument. The Lady tried her influence with the parochial authorities—Kneller had been churchwarden of Twickenham—but they, of course, could not help her; then commenced a suit against the poet, and failed; and so Sir Godfrey lies in Twickenham ch. without any memorial. The mont. was erected in Westminster Abbey, and Pope wrote the epitaph for it.

Pope was buried in a vault in the middle aisle, "under the second pew from the E. end." Mr. Howett* states that during some repairs of the ch. the vault was opened, and Pope's head abstracted from his coffin, to enrich the museum of a phrenologist named Holm. But this is positively denied by Mr. Cobbett on the authority of the then Vicar of Tottenham. The coffin having been broken during the repairs, "a cast of the skull was taken," but nothing was abstracted. The skull was reverently restored to its place, and Mr. Fletcher, the curate, who watched the whole of the proceedings, remained "until the whole was restored and built up."* Whether it should have been disturbed at all may admit of question; but removing the skull to take a cast from it, and at once restoring it to its place, and abstracting it altogether, are very different things.

In the chancel is a mural mont., with effigies in terra-cotta, coloured, of Francis Poulton, d. 1642, and wife. The urn, of veined marble, to Lady Frances Whitmore, d. 1692, with, on the pedestal, the fine lines by Dryden, commencing,

> "Fair, kind and true! a treasure each alone,
> A wife, a mistress, and a friend in one,"

which formerly stood in the chancel, was, at the transformation of the interior, removed to the top landing of the N. staircase.

On E. wall of the S. gallery, corresponding in place to Pope's mont. to his parents, is a tomb, with long insc. in prose and verse, to John Lord Berkeley of Stratton (d. 1678), the hero of Stratton Fight, and "sprung from Danish kings of brightest fame," who has already been mentioned as owner of Twickenham Park. Mont. to Sir Joseph Ashe, Bart., d. 1682. On S. wall, over the gallery, mural mont. to Nathaniel Pigott, Barrister at Law, d. 1737. He was a Roman Catholic, and Pope wrote the epitaph, in which he states that "possessed of the highest character by his learning, judgment, experience, integrity," he was "deprived of the highest stations only by his conscience and religion." On same wall one to Sir Richard Perryn, d. 1803, for 23 years one of the Barons of the Exchequer. Mural, by Bacon, to George Gostling, Esq., d. 1799. Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Commander of the Fleet, d. 1750. Under the mont. to Pope and his parents is a slab to Richard Owen Cambridge, d. 1802. S. aisle, tablet to Lætitia Matilda Hawkins, d. 1835. N. aisle, large slab to Louisa Viscountess Clifden, d. 1802, and her daughter, the Hon. Caroline Anne Agar Ellis, d. 1814. Tablet by Westmacott to Lady Margaret Wildman, d. 1825.

On the outer wall are tablets to Pope's nurse and to Kitty Clive. The first was erected by the poet.

> "To the Memory of Mary Beach, who died Nov. 25, 1725, aged 78. Alex. Pope, whom she nursed in his infancy, and constantly attended for twenty-eight years, in gratitude to a faithful old servant erected this stone."

The mont. to Mrs. Catherine Clive (d. 1758, æt. 75) was erected by Miss Pope, the actress, and has a long poetical insc. by her:—

> "Clive's blameless life this tablet shall proclaim,
> Her moral virtues and her well-earn'd fame."

The ch.-yard abounds in tombs, including those of Selina Countess Dowager Ferrers, d. 1762; Lieut.-Gen. William Tryon, Governor of the Province of New York, d. 1788, and other persons of note in their day, but forgotten now. Admiral

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* Homes and Haunts of the Poets, p. 115.

† Cobbett, Memorials of Twickenham, p. 279.

Byron (d. 1786), whose 'Narrative of the Loss of the Wager' is so well known, was buried here, but has no mont. Charles Morton, M.D., F.R.S., Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and Edward Ironside, the historian of Twickenham, d. 1813, lie in the new burial-ground.

There are two other churches in Twickenham, and one at Whitton. The district ch. of Holy Trinity, on the Green, is an early Dec. building of white brick and stone, erected by Mr. Basevi 1839-41, but enlarged under the direction of Mr. Dolman in 1863, by the addition of transepts and an apsidal chancel. In the ch. are several memorial windows, and tablets to the memory of Sir Wm. Clay, M.P., and Lady Clay, late of Fulwell Lodge, on the Hanworth road.

St. Stephen, Cambridge Park, is a good ch. of Kentish rag and Bath stone, the body E.E. with a large Dec. W. window. The first stone was laid Sept. 28, 1874, by the Duchess of Teck, the Patriarch of Antioch and the Bp. of Jerusalem being present at the ceremony. It was consecrated Dec. 1, 1875; but the chancel and spire remain to be added at a future day.

Among the institutions may be noticed the *Almshouses of the Carpenters' Company*, on the Hampton road, a neat and cheerful looking range of 10 dwellings with a large garden in front. The *Metropolitan and City of London Police Orphanage* is an excellent and well-managed school, supported almost wholly by the members of the force. The buildings can accommodate about 200; at present about 150 orphans are maintained.

The large islet opposite Twickenham ch. is *Twickenham Eyot*, but is best known as *Eel Pie Island*. The islet, 530 yards long and about 2 acres in area, has from time immemorial been a favourite resort of Thames anglers, boat parties, and excursionists, for whose accommodation a little inn was early established on the eyot, and in time acquired celebrity for the dainties which have given the place its vernacular title. The old *Eel Pie House*, a very unassuming but popular little barn, was pulled down in 1830, and the present *Eel Pie Tavern* erected. It is a much better house, and much in favour with anglers and boating men: but Eel Pie Island seems to have lost its old power of attraction for excursionists.

The river from Twickenham Eyot to the W. end of the lawn of Pope's villa, 410 yards, forms the *Twickenham Deep*, and is strictly preserved under the superintendence of the Thames Angling Preservation Society. It is a popular deep, affords excellent fishing, and belonging to it are half a dozen regular fishermen, who may be heard of at the King's Head and George Inns, or the Eel Pie Tavern.

The row of modern villas higher up the river, by Little Strawberry Hill, marks the western extremity of Twickenham. The farthest house is a landmark familiar to boating men as the *Bachelors*.

TWYFORD, or WEST TWYFORD, MIDDX. (Dom. *Tveverde*) is situated upon the river Brent and the Paddington Canal, 2 m. W. of Willesden Junction Stat. of the L. and N.-W. and the N. London Rlys., 1¾ m. N. by E. of the Ealing Stat. of the Gt. W. Rly. The country is level, but Twyford is charmingly placed among green lanes and broad meadows on the winding Brent, is in some respects unique among the parishes around London, and is well worth visiting. There is a pleasant walk from Acton or Ealing to the *Fox and Goose*, Hanger Hill (opposite which, notice, growing in the roadway, a large wild pear tree, a mass of blossom every spring). Rt. of the inn, the entrance by a lodge, is the avenue which leads to Twyford ch. and Abbey.

The name indicates the existence of two fords over the Brent, here a very tortuous stream. The prefix *West* was adopted to distinguish it from the hamlet of East Twyford in Willesden par. It is frequently called *Twyford Abbey* (and is so written in the census returns) from the manor-house which is so named. Twyford is a secluded and till recently was a solitary and curiously unprogressive place. Of old it was an extra-parochial chapelry, but has long been deemed a parish. In 1251 the parish, of 275 acres, contained 12 houses. In the reign of Elizabeth the only house was the manor-house. This continued to be the case till "Thos. Willan, Esq., of Marybone Park," purchased the manor, in 1806, and shortly after pulled down the manor-house, then occupied as a farm, and built the present

Abbey and a farm-house at a little distance. At the census of 1861 there were only 2 houses and 18 inhab.—the smallest population of any parish around London. In 1871, however, the number of houses had increased to 8, and the pop. to 47—considerably outnumbering, therefore, the adjoining par. of Perivale, which had only 7 houses and 33 inhabitants.

Twyford Abbey is commonly said to occupy the site of an ancient abbey, but there is no record of any religious establishment having existed here. Still, as the manor was held under the canons of St. Paul's, and there was from very early times a chapel, with, in 1251, two altars outside the choir, it is possible there may have been a cell, or house, for the priests who served at the altars.

The old manor-house was moated. The present manor-house, *Twyford Abbey*—the property of Douglas Willan, Esq., but now unoccupied and undergoing repairs—was built about 1808, from the designs of Mr. Atkinson. It is a "castellated mansion," the principal front having the centre advanced and octagonal turrets at the extremities. It stands in wooded grounds of about 15 acres, through which winds the Brent. Before the house sweeps an ample lawn, and by it are lordly elms and grand old cedars.

Twyford *Church* stands immediately W. of the house, the ch.-yard and grounds running deviously into each other, only the few old and mossy gravestones marking the consecrated ground—all seeming a part of the manorial establishment. This, of course, the ch. was so long as Twyford Abbey was the only house and the lord of the manor was resident; and even now it is so in a measure. There is no incumbent, and when the Abbey was to let recently, it was stipulated that the tenant should be a member of the Church of England, and "provide a clergyman for at least six Sundays in the year." Service is not actually so limited, however. In 1875 it was announced that there would be every Sunday "In summer, Service at 3 o'clock, except the First Sunday, when it will be at 11 in the morning."

The church is a small brick barn, which was Gothicized nearly half a century ago by the addition of a porch, crocketed pinnacles, and a covering of stucco. It was hideous, but happily a luxuriant growth of ivy has spread over it, and made the little pile almost beautiful. The int. has been recently refurbished. *Obs.*, mural monts. of Robert Moyle, of the Inner Temple, Prothonatory of the Common Pleas, d. 1638 (bust in black cap and gown); Walter Moyle, d. 1660 (bust); tablet to Henry Bold, author of 'Virgil Travestie,' and other poems, d. 1683; Fabian, son of Fabian Philipps, d. 1658. Fabian Philipps, the father, d. 1690, was buried at Twyford, but there is no memorial of him. An ardent and fearless loyalist, two days before the execution of Charles I., he wrote, printed, and actively circulated a protest against the execution; and in 1660 defended the King's memory in 'Veritas Inconcussa' (a most certain truth), asserting that King Charles I. was no Man of Blood, but a Martyr for his People.

UPMINSTER, Essex, 3¾ m. E.S.E. from Romford Rly. Stat., through Hornchurch; a secluded agricultural vill., lying E. of the Ingrebourn brook, in a green upland country, from many parts of which there are wide prospects. Pop. 1329.

Until the Dissolution the manor belonged to the monks of Waltham, and *Upminster Hall*, 1 m. N. of the ch., was their hunting seat. Part of the old half-timber house remains, but the greater part is modern. The *Church*, St. Lawrence, which stands by the crossing of the Hornchurch and Aveley roads (or, as they say in these parts, by the four-wont way), was rebuilt in 1861-62, and is a commonplace Dec. building, comprising nave, S. aisle and porch, chancel, and W. tower, in which are 3 bells. Inside are some monts., rescued from the old ch., of persons who have held property in the par., and among them one to Geerard D'Ewes, raised by his grandson, Sir Simonds D'Ewes, the noted antiquary. Also a brass to Nicholas Wayte, citizen and mercer, d. 1545, and wife Ellen. But there is no memorial to the most distinguished resident at Upminster, William Derham, who was rector from 1689 to his death, April 5, 1735. Dr. Derham lived at *High House*, there wrote his two great works, the 'Physico-Theology,' and 'Astro-Theology,' and there carried out the experiments by which he determined the velocity of sound, as related in his paper 'On Experiments and Observations on the Motion of Sound.' * There also he made his notes 'On the Spots of the Sun from 1703 to 1711,' and prepared his valuable 'Tables of the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites from 1700 to 1727' (the 6th and 7th satellities were discovered by him), 'Meteorological Tables,' 'Notes on the Migrations of Birds,' etc. His astronomical observations were chiefly made from Upminster ch. tower.

The scenery is rural and pleasing; there are several good seats in grounds famous for their trees, especially cedars, of which there are several magnificent examples. *Great Gaines* (H. Joslin, Esq.) stands in a pretty little park, ½ m. S. of the ch. *Gaines* was for many years the residence of the Rev. John Clayton ("old John Clayton," of the Weighhouse Chapel), and afterwards of his son, the Rev. George Clayton, of Walworth, in their day popular ministers of the Independent Connection.† *Clock House*, ¼ m. E. of the ch. (J. Cory Havers, Esq.); *Oak Place* (John Rogers, Esq.)

Beyond Great Gaines, 1 m. S. of the ch., is the little rustic hamlet of *Corbet's Tey*, a hamlet of a dozen cottages, two or three farm-houses, a wheeler's and smithy, and a country inn, the Huntsman and Hounds.

UPTON (in official documents UPTON-CUM-CHALVEY), BUCKS, lies to the E. of the Slough and Windsor road, 1 m. S.E. of the Slough Stat. of the Gt. W. Rly. Pop. of the par. 5940, but this includes the town of Slough and portions of the hamlet of Salt Hill and the eccl. dist. of Gerrard's Cross, 173 inmates of the British Orphan Asylum, and 240 of the union workhouse.

Upton adjoins Slough on the E., the whole of Slough being within this extensive par. The country is verdant and sylvan, gently upland and slightly undulating. From its quiet semi-rural character and proximity to Eton and Windsor, Upton is a favourite place of residence. Numerous moderate-sized houses have been built, and Upton Park enclosed, and laid out as a select colony of villas. (*See* SLOUGH.)

The *Church* (St. Lawrence), a small Norm. building, injured by ruthless hands, winter, and foul weather, but still picturesque, and venerable for its antiquity —the "ivy-mantled tower" of Gray's Elegy, as commonly asserted, though that, as we have shown, is a mistake (*see* STOKE POGES)—was abandoned on the erection of the ch. at Slough in 1837, and suffered to go to ruin. But when the increase of the population rendered a second ch. necessary, it was suggested that the old ch. might be restored, and in 1851 this was accomplished under the direction of Mr. B. Ferrey, F.S.A. The old ch. consisted of a nave and chancel with a tower between them. In restoring the ch. the tower was lowered and a new aisle added. At the W. end is a good Norm. doorway with chevron moulding. The tower arches between the nave and chancel are Norm., and the chancel has a plain groined roof, reconstructed when the ch. was restored, but on the old lines. Between the nave and aisle is an arcade, the piers and arches of which are Norm., of course new, but an imitation of the old work. Some of the old Norm. and E.E. windows have been preserved. In the old ch. the chancel and tower were separated from the nave by three nearly unique E.E. arches of wood, with the dog-tooth moulding. These have been removed, without disturbing their arrangement, to the E. end of the aisle. Some of the windows have painted glass. The font is plain Norm. Against one of the tower piers is a tablet with long Latin insc. to Sir Wm. Herschel, d. Aug. 25, 1822, and buried here. In the chancel are *brasses* to the Bulstrode family: *obs.* Edward Bulstrode, Esquyer for the body to King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII., d. 1517, and Mary, Elyn, and Margaret his wyfs; effigy in plate armour with skirt of mail, one wife on rt., two on l., 12 children below the insc. Edward Bulstrode, d. 1595, and wife Cecill; effigies, of knight in plate armour, wife with winged head-dress, quilted ruff and plaited stomacher.

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* Philosophical Transactions, No. 313.

† Aveling, Memorials of the Clayton Family.

Near the ch. is *Upton Court*, the property of the Earl of Harewood, the old manor-house, now the manor farm. The walks along byroads and field-paths to Stoke on the one hand, and Eton, Black Potts, and Datchet on the other, are very pleasant.

The hamlet of *Chalvey* is about 1 m. from Upton, on the W. of the Windsor road. Chalvey Green and Chalvey Grove are outlying portions, the whole a bright semi-rural district. A Gothic ch., small but good, was erected at Chalvey, as a chapel-of-ease to Upton, in 1861, from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A.

UPTON, ESSEX (*see* WEST HAM).

UXBRIDGE, MIDDX., an "ancient borough" and market-town, on the Oxford road, 15 m. from London, about 1 m. N.W. of Hillingdon (in which par. it is situated), and the terminus of the Uxbridge br. of the Gt. W. Rly. Pop. of the township 3364. Inns: *Chequers* Hotel; *George*, commercial; *King's Arms*, etc.

The town is washed by two branches of the Colne, the Colne proper at the extreme W., and an arm of it which crosses the High Street some way to the E. The name points to a very early bridge, instead of a ford, as was then more usual, over the river here. The oldest known form of the name (about 1100) is *Wxebruge* or *Oxbruge;* the borough of *Woxebrigge, Woxebrygge*, is spoken of in 1328 and 1335; *Woxbruge*, in 1354; and *Woxebrugge*, alias *Uxbridge*, in 1397,* from which time the modern form has been commonly employed. Though from an early period the borough (later the town) of Uxbridge was separated from the rest of Hillingdon par. by well-defined boundaries, "encompassed by a borough ditch," and was governed by officers of its own election, it remained a hamlet or chapelry of Hillingdon, and the ch. was only a chapel-of-ease to the mother ch., till 1842, when it was created an eccl. district and the living a vicarage.

Uxbridge, like too many other towns, witnessed the burning of heretics in the reign of Mary. Several persons were prosecuted, three or four were burned, the place of execution being Lynch Green, by the Windsor road. The accused were examined by Bp. Bonner at his London house, but remitted to Uxbridge to undergo their sentence. John Denley, of Maidstone, Kent, and Robert Smith, a clerk in the college at Windsor, given to poetry and painting, were burnt on the 8th of August, 1555; Pathrick Packingham on the 28th. It was at the burning of Denley that Dr. Storey, to "mar an old song,"—the hymn which the martyr was singing at the stake,—hurled a faggot which struck him in the face, an act Storey, in a speech in the debate on the Supremacy Bill, Feb. 14, 1559, admitted and gloried in: "I threw a faggot in the face of an earwig at the stake at Uxbridge, and set a bushel of thorns at his feet, and see nothing to be ashamed of or sorry for"! *

The Commissioners of Charles I. and the Parliament appointed to negotiate a Treaty for Peace, met at Uxbridge at the end of January 1654. Sixteen commissioners were named on each side, who were to confer together and endeavour to arrive at an agreement on the subject of Religion (or the Church), the Militia, and Ireland, "which three points being well settled, the other differences would be with more ease composed." The discussion was strictly limited to 20 days. Uxbridge was in the hands of the Parliament, and the arrangements for the meeting were necessarily left to their agents. They were, says Clarendon, who was one of the King's Commissioners, and has left the best account of the Treaty, "very civil in the distribution [of lodgings], and left one entire side of the town to the King's Commissioners, one house only excepted, which was given to the Earl of Pembroke."

> "There was a good house at the end of the town, which was provided for the treaty, where was a fair room in the middle of the house, handsomely dressed up for the commissioners to sit in; a large square table being placed in the middle with seats for the commissioners, one side being sufficient for those of either party; and a rail for others

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* Redford and Riches, Hist. of the Ancient Town and Borough of Uxbridge, p. 5; Lysons, vol. iii., p. 175.

* Strype's Annals, part i., p. 115, quoted by Froude, Hist. of England, vol. vii., p. 53; Foxe, Acts and Monuments.

who should be thought necessary to be present, which went round. There were many other rooms on either side of this great room, for the commissioners on either side to retire to, when they thought fit to consult by themselves, and to return again to the public debate; and there being good stairs at either end of the house, they never went through each other's quarters; nor met, but in the great room."*

The King's Commissioners lodged at the Crown, those of the Parliament at the George, "being two great inns which served very well to that purpose." Each party "eat always together;" and at first frequent visits were paid from one side to the other among "old friends, whom they loved better than their new," though they had taken opposite sides, both parties "professing great desire and hope that the treaty would produce a good peace." But this hope grew fainter as the debate went on, and when the 20 days expired, the Commissioners separated at their last conference, a little before break of day, without agreement on a single point. On the next morning they "performed their mutual visits," parting from this formal leave-taking "with such coolness towards each other as if they scarce hoped to meet again."

The "fair-house" at which the conference was held had been a seat of the Bennets, "lately of Sir John Bennet," (ancestor of the Earls of Tankerville,) but then of Mr. Carr. It became the property of Wentworth Gurneys in 1689; in 1724 passed to C. Gostlin, having shortly before been the residence of Sir Christopher Abdy, as it was afterwards for many years of Dr. Thorold. Its fortunes now declined. It was partitioned and let out in tenements; divided, part pulled down, and part converted into an inn, and the highroad was diverted through the midst of the large garden in which it originally stood.

The house, long known as the *Treaty House*, or so much as remains of it, will be found on the l. of the road at the western extremity of the town, between the bridges over the river and the canal. It is still partly let in tenements, the rest forms the Crown and Treaty House inn.

A good late Elizabethan or Jacobean brick mansion with bays and gables, it has been much mutilated and covered with stucco, and the exterior presents a very different aspect to what it did when the Commissioners met within, and the townsfolk gathered outside wondering what were the mysterious proceedings going on there day after day. Inside, however, somewhat more is retained of the original. The great room, where the Commissioners sat about the large square table, remains tolerably perfect, with its old and nearly black carved oak panelling. An adjoining room, known as the Presence Chamber, has still more elaborately carved old oak wainscoting, with quaint pilasters, cornices, and fireplace. Another room used to be called King Charles's Bedroom—from a long-cherished tradition that Charles (who was all the time at Oxford) slept in the one, and signed the treaty (which was never executed) in the other.* The lodge shown in the old engravings of the Treaty House was pulled down many years ago.

The Crown and George inns, in which the Commissioners lodged, were near the market-house, and nearly opposite each other. The Crown, the Royal Commissioners' inn, ceased to be an inn and was partly pulled down many years ago, the part left being converted into private houses. The George has at various times been reduced in size, the outer staircase in the great yard removed, and the front refaced and covered with stucco: but it still remains an inn, and retains something of its antique appearance. The interior has been even more altered than the outside. The Commissioners' sitting-room is still shown, but is sadly changed. Perhaps from the Commissioners having first held their religious services in it, the room was long used as a dissenting place of worship; afterwards for meetings of the County Court; but for at least half a century its local celebrity has been due to the "harmonic meetings" of the Uxbridge Harmonic Society being held in it. The oak panelling was stripped from the walls several years back.

Leland writing in the reign of Henry VIII. says that Uxbridge has "but one long street, but that, for timber, well builded;" and broadly this might be said of it now. It consists of a long main street, but has a few very short streets running from it, and a thickly populated suburb, St. John's. The main street is wide, clean, and lined with good dwelling houses and shops, some of the former large with good trees and gardens, and many of the latter handsome and well stocked. But all looks modern: a few old houses remain, but they have been altered and modernized, though one or two are said to retain the old oak panelling inside. Near the centre of the High Street, on the l., is the Market House, with the Corn Exchange over it, and behind it the ch. Inns still appear redundant, but there were thrice as many when the population was much smaller. Of old there were 53, now there are under 20 in the town proper. The town has a large local trade, but no manufacture properly so called. On the Colne are several corn mills, some of considerable size; on the Grand Junction Canal are timber, coal, and slate wharves, and saw and planing mills; and there are several breweries, and an iron foundry.

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* Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion, b. viii., Oxf. ed., 1720, vol. ii., p. 577.

* In the Gentleman's Magazine for Aug. 1789, p. 685, is an article on the subject, with an engraving of 'The House in which Charles 1st signed the Treaty of Uxbridge,' and we have seen a like statement in later publications: with such authority in print, the innkeepers may be forgiven if they adhere to the tradition of their predecessors.

In 1294 Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, procured for Uxbridge the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. A market for corn is now held in the Corn Exchange, and for cattle in the yard of the Chequers hotel, every Thursday, and a general market on Saturdays. Fairs are held on March 25 and July 31; a wool fair August 1, and statute fairs September 29 and October 11. Two newspapers are published weekly.

The *Church* (St. Margaret) occupies an out-of-the-way position behind the Market House, and is not remarkable for beauty or antiquity. Newcourt says it was built in 1447, and it has been frequently altered. It is a late Perp. fabric of flint and stone, and consists of nave and double N. aisle, short chancel, and tower at the N.W., in which is a peal of 6 bells. The doorway and windows are poor in character, but were somewhat improved when the ch. was repaired a few years back. The int. is of little interest; the aisle arcades have octagonal piers; the roofs are ceiled; the E. window has memorial painted glass. *Obs.* the original Perp. font, octagonal with quatrefoils and Tudor roses. *Mont.* by chancel, with recumbent effigy, pediment with arms, etc., supported on Tuscan columns, at the base the window of a charnel-house, of Dame Leonora Bennet, d. 1638, daughter of Adrian Vierendeels of Antwerp, and wife of Sir John Bennet (he was her third husband), Judge of the Prerogative Court and Chancellor to Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. In connection with the ch. of St. Margaret, a guild or fraternity, consisting of a warden, brethren, and sisters, was founded by Robert Oliver and others in 1447, in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Margaret; and a few years later a chantry by Sir Wm. Shiryngton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which was endowed by his executors in 1459. Sir Wm. C. Ross, R.A., the eminent miniature painter, was born in a house by the ch., 1794.

The *Market House* is a large plain brick building, erected in 1788, 140 ft. long, the lower part open, the upper part being supported on 51 wooden columns. The roof was removed in 1860, a trussed lantern substituted, side windows inserted, and a Corn Exchange formed over the Market House—a spacious room 109 ft. by 25; archt., Mr. Shoppee. There are besides Public Rooms where the County Courts and Sessions are held, lecture halls, banks, etc.; but Uxbridge has as yet no public buildings noteworthy for their architectural character.

At Uxbridge Moor is the dist. ch. of St. John, a plain brick barn. Just beyond the W. end of the town is the large and handsome ch. of St. Andrew, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, 1864; but that is a dist. ch. of Hillingdon. (*See* HILLINGDON.) On this side of Uxbridge, along the Colne, by Chiltern, and about Uxbridge Common, the scenery is very pleasing, and the Colne affords good fishing. The mill on the rt. beyond the Treaty House and bridge, with the trees, rustic inn, broad water, and little island, has a quiet charm which even the showy brick dwelling, almost a mansion, recently erected, has not materially injured.

The Manor of Uxbridge was originally a part of the manor of Colham in Hillingdon; but was in 1669 separated from it. In 1695 the manor, with the tolls of the market, was sold by its then owner, George Pitt, Esq., to certain inhabitants of Uxbridge, the survivors of whom in

1729 conveyed to trustees, inhabitants and housekeepers in the town, "all that manor and burrough of Woxbridge alias Uxbridge," with all their rights, privileges, and property, to appropriate the proceeds to charitable purposes, "for the benefit and advantage of the town of Uxbridge only." These trustees, at present 7 in number, are styled "Lords in Trust of the Manor and Borough."

VALENTINES, Essex (*see* Ilford, Great).

VERULAM, Herts (*see* St. Albans).

VIRGINIA WATER occupies the north-western corner of Surrey, the upper part of the lake and grounds extending into Berkshire; is nearly 5 m. S. of Windsor Castle, and 1½ m. W. of the Virginia Water Stat. of the L. and S.-W. Rly. (Staines and Reading br. 23 m.; Chertsey and Virginia Water br. 24¾ m.) Virginia Water is royal property, and enclosed, but visitors are admitted by the lodges; from the rly. stat. admission may be obtained through the pleasant grounds of the Wheatsheaf Hotel—a well-managed house, noted for luncheons and dinners, and for beds.

Virginia Water is the creation of William Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, who, having been appointed ranger of Windsor Great Park, came in 1746 to reside in what is now known as Cumberland Lodge. Lying at the southern end of the Great Park was this tract, then a marshy waste in Windsor Forest, through which a lazy streamlet made its way towards the Thames at Chertsey. This the Duke, partly for amusement, partly to furnish employment for labourers of the district, resolved to drain and plant. Paul Sandby, the water-colour painter, was the Duke's adviser in all such matters, and he designed the great landscape features of Virginia Water: the name was a forecast of the forest wilds, the broad waters, and tranquil solitudes that were to be called forth by the waving of the magician's wand.

Sandby drained the swamp, enlarged and deepened the natural basin, threw a dam across the lower end, and diverted into it the lesser streamlets of the district. To give the utmost apparent extent to the *Great Lake*, the grand feature of his design, Sandby varied the outline and planted the borders, so that the boundaries might nowhere reveal themselves. It is said to be one of the largest artificial lakes in England, and till the formation of the Kingsbury Reservoir was by far the largest lake near London—as it is still the most beautiful. It is about 1¾ m. long, and one-third of a mile across where widest.

The dam gave way in 1768, and much injury was done by the consequent flooding of the lower lands. It was, however, rebuilt in a more substantial manner, and Sandby then constructed the *Waterfall*, thus adding an attractive feature to the landscape, and a tolerably efficient means of carrying off the surplus water. The Waterfall has been laughed at as a toy and plaything; but, though it cannot be compared with the natural waterfalls of Wales or Cumberland, now that the growth of a century has covered the artificial angles of the stones with thick layers of moss, and ferns, and plants have sprung up from every crevice, he must be captious who does not see beauty as the summer rill sparkles over it in the bright sunshine, or when a full turbid stream pours down in the late autumn.

The *Cavern*, immediately S. of the Waterfall, was constructed of great sarsen stones, dug up at Bagshot Heath, vestiges of some supposed Druidic structure.

The Duke of Cumberland formed some other elaborate toys, the Chinese Island and Pavilion, Belvedere Fort (a fort of Uncle Toby's order, but affording a capital outlook), and some fantastic lodges; but the costlier follies of the Fishing Temple, the Ruined Temple, etc., were added by George IV., who during the last years of his life, whilst living in seclusion in the Royal Lodge, spent much of his time here. The miniature frigate was placed on the lake by William IV. Her Majesty has recently rebuilt the fishing temple in a less grotesque style, and placed on the lake (Nov. 1875) a handsome state barge, built for the purpose by Burgoines of Kingston.

The *Ruins*, a short distance N. of the Waterfall, though put in a moist and sheltered dell, where a recluse might have fixed his hermitage, but where a Greek would certainly not have placed a temple, are really antique columns, capitals, entablatures, etc., with some fragments of sculpture, vestiges of several temples, and of quite incongruous orders, brought from Greece and the neighbourhood of Tunis. For a long time they had lain unregarded in the courtyard of the British Museum, when George IV., fancying that a ruined temple would grace his grounds, had them removed and set up where they now stand—a bridge which carries the Blackness and Windsor road, cutting the temple in twain. *Obs.* when here the stately beech and unusually fine firs, which group often very happily with one or other of the architectural fragments. From the height above the ruins, and from Belvedere Fort, a splendid view is obtained of Windsor Castle.

Virginia Water is a delightful place for a summer holiday. The embellishments may be too evidently artificial and in questionable taste, but the effect of a century of growth has been to change formal plantations into woods of noble trees, which make endless rich landscapes with the different reaches of the lake; the lawns are of the smoothest turf and finest green; there is ample shade; still lakes and falling water gratify alike the senses of seeing and hearing; while broad prospects are within easy reach; and charming strolls abound on every hand, outside as well as within the royal grounds.

When in England in 1873 the Shah of Persia was taken to see Virginia Water, and his account of it is interesting as showing the impression produced on the oriental mind by a favourite English landscape:—

> "The avenues, the lawns, the trees (of Windsor Great Park) were interminable. We drove two leagues, and passed along another avenue resembling paradise, both sides of the avenue being a mass of tall trees (or shrubs), all in bloom with large light-blue, red, and other coloured flowers, of the oleander family (rhododendrons). So charming was this, that nothing superior can be imagined. We came to a lake of water of some extent, around which were multitudes of women and maidens. We crossed the lake to a small palace, very pretty, the property of the Sovereign. There we alighted and partook of some fruit. All our princes and suite came there also, and then went off to the station. We got into a boat and went about. On the other side of the water there was a crowd of women and men. After remaining on the water a little while, we went to a small model of a man-of-war, that has been constructed and armed with twenty-four guns about the size of swivels. We went on board, saw all over her, returned to our boat, and in her to the palace, where we again got into our carriage and drove to Windsor by a different road that was still all avenues, lawns, and numerous antelopes." *

At the S.W. extremity of the lake, just outside the lodge, is the pretty little hamlet of *Blackness.* The large and costly Gothic building seen near the Virginia Water Station is the Sanatorium, for persons of the middle class suffering from mental disease. It was erected 1874-76, at the sole cost of Thomas Holloway, Esq., from the designs of Mr. Crossland, and is a noble structure, its lofty and elaborate tower forming a striking feature for miles. The neat Gothic district ch., Christ Church, Virginia Water, was built in 1838, from the designs of Mr. W. F. Pocock, and endowed by Miss Irvine of Luddington House.

WADDON, SURREY (*see* CROYDON.)

WALHAM GREEN, MIDDX., an eccl. dist. in Fulham parish; pop. 6174; on the Fulham road, 1½ m. N. of Fulham church. The Chelsea Stat. of the W. Lond. Junction Rly., which is in connection with most of the metropolitan lines, is at Walham Green, just off the main road, on the E.

Walham Green takes its name from the manor, which appears successively in early court-rolls as Wendon Green, (1449) Wandon, Wansdon, Wansdowne, (1595) Wandham, and in 1693 for the first time as Walham Green, but is still occasionally written "Wansdon or Walham Green." The village, if it can be called a village, lies along the Fulham Road, and about the triangular space which was once the village green. Virtually it is now an outskirt of the metropolis, and has nothing distinctive in its appearance. Once, however, it was noted for its old houses, but of these only two or three dilapidated specimens remain; and as late as 1749 a local bard (and nurseryman), Mr. B. Rocque, thus sang its charms:

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* Diary of the Shah of Persia during his Tour through Europe in 1873 (trans. by J. W. Redhouse), p. 150.

> "Hail, happy isle, and happier Walham Green,
> Where all that's fair and beautiful are seen!
> Where wanton zephyrs court the ambient air,
> And sweets ambrosial banish every care," etc.*

Walham Green *Church* (St. John's) occupies the site of the old village pond, in the centre of the green (its memory is still preserved by Pond Lane, on the W. of the ch.) It is an unassuming white-brick Gothic building of the year 1828, erected by Mr. Taylor at a cost of £10,000. At the W. end is a tall tower, with pinnacles at the angles. Here, too, is the extensive Swan Brewery of Messrs. Stansfeld, and by it the Swan Inn. Immediately beyond Walham Green, on the l. of the road, going to Fulham, is *Ravensworth House*, the seat of the Earl of Ravensworth. (*See* FULHAM.) *Beaufort House*, North End Road, is the head-quarters of the South Middlesex Volunteers, and the meeting-place for exercise and races of the Athletic Club.

WALLINGTON, SURREY (Dom. *Waleton*),

a hamlet of Beddington, created an eccl. dist. in 1867, lies between Beddington and Carshalton, 2½ m. W. of Croydon, and a stat. on the Croydon, Epsom, and Dorking br. of the L., B., and S. C. Rly. Pop. of the hamlet 1335, of the eccl. dist. 842.

Though never of much importance, Wallington is a place of great antiquity, and gives its name to the hundred. At Woodcote extensive Roman remains have been found, whence Camden was led to place here the station *Noviomagus*, now assigned to Keston. (*See* KESTON.) At the Dom. Survey the manor belonged to the King. By Henry II. it was granted to Maurice de Creon, whose daughter carried it to Guy de la Val, by whom it was forfeited to the Crown. King John gave it to Eustace de Courtenay; it next passed to the Lyndes and Lodelawes, and in 1394 to Sir John Dymock. It was sold, 1593, by Sir Edward Dymock, to James Harrington, who transferred it, 1596, to Sir Francis Carew of Beddington. Towards the close of the 17th cent. it was purchased by Wm. Bridges, Esq., Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and is now held by Nathaniel Bridges, Esq.

Wallington stretches from the chalk hills by the rly. stat. across the Epsom road to the Wandle. This is a great herb district, and at Wallington large quantities of lavender and fragrant herbs are grown. On the Wandle are paper and leather mills, and a tannery; about Hackbridge (where is a second rly. stat.) are other factories. Of late many villa and cottage residences have been built. Holy Trinity district ch. is a neat E.E. building, erected in 1867 at the cost of N. Bridges, Esq.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, ESSEX,

a market town, and the seat of the Royal Gunpowder Factory, on the river Lea, 12 m. N. by E. from Shoreditch ch., and ¾ m. E. of the Waltham Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Cambridge line). The par., which has an area of 11,670 acres, is divided into 4 wards—Township, Holyfield, Sewardstone, and Upshire. The pop. in 1871 was 5197, but this included 535 in the eccl. dist. of High Beech. Inns: *King's Arms; Cock; New Inn.*

The Lea flows through the town in several channels; for the river here "not only parteth Hertfordshire from Essex, but also seven times parteth from itself, whose septemfluous stream, in coming to the town, is crossed again with so many bridges." * The town lies low and looks damp; the streets are narrow and crooked; the houses mostly small, commonplace, and many very poor. But the church is one of the oldest in the kingdom, and one of the most interesting, the scenery around is varied and pleasing, and Waltham itself has many historical and personal associations.

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* London Magazine, June 1749.

* Thos. Fuller, Hist. of Waltham Abbey, B. i.

Waltham (the *weald*, or forest *ham*, or home) dates its origin from Tovi, or Tofig, the Proud, a powerful Danish thane, the royal standard bearer, at whose wedding feast Hardicnut died. Here Tovi built himself a hunting seat, "the place having plenty of deer," and he being a mighty hunter. It was on the edge of the great Forest of Essex, afterwards to be known as the Forest of Waltham. As late as the middle of the 17th cent., Thomas Fuller, who lived here many years, wrote: "On the one side the town itself hath large and fruitful meadows . . . . . on the other side a spacious forest spreads itself, where fourteen years since (1640) one might have seen whole herds of red and fallow deer." Epping Forest, the diminished vestige of Waltham Forest, has receded farther from the town, but what is left of it crowns the heights on the east.

A wondrous cross was found in Tovi's land at Lutegarsbury, in Somersetshire, on the top of the peaked hill from which the place came to be afterwards called Montacute (*Mons acutus*). The cross was laid in a cart to be carried to Glastonbury, but the oxen refused to stir. Canterbury was named, but the oxen were still obstinate. At last Tovi bethought him of Waltham, and the oxen went cheerfully on their way. So Tovi built a church for its reception at Waltham, and called it the Church of the Holy Cross; appointed two canons to administer in the ch., and placed there 66 persons who had been cured by its means in honour of the holy cross and devotion and service to the church.*

Tovi's son, Athelstan, forfeited the estate to King Edward (the Confessor), who gave it to his brother-in-law, Harold, and he pulled down Tovi's ch., and built a larger and more magnificent one on the site. But besides enlarging the ch., Harold greatly extended its functions. He increased the number of the clergy from two to twelve, who were to be secular canons, and placed a dean at their head; made the instruction of the young an important part of the college duties, and that it might be efficiently carried out, obtained the services of Adelhard of Lüttich, a very distinguished teacher, as chancellor and "childmaster." Harold's church was consecrated in 1060, Edward the King, the Queen Eadyth, the Earl Harold, and many bishops, priests, and nobles being present. Harold never ceased to watch over his ch. and college, and to add to its endowments. It is even said, and Mr. Freeman seems to adopt the story, that when about to march to Hastings to meet William of Normandy, he went first to Waltham, to pray in his ch. there, and to offer up relics on the altar. The legend adds that, as he prostrated himself before the holy rood, and prayed, the face of the holy image, which had before looked upwards, bent forwards and regarded the King as he lay: and thenceforward the head of the image was ever bowed towards the ground. Harold's battle-cry on the fatal field, it will be remembered, was "The Holy Cross," a reference, there can be little doubt, to the cross which was the great treasure and glory of his church at Waltham.

The body of Harold was, according to the local tradition, and the statement of chroniclers,* brought for interment in the chancel of his great ch. The fact of his burial at Waltham has been questioned, but the balance of evidence inclines in its favour.† Fuller gives a very particular account "from the pen of Master Thomas Smith of Sewardstone, in the parish of Waltham Abbey, a discreet person, not long since deceased," of the opening of a tomb towards the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, which was believed to be that of Harold. It stood about 120 ft. E. of the present ch., in front of the site of the high altar of the ancient minster. The tomb was of hewn stone, the cover a slab of fair grey marble, "with what seemed a *cross floree* . . . upon the same, supported with pillarets, one pedestal whereof I have in my house." When the cover was "removed from off the tomb . . . there appeared to the view . . . the anatomy of a man lying in the tomb abovesaid, only the bones remaining—bone to his bone, not one bone dislocated." There was plainly no distinct evidence that this was the skeleton or even the tomb of Harold, but there is nothing inconsistent with its being so in either the site or the character of the tomb. Fuller refuses to give the "reported epitaph" (Hic jacet Haroldus infelix) "because not attested in my apprehension with sufficient authority." *

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* Prof. Stubbs' ed. of the tract De Inventione Sanctæ Crucis Walthamensis; Fuller, Hist. of Waltham Abbey; Freeman, Norman Conquest, vol. ii.

* See Annales Monasterii de Bermundesia, in Annales Monast. by Luard (Rolls ed.), vol. iii., p. 424, and Annals of Winchester (Ann. de Wintona), *ib.*, vol. ii., p. 27.

† Freeman, Norman Conquest, vol. iii., ch. 15.

William I. deprived the house of much of its plate and valuables, but spared the foundation. The secular college was suppressed by Henry II., professedly on account of the immoral lives of the canons; but the King rebuilt the monastery on a larger scale, placed in it an abbot and 24 regulars of the Augustinian order, and made the Abbey free from episcopal jurisdiction. From subsequent monarchs and benefactors the Abbey received many additional privileges and special gifts; the Abbot was mitred; and at the Dissolution the revenue of the Abbey was 15th in value among the abbeys of England. Little is told of the history of the Abbey in this long interval, but one occurrence is too remarkable to be passed over. When the corpse of Edward I. was brought from Cumberland (1307) to Westminster for interment, it rested in the ch. of Waltham Abbey. "For a while the two heroes lay side by side—the last and the first of English kings, between whom none deserved the English name, or could claim honour or gratitude of the English nation. . . . In the whole course of English history we hardly come across a scene which speaks more deeply to the heart, than when the first founder of our later greatness was laid by the side of the last kingly champion of our earliest freedom." †

If we were to believe the royal visitors, and traditional stories, the monks in the latter years of the Abbey were not remarkable for continence. Fuller tells of "a coltish trick served upon the monks of Waltham," whereby some of them in returning from a visit to Cheshunt nunnery one dark night, were trapped in a buckstall (wherewith deer used to be taken in the forest), and the next morning presented to the King, Henry VIII., "who had often seen sweeter, but never fatter, venison." * But he does not give any authority for the story, and it was probably one of the loose tales about Bluff King Harry which he found current when curate of Waltham.

Henry VIII. seems to have been a frequent visitor to Waltham—doubtless from its convenience for hunting. It was whilst staying here, at the house of a Mr. Cressy, that he heard of Cranmer's proposal for solving the difficulty of his divorce from Queen Katherine, to which he had been unable to obtain the assent of the Pope. Cranmer was then living at Waltham as tutor to two of Mr. Cressy's sons. He was summoned to the King's presence; satisfied the King's doubts; and though we can hardly venture to say, as our Waltham historian does, "the first seeds of the Reformation were sown here," there can be no question that the interview of Henry and Cranmer at Waltham Abbey was fraught with mighty consequences.

The site of the Abbey, and much of the Abbey land, was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Denny, privy councillor, and one of the executors of the King's will. The original grant was for 31 years, but shortly after Sir Anthony's death his widow obtained of Edward VI. the reversion in fee. Sir Edward Denny, grandson of Sir Anthony, was by James I. created Baron of Waltham, and by Charles I. Earl of Norwich. His daughter, Honora, carried the estate by marriage to the Earl of Carlisle. It passed by sale towards the end of the 17th century to Sir Samuel Jones of Northampton, and later by marriage to the Wakes, and is now the property of Sir C. Wake.

The present *Church* of Waltham Abbey is only the nave of the ancient abbey ch. The rest was demolished when the church was made parochial, the two easternmost bays of the nave being converted into a chancel. Some years back there was a rather warm discussion as to the age of the ch., Mr. Freeman very decidedly claiming that it is the actual building erected by his hero, Harold; whilst on the other side it was as positively averred to be not earlier than the reign of Henry I., or Stephen. That it is essentially Norman in character is admitted on all hands. Sir Gilbert Scott, who has a larger and more intimate acquaintance with our early churches than most men, says of it, "there is clearly a difference between the eastern bay and the remainder," but he does "not think it is such as of necessity implies difference of date." On the "actual age of the nave," he "offers no opinion." Mr. Burges, who restored the ch., is not more decided. Whether it is Norman of the middle of the 11th or first half of the 12th century, must, therefore, be left undetermined.

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* Hist. of Waltham Abbey; Worthies of England: Essex.

† Freeman, Norman Conquest, vol. iii.

* Fuller, Church Hist., B. v., ch. 3.

In its original condition the church must have been a magnificent fabric. It was cruciform, and had a massive square tower rising from the intersection of the cross. Of the tower only the western supports remain. Of the choir and transepts no vestige is left. Probably the choir was apsidal, and we know from the site of Harold's tomb that it extended more than 120 ft. beyond the present E. wall. Mr. Burges supposes that it had chevets and a Lady Chapel at the E. end. The present ch., which, as has been said, was the nave of the abbey ch., is 108 ft. long and 54 ft. wide. Six massive piers divide the aisles from the nave, and support a triforium and clerestorey. The S. aisle is 12 ft. 4 in. wide, the N. aisle 11 ft. 8 in.; both aisles are of the full height of the two lower stages. Two of the great piers are carved with zigzag lines, two have deeply-cut spiral lines, the remainder are plain. The arches throughout have chevron mouldings. The triforium is open to the aisles, and consists of bold single arches, but Mr. Burges supposes that within these were triplets of smaller arches like those in the clerestorey, and as indeed is the most common arrangement in Norman minsters, though there are not wanting examples of single open arches like those of the Waltham triforium. On the S. side of the ch. is a Lady Chapel of the end of the reign of Edward II. or beginning of that of Edward III. It has some good Dec. work, and is worth examining. Below it is a fine crypt, of old used as a charnel-house, "the fairest," writes old Fuller, "that ever I saw."

In 1556 it was found necessary to remove what was left of the central tower and piers. This was done by "undermining," the "coles" used for the purpose costing the parish 2 shillings. [This will help to explain the procedure in excavating at the base of the tower of St. Albans Abbey. *See* p. 537-8.] A new tower, the present fabric, was then erected at the W. end of the ch. by the parishioners, from the old materials, the cost being defrayed partly from their "stock in the church box," partly by voluntary contributions. It was completed in three years; is 15 ft. square and 86 ft. high, "from the foundation to the battlements, each foot whereof (besides the materials pre-provided) costing 33*s.* 4*d.* the building," but the last "33 feet on the top (difficulty and danger of climbing made it dearer) cost 40*s.* a foot, as appeareth by the churchwardens' accounts, *anno* 1563."* To finish the tower "the parish was forced to sell their bells, hanging before in a wooden frame in the churchyard." To cover the tower the lead was stript from the Lady Chapel, which was now roofed with tiles. Waltham remained bell-less for 240 years; the present peal of 8 bells having been cast for the parish by Briant of Hertford in 1806. From the tower leads a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country. The entrance to the ch. from the tower is by a good Dec. doorway.

Having fallen into a very dirty and dilapidated condition, Waltham Abbey church was in 1859 handed over to Mr. W. Burges to restore internally, and the work was done thoroughly. To the exterior nothing was done beyond needful repairs, and its aspect is still somewhat that of a ruin. The E. end of the ch. is, except the main work, entirely new, and in style much later than the body of the ch. Within the great arch are three lancets and a rose window of early French character. The greatest innovation made in the process of restoration was, however, in the decoration. In the circular E. window are figured the seven days of creation, each in a separate circle; the large circle in the centre containing a representation of Him by whom all things were made. Below the eastern lancets and spandrels are subjects from Æsop's Fables. The new flat roof which was placed over the nave is divided into lozenges, in which are painted the signs of the zodiac down the centre, and personifications of the months, alternating with geometrical patterns on the sides. The effect is novel, but crude, from the contrast of the strong colours with the cold hue of the heavy stone-work below; and though precedent may be found for the subjects, and probably for the mode of treatment, they are hardly accordant with modern religious feeling.

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* Fuller, Hist. of Waltham Abbey, B. vi.

The ch. contains some interesting *Monts.* At the E. end of S. aisle, a much injured but sumptuous mont. of Sir Anthony Denny, to whom Henry VIII. granted the Abbey at the Suppression, has recumbent alabaster effigies of Sir Anthony and his wife, under a canopy, figures in relief of their children below, and on one side a larger effigy of a lady. Near this are mural brasses of Edward Stacey, d. 1555, and wife Katherine, d. 1565; Thomas Colte, d. 1559, and wife Magdalen, d. 1591. The regent Duke of Bedford in his will directed that he should be buried in Waltham Abbey ch. if he died in England: he died at Rouen, and was buried there.

Bishop Hall was for 22 years (1612, etc.) curate of Waltham; and "three degrees from him in succession," came the witty Thomas Fuller, who was curate from 1648 to 1658, and here wrote his 'Church History,' and brief 'History of Waltham Abbey,' and collected the materials and laid the keel of the 'British Worthies.' Some say it was at Waltham Abbey that Foxe, the martyrologist, wrote his 'Acts and Monuments.'

A gateway, known as the *Abbey Gate*, by a low bridge which crosses the Corn Mill Stream, a branch of the Lea, near the Abbey Mills and a short distance N.W. of the ch., is one of the few fragments left of the Abbey buildings. The gateway, which has two good pointed arches, a larger and a smaller, led into the court of the convent. The bridge has a ribbed arch, and is sometimes called Harold's Bridge. The Mill occupies the site of the ancient abbey mill. A small vaulted chamber known as the Potato-house, in the Abbot's garden, now a market-garden attached to the house in the ch.-yard immediately behind the ch., is the only other relic of the Abbey left, except a few fragments of wall and some drains, which the local belief has transformed into "subterraneous passages" leading to Cheshunt Nunnery, and one hardly knows where besides—except these, nothing is left of the once extensive and splendid Abbey buildings. The Abbey House, which Sir Anthony Denny and his successors made their residence, the last complete portion of the ancient Abbey, was pulled down in 1770. Fragments of sculpture, figured tiles, metal-work, etc., are occasionally exhumed on the site or in the neighbourhood of the Abbey. Considerable quantities of pilgrims' jettons or groats have been found in the town. The Holy Cross doubtless attracted numerous pilgrims to Waltham. A few years ago a stone mould was dug up in Coleman Street, London, from which metal casts were taken, to be worn by Waltham pilgrims as the badges or insignia of their pilgrimage. The mould was cruciform, with a figure of a cross in the centre, surrounded by the legend, "*Signum Sancte Crucis de Waltham.*" *

Henry III., a frequent visitor and liberal benefactor to the Abbey, granted to the Abbot the right of holding a weekly market and an annual fair of 7 days' continuance. The demands of the Abbot for *stallage* at the fair, early led to disputes with the citizens of London, and peace was only made, 1256, after the Londoners had refused to resort to Waltham fair for three years and more, upon the Abbot agreeing to refund all distresses, and "granting to the Londoners acquittance of all such stallage for ever." †

The market is still held every Tuesday, and fairs in May and September. The old Elizabethan Market-house was taken down in 1852. In it the writer remembers to have seen a "pair of stocks," curious as being much carved, and bearing the date 1598. They were said to have been taken in charge by the police authorities, but on inquiring recently no trace of them could be found. The market-place is a large square, surrounded by small houses, by what was the entrance to the Abbey. The square is called the *Bramblings*—a corruption of *Romelands*, the name it bore when Fuller lived here, and given to it, he says, because "the rents peculiarly belonged to the Church of Rome." But the open spaces in front of the abbeys of St. Alban's and St. Edmund's Bury were also called Romelands, and Mr. Walcott thinks they were so called "from *rome*, roomy, as in Romney, Romsey, etc.,"* but this seems very doubtful. It was in the Romelands, according to Fuller, that Henry VIII. had the "pleasure-house" which other writers place in "the meadows at Waltham."

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* It is figured in the Proceedings of the Archæol. Association for 1873, p. 421.

† Fitz Thedmar, Chron. of London, 1108—1274; Maitland, Hist. of London, p. 52.

The chief modern establishment in Waltham, is the *Royal Gunpowder Factory*, the only factory of the kind the Government has, and where the modern "pebble" and "cube" as well as the old grain gunpowder is made. The establishment includes works for refining saltpetre, and the preparation of sulphur and charcoal. The works have been greatly extended of late years, and now occupy an area of nearly 200 acres. The houses, detached and isolated, for mixing the ingredients, pressing, granulating, drying, dusting, and barreling the gunpowder, stretch along the banks of the Lea and the islets formed by its dividing streams, for a distance of more than three miles. All the processes are carried out here; the powder, when packed in barrels, being first placed in the Grand Magazine, and then carried by the Lea and the Thames to the magazines at Purfleet. From 28,000 to 30,000 tons of gunpowder are now made at Waltham annually.

Since the destruction of the works at Stowmarket the manufacture of *guncotton* by the wet process has been exsively carried on at Waltham in a specially constructed factory, and so far with entire safety. The most stringent precautions are taken at the Waltham works to prevent accident, and no serious explosion has occurred for many years. By an Act passed in 1875, the regulations adopted at Waltham are made compulsory in all gunpowder factories and magazines. From January 1, 1876, such establishments are placed under Government supervision. Gunpowder mills had been "of late erected" here, when Fuller wrote (about 1660) "the mills in my parish have been five times blown up within seven years"—we have improved in this matter since then. The entrance to the Royal Gunpowder Factory is near the centre of Highbridge Street: the entrance gates are on both sides of the street.

In and around the town are flour mills, malt kilns, and a brewery, and at Farm Hill a manufactory of percussion caps. Watercresses are largely grown, and there are extensive market gardens. The County Court (erected 1849) occupies the site of an old silk-printing mill. Waltham Abbey has its weekly newspaper, literary institutes and reading-rooms, two or three cricket clubs, and a fishery.

The hamlets of HIGH BEECH and SEWARDSTONE are noticed under those headings. *Holyfield* and *Upshire* are little scattered agricultural hamlets lying 2 m. N. and 1½ m. E. of Waltham Abbey.

WALTHAM CROSS, HERTS, a hamlet of Cheshunt, on the Ware and Hertford road, 11½ m. from London, 1 m. W. of Waltham Abbey, and ¼ m. W. of the Waltham Abbey Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Cambridge line). Pop. of the eccl. dist. (formed in 1855), 3104.

Waltham Cross received its name from the cross erected here by Edward I. in memory of his wife Eleanor—but with funds, as would seem, provided by the Queen for the purpose.* Edward, it will be remembered, built a cross at each of the places where the corpse of his Queen rested on its way from the neighbourhood of Grantham, where she died (Nov. 28, 1291), to her burial-place at Westminster. Of these beautiful structures only this at Waltham and two others—one at Geddington, the other at Northampton—remain. This is by far the finest. It was the work of Alexander of Abingdon (called also Alexander de Imagineur), Domenic de Leger (written Dymenge de Legere) of Rheims, and Roger de Crundale, and was completed in 1294.

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* M. E. C. Walcott, Church and Conventual Arrangement, p. 112.

* Thomas of Huntingdon, Chronicle, vol. i.; Rev. J. Hunter, in Archæologia, vol. xxix.; Archæol. Journal, vol. xvii.

The stone was brought from Caen, and the total cost was £95.* It had fallen into a terribly dilapidated condition, and seemed hastening to ruin when its restoration was undertaken in 1833 by Mr. W. B. Clarke. He executed the restoration with great care and skill, but unhappily deemed it necessary to rechisel and renew so much of the old sculpture and carving that it is even now difficult, and in a few years will be impossible, to distinguish the original work from the copy. As an example of the art of the time of Edward I., its value is irretrievably destroyed.

The Cross is hexagonal in plan, of three diminishing stages, with buttresses at the angles. The lowest stage, which is raised on a stepped platform, is of rich panelled tracery, under crocketed pediments, each side being divided into two compartments, in which are pendent shields charged with the arms of England, Castile and Leon, and Ponthieu. The second storey has canopied niches, within which are statues of Queen Eleanor. The third stage, which is of solid masonry, comparatively plain, is surmounted with a thin finial and cross. The outline and proportions are exceedingly graceful, and the carving is admirable.

It stands on the E. of the main road, close against the *Falcon Inn*, and at the corner of the road to Waltham Abbey. At the opposite corner is another and larger inn, the *Four Swans*, formerly a well-known posting-house. In it, according to the local legend, the body of Eleanor remained for the night preceding its solemn entry into London. A lagre signboard, supported on tall posts placed on the opposite sides of the way, swings across the road, and on it is inscribed "Ye Old Four Swannes Hostelrie, 1260." It is an old inn, (and a good one —Charles Lamb patronized it,) but some centuries later than 1260.

There is little besides the Cross to interest the stranger. He will, however, do well to visit Mr. W. Paul's famous Rose Nursery, a short distance past the Cross on the rt. The district ch. of the Holy Trinity is a plain brick building, Gothic of 1832, but improved in 1872.

WALTHAMSTOW, Essex, lies between Leyton and Chingford, on the road to Waltham Abbey, 6 m. from Whitechapel and Shoreditch churches. There are four rly. stats. on the Chingford br. of the Grt. E. Rly. — St. James's Street, Hoe Street, Wood Street, and Hale End. Pop. of the par. 11,092: thus divided — district of mother-ch., 5717; eccl. districts, formed 1844, St. James, 2323; St. John, 1915; St. Peter, 1137.

The par. is large (4470 acres), extending for 3 m. along the highroad, and reaching back from the Lea at Tottenham to Woodford and Snaresbrook. Lying on the western edge of Epping Forest, at an easy distance from town, it early became a favourite residence with opulent citizens. Sir Wm. Batten, Commissioner of the Navy, Pepys's friend and colleague, had his country seat at Walthamstow, and thither Pepys often accompanied him. One of his visits gives a curious little picture of suburban life in the 17th century:—

> "1661. *April* 13*th*.—Sir W. Batten this day gone with his lady to keep Easter. . . . .
>
> "*April* 18*th*.—About nine o'clock took horse with both the Sir Williams (Batten and Penn), for Walthamstow, and there we found my Lady and her daughters all; and a pleasant day it was, and all things else, but my Lady was in a bad moode, which we were troubled at, and had she been noble, she would not have been so with her servants, when we come together. . . . . After dinner, we all went to the Church-stile, and there eate and drank, and I was as merry as I could counterfeit myself to be."

Six years later (Oct. 12, 1667), Pepys records that "Sir W. Batten's body was today carried from hence, with a hundred or two of coaches, to Walthamstow, and there buried." But Sir Wm. Batten's was not the only house Pepys visited at Walthamstow. Among others, we find him on "the King's birth-day" (May 29th, 1661) taking coach with Sir W. Penn, having first "put six spoons and a porringer of silver" in his pocket, and "(the weather and the way being foule) went to Walthamstowe." There they heard the vicar, "Mr. Radcliffe, my former schoolfellow at St. Paul's, (who is yet a merry boy)," preach a "very simple" sermon; then "back to dinner at Sir W. Batten's; and then, after a walk in the fine gardens, we went to Mrs. Browne's, where Sir W. Pen and I were godfathers, and Mrs.

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* Manners and Household Expenses in England, printed for the Roxburgh Club, pp. 104—120; Archæol., xxix., p. 184.

Jordan and Shipman godmothers to her boy. . . . I did give the midwife 10*s.* and the nurse 5*s.*, and the maid of the house 2*s.* But forasmuch as I expected to give the name to the childe, but did not (it being called John,) I forbore then to give my plate till another time, after a little more advice." However three months after (August 1st), "This morning Sir Williams both, and my wife and I, and Mrs. Margarett Pen went by coach to Walthamstowe, a-gossiping to Mrs. Browne, where I did give her six silver spoons for her boy"—but kept the porringer.

Many of these 17th and 18th century mansions remain; old-fashioned, quaint, roomy, embowered in trees, the type and embodiment of quiet and substantial home-comfort and respectability. Their number is however steadily diminishing, whilst more obtrusive and pretentious villas are rising on every side.

Walthamstow is sometimes called a town, but the houses collected about the ch. scarcely form a village, the bulk of the houses being in outlying hamlets, or streets and ends, as they are for the most part named; Marsh Street, Hoe Street, Wood Street, Clay Street, Sharnhall Street, St. James Street, Chapel End, Hale End, Higham End, Whip's Cross, and Woodford Side. The country on the forest side is varied and sylvan; marshy by the Lea, and rising into low hills towards Chapel End and Chingford.

The manor of Walthamstow was in the reign of the Confessor a part of the large possessions of Waltheof Earl of Northumberland, and at the Domesday Survey belonged to his widow, the Countess Judith, niece of the Conqueror. Their daughter carried it by marriage to Ralph de Toni, son of Toni the standard-bearer to William I., in whose descendants it continued till 1309, when it went by marriage to Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. About the middle of the 15th cent. the manor passed by marriage to the Ross family; early in the following cent. to Sir Thomas Lake, who sold it to Sir George Rodney, and he in 1639 disposed of it to William Lord Maynard, in whose family it remains. There are sub-manors, but their history is complicated, and of no general interest.

The *Church* (of the Virgin Mary) is mainly of brick, the body covered with cement, and of no architectural merit. I comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and tower with turret, at the W. end. The S. aisle was built in 1535 by Robert Thorne, a famous merchant of London and Bristol, founder of the Grammar School, Bristol, and a scholarship in Merchant Taylors' School, London. The chapel at the E. end of the N. aisle, and the tower, were built about the same time by Sir George Monox. In the tower is a peal of 6 bells.

The interior is not more beautiful than the outside, and the pews and galleries do not add to its attractiveness. But the *monts.* are interesting. In the Monox Chapel is the tomb of the founder, Sir George Monox, some time Lord Mayor of London, d. 1543, and wife Ann, d. 1500. On the wall are *brasses* with effigies of Sir George and his lady, and shield of arms of the Drapers' Company; the insc. lost. Lady Lucy Stanley, daughter and coheir of Thomas Earl of Northumberland, and wife of Sir Edward Stanley; with life-size kneeling effigy under an arch. Four of her daughters are buried with her under this mont.; 3 survived her, one of whom was Venetia, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, of whose beauty so much has been written.

In the chancel, an elaborate mont. of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Merry, d. 1632, with their busts in marble, and below their 4 children in high relief. It was executed by Nicholas Stone, who received £50 for it. In the Thorne Chapel, at the E. end of the S. aisle, are monts. to Sir Gerard Conyers, Lord Mayor of London, d. 1737, and other members of the Conyers family; and a brass of George Johnson, minister of the Gospel, d. 1576, with effigy in pulpit. At the W. end of the aisle, mont. with life-size effigies of Sigismond Trafford, of Dunton Hall, Lincoln, d. 1723, and wife, Susannah, d. 1689. There are also monts. to other members of the Trafford family;—to the Maynards, Lowthers, Coles, Bonnells, etc.,—and a small brass to — Hale, d. 1588, and wife, the effigy of the latter mutilated.

The ch.-yard abounds in tombs; the most noticeable perhaps is one E. of the ch. to Thomas Turner, d. 1714; it is surrounded by a railing, and has a yew tree at each corner. It is kept in repair out of a sum of money left for the purpose. *Obs.* the great elm by the N. entrance to the ch.-yard.

N. of the ch.-yard are a Grammar School and a range of low almshouses, founded and endowed by Ald. Sir George Monox, whose mont. we have just seen. In the almshouses are 13 pensioners. Almshouses founded by Mary Squire provide for 6 more.

There are three district churches—St. James, Marsh Street; St. John, Chapel End; and St. Peter, Forest Side—to be commended rather for their usefulness than beauty. St. Saviour's Church, Markhouse Road, erected in 1874 at the cost of Messrs. R. Foster and J. Knowles (who also provided the endowment and built the parsonage), claims notice as an elegant and well-finished structure. It is of Kentish rag; early Dec. in style; and was designed by Mr. T. F. Dolman.

The Monox Grammar School has been mentioned. More important is the *Forest School*, Forest Side, near Snaresbrook, founded 1834 in connection with King's College, which is a large and flourishing institution. Here are besides a *School for Daughters of Missionaries*, and a Roman Catholic Home for Orphan Boys. *Sherne Hall* (G. A. Grimwood, Esq.) was for several years the residence of Cardinal Wiseman. Benjamin Disraeli was educated at Mr. Logan's academy, Higham Hill.

George Gascoigne, the Elizabethan poet, is said to have been a native of Walthamstow; in his maturer years it was his usual residence: he dates the dedication of his 'Complaynt of Philomeal' from his "pore house at Walthamstow the sixteenth of April 1575." Guillim, the herald, was resident at Walthamstow when he wrote the account of Queen Elizabeth's funeral published in the 'Monumenta Vetusta.'

The Walthamstow Marshes in the valley of the Lea have within the last eight or ten years opened a new and rich field of interesting inquiry. Till about a century ago Epping Forest extended down to the Lea, and it was only in 1777 that this district was disafforested. It has since been for the most part pasture land; but a few years back the East London Waterworks Company commenced the construction of two vast reservoirs, capable of storing 500 million gallons of water, extending for considerably more than a mile along the Lea, and covering an area of about 120 acres. The average depth excavated was about 10 feet, but the trenches made for the retaining or 'puddle' walls, were from 20 to 24 ft. deep. The excavations were all in post-tertiary deposits—loam, peat clays, sands, and sub-angular and rolled gravels—but the remains brought to light proved to be of unexpected value. An old bed of the Lea was passed through; and a submerged forest tract was laid bare,—a tract which naturalists and geologists concurred in believing had been flooded by beaver-dams, and in which the remains of beavers were abundant, along with the remains of the elk (the most southerly locality in which they have yet been found), red-deer, roe-buck, moose, and reindeer; ox (*Bos primigenius*, *B. longifrons*, and another); horse (*Equus caballus*), elephant (*E. primigenius*), wolf, fox, wild-boar, together with a great variety of land and fresh-water shells, and, what was not least interesting, a considerable number of works of man's industry—flint implements, bronze spear and arrow heads, knives, a sword, and a few fragments of pottery—but we believe no remains of man himself. The vegetable remains were, as may be supposed, very abundant. In the beds above the sandy marl, trees were brought to light "with their spreading roots *in situ*, but in most instances converted into lignite and coated with bog-iron ore." Oak and alder appeared to be the most common trees, hazel nuts were abundant. The peat bed was in places over 3 ft. thick.*

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL,

SURREY, so called from its position, and to distinguish it from Walton-on-Thames, occupies an outlying patch of Thanet Sand on the southern side of the Epsom Downs, and is 2½ m. N. of the Betchworth Stat. of the S.-E. Rly. (Dorking and Guildford branch), and 4½ S. by E. of Epsom. Pop. 543. Inn, the *Chequers*.

Away from a main road, on a height overlooking the broad furze-clad Walton Heath, Walton-on-the-Hill is a pleasant and not unpicturesque village of comfortable commonplace dwellings climbing the hill-side, and clustering about the ch., on the summit, an old manor-house and abundant trees. Beyond, stretching miles away, are the breezy, health-inspiring heath, and smooth chalk downs. The occupations are agricultural, and there is a race-horse and training establishment.

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* H. Woodward, F.R.S., on 'Freshwater Deposits of the Valley of the Lea near Walthamstow, Essex,' in Geol. Mag., Sept. 1869; Notes made during the excavations.

The manor, which had belonged at the end of the 13th cent. to John de Lovetot, one of the King's judges; afterwards to John de Drokensford, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Bp. of Bath and Wells; the Earl de Warren, Sir John Arundel, and others, passed at length to the Crown, and was assigned by Henry VI. to his newly founded college of Eton. But the grant was cancelled by Edward IV., who settled the manor on his Queen, Elizabeth Woodville. By Henry VIII. it was given to his consort Katherine of Aragon. In 1533 he granted it to Sir Nicholas Carew of Beddington, and it followed the fate of the Beddington property. (*See* BEDDINGTON.) It now belongs to E. Studd, Esq.

The old manor-house, *Walton Place*, was long used as a farm-house, but is now the residence of C. H. Cumberland, Esq. It stands near the ch., has thick walls, stout buttresses, and curious old chimney-pieces, and is surrounded by a moat. It is one of the many houses assigned as the dwelling-place of Anne of Cleves after her divorce, and may in part be as old as her time, but the larger part is much more modern. A chapel, in which was a stone pulpit, existed as part of the house as late as 1780. Other seats are the *Hermitage* (Mrs. Rostock); *The Oaks* (T. H. Fischer, Esq.); *Frith Park* (A. Holford, Esq.); *Peeble Combe* (T. H. Perks, Esq.)

The *Church* (St. Peter) was almost entirely rebuilt, in very tasteless fashion, in 1822. The most noticeable feature is the elaborate though by no means beautiful octagonal tower, of 3 stages, of flint and stone, with buttresses and tall pinnacles. Inside, the only thing worth notice is a richly ornamented circular leaden font of late Norman date. Around it is an arcade of 9 arches, within each of which is the seated figure of a bishop or a saint. Only one or two other examples are known.

Remains of a Roman villa, and among the *débris* a bronze statuette of Æsculapius, were found on Walton Heath in 1772; and in 1802 further vestiges of what was supposed to have been "the pretorium of a Roman station" were uncovered. There is a delightful walk across Walton Heath to Betchworth Clump; and thence, with ever-varying and beautiful prospects, along the chalk ridge to Box Hill, or in the opposite direction towards Reigate. Nor less exhilirating are the walks or rides over the Downs to Epsom and Banstead.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES,

SURREY, on the rt. bank of the Thames, about midway (4 m.) between Chertsey and Hampton; 17 m. from London by road, and 1 m. N. from the Walton Stat. of the L. and S.-W. Rly. Pop. of the town dist. 2036, of the par. 5383, but this includes the eccl. districts of Oatlands and Hersham. Inn, *Duke's Head*.

Walton (*Wáltún*, or *Wealtún*—*Waltone* in Dom.—a walled or fortified place) no doubt derived its name from having been at a very early period an enclosed military town or outpost. Remains of important earthworks are still extant in the vicinity, a rampart or boundary dyke extended from it to St. George's Hill, and a strongly fortified ford crossed the Thames just above where it is now crossed by Walton Bridge. (*See* ST. GEORGE'S HILL, p. 229, and COWEY STAKES, p. 119.)

Walton is a large village, or small town, stretching back from the Thames and running out into many irregular streets. The church is on the London side of the village; beyond it broad meadows border the Thames; away from the river stretches the wide sandy heath called Walton Common, covered with gorse and ling, and bordered with fir woods; and southward are the large and finely timbered parks of Oatlands, Ashley, and Burwood. The Thames affords good fishing and boating, besides adding life and beauty to the scenery. Altogether a desirable locality, as is shown by the numerous villas, Italian and Gothic, of every variety of type, which have been built, or are building, wherever land could be obtained.

When the Conqueror took inventory of the soil, the manor of Walton belonged to Edward of Salisbury, whose daughter Maud carried it by marriage to a relative of the King, Humphrey de Bohun, whose son was created Earl of Hereford. The manor remained in the Bohun family till 1373, when on failure of heirs male it passed by marriage to Henry of Bolingbroke, who assumed the Bohun's title of Earl of Hereford, and on the deposition of Richard II. ascended the throne as Henry IV. As part of the personal estate of Henry VI., Walton was vested by parliamentary enactment in Edward IV. Leases of the estate were, with certain reservations, granted by Henry VIII. and succeeding monarchs down to Charles I., who in 1630 granted the manor in fee, at a quit rent, to Sir William Russell. This rent was conveyed in 1650 to William Lilly, the astrologer. The manor passed to Francis Drake (1678), Phillips, and many more, till at the close of the 18th cent. it was bought by the Duke of York, who then held Oatlands. From him it was purchased by Edward Hughes Ball Hughes, and is now the property of J. E. Paine, Esq. The manor of *Walton-Leigh* was also bought by the Duke of York, and has since passed with the superior manor. *Apps Court* is noticed under that heading.

The chief object of interest in Walton is the *Church* (St. Mary). It is large and old, but so much patched and altered as to be externally far from handsome and hardly picturesque. It is of flint, rough stone, and hard chalk, but mended with brick, and in parts covered with plaster. It has nave with aisles, deep chancel, and heavy W. tower, in which is a peal of 6 bells. The piers of the nave arcade are late Norman, the outer walls and windows of various dates, some being quite recent insertions, whilst those which are old have been defaced. The interior of the ch. has been partially restored, and the E. window filled with painted glass. The organ is by Father Schmidt. A pier near the pulpit bears deeply engraven the verses attributed to Queen Elizabeth—

> "Christ was the Worde and spake it:
> He took the Bread and brake it;
> And what the Worde doth make it,
> That I believe, and take it."

Some of the monts. are noteworthy. In the N. aisle the large and costly mont., by *Roubiliac*, of Field-Marshal Richard Boyle, 2nd (and last) Lord Shannon, d. 1740, erected by his only daughter, Grace Countess of Middlesex. On a lofty basement of grey marble is a pedestal of black marble, upon which is the life-size statue of Lord Shannon in full military costume, and holding a marshal's baton in his hand. Immediately behind him is a lowered flag, behind and above which is a military tent. On either side are cannon, kettle-drums, flags, and other military insignia. At the foot of the pedestal is a statue of Lady Shannon, kneeling and looking upwards. The whole forms one of Roubiliac's most characteristic works, executed in his best manner. *Chantrey's* mourning female on the mont. of Christopher D'Oyley, d. 1795, and wife Sarah, d. 1833, looks but feeble after that of Lady Shannon. In the chancel is a marble mont. by *Gott*, of Rome, to Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Williams, of Burwood House, d. 1824, with figures in high relief representing Faith consoling Grief. Others are to Sir Henry Fletcher of Ashley Park, d. 1807; Thomas Kirby, S.T.P., d. 1721, with Ionic pilasters supporting a cornice, on which are small figures of "Genii, one extinguishing a torch, the other sounding a trumpet," and a much more modest tablet over the vestry door to Henry Skrine, LL.B., d. at Walton, 1803, the author of 'A General Account of all the Rivers of note in Great Britain.' This, which is by the younger Bacon, has a rilievo of a large oak *skrineing* (screening, protecting,) some saplings—in allusion to his generous care of his relatives.

A "fair black marble stone" on the floor in front of the S. entrance to the chancel, records the burial here, 1681, of William Lilly, "Astrologi peritissimi,"—

> "Who not far from hence did dwell
> That cunning man hight Sidrophel."

Lilly was buried on "the left side of the communion table," and this stone was placed over his grave to mark the spot by Elias Ashmole—costing him, as he notes, £6 4*s.* 6*d.*,—but removed to its present unmeaning position several years back. By the altar is a slab to Jerome Weston, Earl of Portland, d. 1662.

Screwed on to a board in an oaken frame on the N. wall of the chancel, by the entrance to the vestry, are 4 small *brasses*, which were long left loose in the vestry. They represent John Selwyn, d. 1587, his wife, and their 5 sons and 6 daughters. Selwyn was "keeper of her

Ma'ties Parke of Otelande," and one of the brasses represents him on the back of a stag, into the neck of which he is thrusting his hunting knife. The traditional explanation is that Selwyn, who was an accomplished rider, at a grand stag-hunt at Oatlands, at which Elizabeth was present, in the heat of the chase threw himself from his horse on to the back of the stag, and seizing its horns, by them and his conteau guided the terrified animal towards the Queen, and when he came near her, plunged his knife into the creature's throat so that it fell dead at Her Majesty's feet. A somewhat different version of the event is engraved on the reverse of the brass, but cannot of course be seen, since it has been screwed to the board. The principal difference is that on the back Selwyn is represented grasping one of the antlers with his left hand, bare-headed and spurred.

In the vestry is still preserved a *brank*. scold's bit, or gossip's bridle. It consists of a horizontal circlet of iron, that goes round the face, and another with hinges at right angles to it which goes over the head, fixes a thin projecting piece of iron in the mouth so as to hold down the tongue, and is then secured by a padlock. The scold or gossip with this apparatus on her head was led through the town by the beadle, or exposed in the market-place. The Walton bridle has on it the date 1633, and the following inscription (now, however, illegible):—

> "Chester presents Walton with a Bridle
> To curb Women's tongues that talk too idle."

The tradition is that the donor having suffered grievously—some say lost an estate—by the idle talk of a gossiping woman, took this means of avenging himself upon the sex.

In the churchyard are many tombs to persons of local consequence, but none of wider interest. Here lies, but without a memorial, Wm. Maginn, LL.D., the Ensign O'Doherty of 'Blackwood,' the satirist and Homeric ballad writer of 'Fraser,' who died at Walton, in a house opposite the Bear Inn, Aug. 20, 1842.

At the back of Church Street, on the rt. towards the river (the lane by the Old Manor House Inn leads to it) is the *House of President Bradshaw*. It consists of a long low centre with deep tiled roof, between slightly projecting gabled wings and is formed of a very solid timber framing, bricks, and plaster. It was a plain half-timber mansion of the reign of James I., but from long neglect has become terribly dilapidated, dirty, squalid, and unwholesome; and is divided into 6 or 7 tenements, the occupants of which are miserably poor. In the ground floor of the W. wing is a panelled room which has a chimneypiece of carved oak, with coupled columns, cornice, etc., but much defaced and covered with whitewash. The massive beam which crosses the ceiling is also elaborately carved. Traditions that Charles I.'s death warrant was signed in this room; that there was a subterraneous passage from the house under the Thames; and that the ghost of its regicide master haunted the old rooms, used of old to linger about the house, but now all seem to be lost. Whilst Bradshaw lived here, Charles occasionally kept his court at Oatlands—how little the neighbours could have imagined the relation in which before long they would stand to each other!

A short distance S.W. of Walton ch., on the rt. of the road to the rly. stat., is *Ashley Park* (Mrs. Sassoon). The house, a large, red-brick Elizabethan mansion, is locally said to have been built by Wolsey, and occupied by Henry VIII. and Oliver Cromwell. For this there is no better foundation than the fact of Henry VIII. having purchased the estate in order to throw it into his honour of Hampton Court. Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth granted leases of Ashley, and James I. gave it in fee to Christopher Villiers Earl of Anglesea, a younger brother of the favourite, Buckingham. In 1668 Ashley was held by Henry Lord Arundel; afterwards by Sir Walter Clarges; by Sir Richard Pyne Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; and in 1718 was purchased by Richard Boyle, Lord Shannon, who altered and enlarged the house, and added greatly to the park. Lord Shannon died at Ashley Park in 1740, and was buried in Walton ch., where is Roubiliac's splendid mont. to his memory. Ashley Park passed to his daughter Grace, Countess of Middlesex, who bequeathed it to her cousin, Colonel John Stephenson. On his death it passed to a nephew of the Countess of Middlesex, Sir Henry Fletcher, in whose family it remained till purchased by the late S. D. Sassoon, Esq., about 1864. The house has a long front with projecting wings, bays, and gables, evidently of the reign of Elizabeth or James, but much altered long subsequently. It contains some good apartments, but the chief features of the interior are the Great Hall, which occupies the entire height of the building, and the Gallery, which extends the whole length of one side of the house, 100 ft. The park, of about 300 acres, is varied, picturesque, and richly wooded. The Scotch firs are remarkably fine, and there are noble elms, oaks, limes, aspens, and cedars.

Adjoining Ashley Park on the W. is *Oatlands*, but this will be more conveniently noticed under WEYBRIDGE.

Burwood Park, on the opposite side of Walton Common, the residence till his decease of the late Sir Richard Frederick, Bart., but now unoccupied and for sale, is a low and poor stucco-fronted pile with central portico of 4 columns built by Sir John Frederick at the end of the 18th cent. It stands in the midst of a park of nearly 400 acres, within a belt of fir trees, level in surface, but falling towards the S. It has many fine and picturesque old oaks and pines, ancient thorns, and tall beeches, abundant fern and underwood. S. of the house is a chain of ponds.

S. of Burwood is *Burhill* (F. T. Bircham, Esq.), a good house which belonged to Peter De la Porte, a director of the South Sea Company, who was fined £10,000 for his share in the company's proceedings. Mr. De la Porte bequeathed Burhill to General Johnson, in whose family (his son having assumed the name of Tynte) it remained till within the last few years.

Burwood House, some way farther S., was the property and seat of Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, on whose death, in 1841, it was purchased by Lord Francis Egerton, afterwards Earl of Ellesmere, and is now the residence of the Countess Dowager Ellesmere. The house stands within very beautiful grounds which adjoin the Countess's fine estate, ST. GEORGE'S HILL. (See that heading.)

S. of St. George's Hill is *Silvermere* (Chas. E. Smith, Esq.), a handsome and convenient house, designed by George Atkinson, the architect, for his own residence. The grounds, taken from the waste, are large, command extensive views, and have a natural lake 10 acres in area. *Pain's Hill*, farther S., is noticed under COBHAM.

Mount Felix (Mrs. Ingram), on the Thames, at the foot of Walton Bridge, is an elegant Italian villa, built, or remodelled from an older house, by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Barry, in 1837-39, for Charles 5th Earl of Tankerville. The house is noteworthy as the first attempt to introduce the true Italian villa, with the Italian roofs and campanile, into England. It was sold on the death of Lord Tankerville, and has been much altered by subsequent possessors. It is now more capacious and more splendid, but has lost much of its original elegance, refinement, and charm. The grounds are very fine, celebrated for the great variety of beautiful trees and shrubs, and especially the magnificent cedars and silver firs. Other seats are the *Manor House* (Fred. Lee Bevan, Esq.); and *Brokenhurst House* (E. H. Lushington, Esq.) *Holme Lodge* is the residence of the distinguished painter of oriental scenery and character, John F. Lewis, R.A.

The Thames at Walton is very attractive. From the bridge there are lovely reaches both up and down the stream. One of Turner's most charming home landscapes is his Walton Bridge—a comparatively early work. The present Walton Bridge is less picturesque than that Turner painted, but the river is no less lovely, and the banks are even more richly wooded. This part of the stream is also in great favour with anglers. From Mount Felix, for 250 yards eastward, is *Walton Sale*, the Thames Conservancy preserve, famous for pike, which are taken here up to 20 lb. weight. Trout are not uncommon; and there is good bottom-fishing for roach, dace, chub, and barbel. For boating, the river here is most enjoyable.

A bridge was constructed over the Thames from Cowey Hill, by Mount Felix, Walton, to Shepperton, on the Middlesex shore, at the cost of Mr. Samuel Decker, in 1747-50, the architect being a Mr. W. Etheridge. It was a very peculiar structure, the main fabric being of oak, very strongly put together, the centre arch 132 ft. in span, and rising 26 ft. above flood-water level, with side arches of 44 ft., and others of diminishing span towards the shore, the shore arches on each bank being of brick. Mr. Decker was sanguine that his bridge would last for 200 years without any repairs; but before 30 had passed the bridge had become unsafe. For the 3 central arches, 4 of stone were now substituted, the rest of the wooden fabric being replaced with brick. The architect was James Paine, the builder of Chertsey and Kew bridges, and the most distinguished bridge-builder of his day. It had a somewhat longer life than its predecessor, but was equally unfortunate. In 1859 the central arch suddenly fell, and the other arches were found to be insecure. A new bridge was constructed of lattice girders of iron on brick piers, very similar to that at Hampton Court, and by the same engineer, Mr. E. F. Murray, and opened in 1863. If less picturesque than the old bridge, it is more convenient, being far less steep, and affording a clearer water-way. The main bridge is joined to the Surrey roadway by a second bridge of 15 brick arches, thrown across the hollow of a long meadow which is flooded in winter. The bridge was made free of toll in 1870.

A short distance above Walton Bridge is the site of Cowey Stakes, where Cæsar is supposed to have crossed the Thames. (*See* COWEY STAKES.) Bronze swords and other early remains have at different times been found in the Thames near Walton Bridge, and quite recently an ancient British gold coin was dredged up.

The hamlet of *Hersham* (anc. *Heversham, Heverisham*, from the Hevers family, who had property and a residence here) lies to the E. of Burwood Park, about 1½ m. S. of Walton, across the Common, and ½ m. S.E. from Walton Station. Hersham was made an eccl. dist. in 1851, and had 2090 inhab. in 1871. A pleasant and healthy little village, it has, since the opening of the rly., become encompassed with a belt of good villa residences. The church (of the Holy Trinity) is a neat chapel-like structure, of Suffolk brick and stone, Norman in style, with a shallow tower at the W. end, terminating in an open bell turret; it was erected in 1839, from the designs of Mr. Thos. Bellamy. Hersham was the residence of Lilly, the astrologer. He had a house here as early as 1636, but he only gave up his London dwelling and settled in Hersham in 1665. In the interval he had acquired a good deal of property in the neighbourhood, and he lived here as a person of consideration. He died at Hersham in June 1681, and, as already mentioned, was buried in the chancel of Walton ch.

Oatlands, St. Mary, is another eccl. dist. in Walton par., created 1869; pop. 2090 in 1871. It is of quite recent growth, having arisen from the erection of a number of villa residences on the southern side of Oatlands Park, and partly on land enclosed from Walton Common. A street or two of shops and cottages followed, and in 1862 a pretty little church was built from the designs of Messrs. Francis, facing the Common and Burwood Park. It is of Kentish rag and Bath-stone, early Dec. in style, has an apsidal chancel, bell turret, and glazed S. porch. A N. aisle was added in 1873. It stands in a prettily planted and well-kept piece of ground on the edge of the Common, with a dark background of thick fir plantations.

The long flat red-brick building by the railway and facing the Common, between Oatlands and Hersham, is the home of the *Metropolitan Convalescent Institution*, founded in 1854, to provide a temporary asylum for poor convalescent patients leaving the London hospitals. The building was erected in 1854, from the designs of Mr. J. Clarke, and though not to be commended for its exterior is said to be well adapted to its purpose. The situation, at least, is as good as could have been found. The chapel in the grounds was built in 1870, and the home enlarged. It now provides beds for 280 adults; whilst the branch at Kingston Hill affords accommodation for 150 children. Each patient remains about 4 weeks in the homes—more than 3000 convalescents thus obtaining annually benefit of change of scene and a breath of country air before returning to their ordinary occupations. More could be done if the funds were more abundant. Office, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly.

WANDSWORTH, SURREY, on the river Wandle at its confluence with the Thames, 5½ m. from Westminster Bridge, on the road to Kingston. The L. and S.-W., and the L., C., and D. Rlys. have stations at Wandsworth. Pop. of the par. 19,783; but this includes the vicarage of St. Anne's Hill, 10,116, and the eccl. dist. of St. Mary, Summer's Town, 1435, and 1853 in St. John's, Union Road, Battersea.

The name, Dom. *Wandelesorde* and *Wandesore*, in early records *Wandlesworth*, is plainly derived from its situation: it is the *worth*, or village (*i.e.* enclosed place), on the river Wandle.

From the increase of London, Wandsworth has become virtually a suburb. It is a busy place, has extensive manufactures and a large trade, and is continuously increasing in population. On the Wandle, the entrance from South Street, are the Royal Paper Mills of Mr. M'Murray, a very large establishment; and there are extensive corn mills, distilleries (Messrs. Watney's), breweries, maltings, dye-works, chemical works, colour factories, cloth printing and bolting mills, match factories, artificial manure works, and so forth; and the creek at the mouth of the Wandle forms a dock for lighters, with coal wharfs and stores. By the Thames the ways are narrow and dirty, but away from the river are broader streets lined with good shops; outside is a vast number of genteel dwellings, and about the Common, and on East and West Hills, are many good houses. The Common has suffered greatly from encroachments and defacements; but it remains a common still, wide, open, and pleasant; connected, on the one hand, with Putney Heath, on the other with Clapham Common, and running back to Tooting and Streatham Commons.

Aubrey relates that before his time there had been established at Wandsworth a manufacture of " brass plates for kettles, skellets, frying-pans, etc., by Dutchmen, who keep it a mystery." The houses in which the mystery was carried on were long known as the Frying-pan Houses. Dye works were in operation here at least as early. Towards the close of the 17th cent., many of the French Protestants who sought refuge in England upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Wandsworth, and engaged in silk dyeing, hat making, etc. For their worship they rented and enlarged the old Presbyterian chapel in the High Street, and in it service was performed in French for over a century. Gradually the French element became absorbed in the surrounding population, but Wandsworth was long famous for hat making. At the parting of the roads to Clapham and Vauxhall is a small burial-ground—the *Huguenots' Cemetery*—where many old gravestones of Frenchmen remain, some almost illegible. From the many English names on the later gravestones it appears to have been used as the ordinary burial-ground for that end of the parish when the Huguenot population began to die out.

A very different French refugee made Wandsworth for some time his abode. On Voltaire's release from his second imprisonment in the Bastille, he was ordered to leave France, and he came to England. For two years, 1726-7, he lived at Wandsworth, the guest of Sir Everard Fawkener, to whom he dedicated 'Zaïre.' He was in bad health, but he occupied himself in studying English books, and picked up a sufficient acquaintance with the language to write in it tolerably for the rest of his life.

Wandsworth Bridge.—In 1873 was completed a new iron lattice girder bridge of five spans, connecting York Road, Wandsworth, with King's Road, Fulham. It is described more fully under FULHAM, p. 227.

Wandsworth has five churches. The old church (All Saints), in the High Street, near the bridge over the Wandle, is a plain square brick fabric, erected in 1780, except the tower at the W. end, which was built in 1630, but recased in 1841, and raised by the addition of a belfry storey for the reception of a peal of 8 bells, cast by Mears of Whitechapel.

The interior is not more beautiful than the outside, but contains a few interesting *monts.* from the older ch. On the E. wall, S. of the chancel, mural mont. of Alderman Henry Smith, died 1627, with his effigy, in gown and ruff, kneeling at a desk, under an entablature borne on Ionic columns. Beneath is a tablet with an insc. setting forth his numerous benefactions. Ald. Smith was a native of Wandsworth, of humble lineage; acquired what was for the time a large fortune by business in the City; married, but was left a widower without children, and in 1620, being then 72 years of age, made over his estates, both real and personal, to trustees for charitable purposes, reserving to himself an annuity from them of £500 a year for his maintenance. His benefactions embraced every town and almost every parish in Surrey, the object being not merely to afford "reliefe of the poore," but the "setting them a-worke." Smith gave primarily and chiefly to his native county, but his charity was not limited to it. Among other bequests he left £1000 to purchase lands, in order to provide a fund for "redeeming poor captives and prisoners from the Turkish tyranie;" £10,000 to "buy impropriations for godly preachers;" £150 to found a fellowship at Cambridge for his own kindred, etc. The statement on the insc.—"*here* lyeth," repeated in a Latin insc. on a gravestone below, is inaccurate: there is no trace of interment under the grave-stone; that and the mont. were removed from the older ch., and Smith's burial-place is unknown.

By Smith's is another mural mont., with small kneeling effigy of Susanna Powell, d. 1630, benefactress to this parish, widow of John Powell, servant to Queen Elizabeth, and daughter of Thomas Hayward, yeoman of the guard to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and the queens Mary and Elizabeth. N. of chancel, mont. to Sir Thomas Brodrick, died 1641, and wife, Katherine, d. 1678, with their busts in marble. Sir Alan Brodrick, Surveyor-General of Ireland, d. 1680; Alan Brodrick, 1st Viscount Middleton, d. 1747; George Brodrick, 2nd Viscount Middleton, d. 1765, and other members of the family were also buried here. Their house was at Garrett. The register records the burial, April 1635, of "Sarah, daughter of Praise Barbone," supposed to be the "Praise-God Barebone," the Puritan leather-seller of Fleet Street, who gave his name to Cromwell's first or "little" Parliament.

Griffith Clerke, vicar of Wandsworth, his chaplain, his servant, and Friar Ware, were hanged and quartered, at St. Thomas Waterings (by the Old Kent Road, then the usual place of execution for this part of Surrey), on the 8th of July, 1539, for denying the royal supremacy.

St. Anne's Church, St. Anne's Hill, made a district ch. in 1847, was erected in 1822-24 from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. It is a Grecian temple, 100 ft. by 70, with a hexastyle Ionic portico and pediment at the W. end. The body of the ch. is of brick with stone dressings, the portico and pediment are of stone. From the roof rises a circular tower in two stages, with engaged columns, and crowned with a cupola and cross: a ch. worth noting as a characteristic example of a past phase of fashion in ecclesiastical architecture.

St. Mary, Summer's Town, Garrett, was made an eccl. dist. ch. in 1845. The ch. is very poor E.E., and consists of nave, S. aisle, and bell turret. St. Paul's, on St. John's Hill, a chapel-of-ease, belongs as much to Battersea as to Wandsworth. It is a good Gothic building of stone, with tower and spire, and apsidal chancel. Holy Trinity, by Wimbledon Park, another chapel-of-ease, is a substantial stone structure; Gothic, and cruciform; erected in 1860, and enlarged in 1870.

There are many dissenting places of worship, one for Friends, and one for Roman Catholics. It should be noted that the first Presbyterian Church in England was founded at Wandsworth in 1572: their principles of church government and rules of worship were set forth in a publication called 'The Orders of Wandsworth.'*

The secular buildings include a County Court, Police Court, offices of the District Board of Works, banks, large schools, mechanics' institutes, etc., but none of any architectural interest.

Wandsworth has many almhouses and charitable institutions, and the open country outside has been chosen as the site for several large establishments unconnected with the locality. On the Common, near the Clapham Station, is the *Royal Patriotic Asylum*, founded and endowed from the surplus funds of the Crimean Patriotic Fund of 1854, for the nurture and education of orphan children of soldiers, sailors, and marines. The first stone of the asylum for girls was laid by the Queen, July 11, 1857. The building, intended for the accommodation of 300 children, was designed by Mr. Rhode Hawkins, as a free imitation—with some important deviations and the omission of the ornamental details—of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. At a short distance is a correspondent asylum for boys; but the establishments are quite distinct. The large quaint-looking red brick Gothic building, with great central clock-tower, and overhanging watch towers at the angles, seen above the railway cutting, is the *Freemasons' Female Orphan Asylum*, erected, 1852, from the designs of Mr. Philip Hardwick. In Spanish Road, Wandsworth Common, is the *Friendless Boys' Home*, a valuable refuge for boys from 10 to 16 years of age, "who have lost character, or are in danger of losing it." It is said that of the lads who pass through the school about 75 per cent. are reclaimed. About 200 are now in training. At East Hill is *St. Peter's Hospital*, the Almshouse of the Fishmongers' Company, a spacious, solid, and comfortable looking range of buildings, occupying 3 sides of a quadrangle, with a chapel in the centre, erected 1849-51. The *Royal Hospital for Incurables*, West Hill, is noticed under PUTNEY.

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* Neale, Hist. of the Puritans, vol. i., p. 243; Lysons, vol. i., p. 383.

On the Common will also be observed two enormous piles of buildings, the Surrey Lunatic Asylum and the County Prison. The former, erected in 1840, from the designs of Mr. Wm. Moseley, is a late Tudor structure, consisting of centre and advanced wings, 535 ft. long, and provides accommodation for 950 inmates. The Surrey House of Correction, an equally huge group of brick and stone buildings, erected in 1851, makes provision for 1000 convicted criminals, with all appliances for labour, instruction, and sickness. The Union Workhouse, East Hill, is another vast brick pile, affording accommodation for 850 paupers, with a large infirmary attached.

Garrett is a hamlet of Wandsworth, about 2 m. S. on the road to Tooting. United with Summer's Town, it was made an eccl. dist. in 1845. The name appears to be derived from a mansion which some 3 cents. since was known as *The Garretts*, and was the seat of the Brodrick family, of whom there are many memorials in Wandsworth ch. The place has little in itself to attract attention; but in the last cent. it acquired notoriety as the scene of a mock election, which appears to have been always exceedingly popular with the London mob, who flocked to it in prodigious crowds, and it obtained general celebrity from Foote having dramatised the incidents of the election in one of the most popular of his comedies, 'The Mayor of Garrett,' produced at Drury Lane in 1764. Various attempts have been made to explain the origin of the election, but none worth repeating. All that is really known is that the custom had grown up, on the occurrence of a general election, to elect a Mayor of Garrett, who in course of time came also to be constituted Knight and M.P. The candidates were usually conspicuous by some personal deformity or peculiarity, and a fluent tongue. The electors were the mob, the electoral oath being administered on a brickbat. There were processions from town of the candidates, a hustings and speeches, charing of the elected, tumult and debauchery. "The publicans at Wandsworth, Tooting, Battersea, Clapham, and Vauxhall [the line of the procession], made a purse," writes Sir Richard Phillips, "to give it character." Its character was at best a bad one. But it is easy to see why the publicans upheld it.

> "None but those who have seen a London mob on any great holiday can form a just idea of these elections. On several occasions a hundred thousand persons, half of them in carts, in hackney coaches, and on horse and ass-back, covered the various roads from London, and choked up all the approaches to the place of election. At the two last elections, I was told, that the road within a mile of Wandsworth was so blocked up by vehicles, that none could move backward or forward during many hours; and that the candidates dressed like chimney-sweepers on May-day, or in the mock fashion of the period, were brought to the hustings in the carriages of peers, drawn by six horses, the owners themselves condescending to become their drivers."*

If peers escorted and drove the candidates, Foote, Garrick, and Wilkes, according to the same chronicler, wrote some of their addresses. Becoming at length insufferable, the election was suppressed in 1796. An attempt was made to resuscitate it in 1826, but the authorities intervened, and the election for Garrett belongs as much to the past as an election for Gatton or Old Sarum. The proposed election of 1826 induced Hone to visit Garrett and collect whatever traditional information yet lingered there. He gave the result in his 'Every-day Book,' (vol. ii., col. 819—866) accompanied with much additional matter, engravings of the last two mayors, Sir Henry Dimsdale, M.P.

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* Sir Richard Phillips, A Morning's Walk to Kew, 1817, p. 81.

and muffin-seller, and Sir Jeffry Dunstan, M.P. and itinerant dealer in old wigs, and some characteristic "reminiscences of Sir Jeffry Dunstan," contributed by Charles Lamb.

Dr. John Jebb, Bp. of Limerick, died at West Hill in 1833. Mulberry Cottage, Wandsworth Common, was the residence of Francis Grose, the antiquary.

WANSTEAD, Essex, lies on the rt. of the Chigwell road, between it and the river Roding, about 3 m. beyond Stratford, and 6 m. from Whitechapel ch. by road; ½ m. S.E. of the Snaresbrook Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Ongar line). Pop. 5119, but this includes the hamlet of Snaresbrook, and 647 persons in the Infant Orphan Asylum, 209 in the Merchant Seamen's Orphanage, and 74 in Woodhouse Asylum. Inns, *George; Nightingale.*

The little rambling village is very pleasantly situated towards the southern extremity of Epping Forest, only the long level waste, known as Wanstead Flats, lying beyond it. W. of it is Leytonstone, N. Woodford.

The name (Dom. *Waenstede*) seems to be derived, says Lysons, "from the Saxon words *wan* and *stede*, signifying the white place, or mansion."* This, however, is very improbable, and more recent authorities prefer to suppose it a corruption of *Wodens stede*, or place,—implying the existence here of a mound, or other erection, dedicated to the widespread worship of Woden.† Wanstead appears to have been a Roman station. In 1715, in digging holes to plant an avenue in Wanstead Park, the workmen came upon a Roman pavement, which they traced about 20 ft. from N. to S. and 16 ft. from E. to W. It was formed of small square coloured tesseræ, had in the centre a figure of a man on horseback, and a border of scroll-work, about 1 ft. wide.‡ At other times foundations of buildings, fragments of pottery, silver and brass coins, etc., have been found.

The manor of Wanstead was given by Ælfric to the monks of Westminster, and the grant was confirmed by the Confessor; but it shortly after passed, probably by exchange, to the Bp. of London, under whom it was held by Ralph FitzBrien when the Dom. Survey was made. It afterwards passed to the Hodings, Huntercombes, Tattersalls, and Hastings; and in the reign of Henry VIII. belonged to Sir John Heron, by the attainder of whose son, Sir Giles Heron, it was forfeited to the Crown. Edward VI. granted it in 1549 to Robert Lord Rich, whose son sold it in 1577 to Robert Dudley, Elizabeth's Earl of Leicester. His widow, to whom Wanstead was bequeathed, married Sir Christopher Blount, and Wanstead was conveyed to Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire. It was then alienated to George Marquis of Buckingham, who sold it, 1619, to Sir Henry Mildmay, Master of the Jewel Office under James I. Having escheated to the Crown in consequence of Sir. W. Mildmay's share in the trial of Charles I., it was given by Charles II. to his brother, James Duke of York, who transferred it to Sir Robert Brookes. He falling into difficulties, sold it in 1667 to Sir Josiah Child, the great merchant and banker, and governor and autocrat of the East India Company, whose son Richard was created Viscount Castlemaine in 1718, and Earl Tylney in 1732. On the death without issue of John Earl Tylney, in 1784, this manor, with other large estates, devolved to Sir James Tylney Long, whose daughter and heiress, Katherine, married the Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, who assumed the name of Wm. Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley, and succeeded, 1845, to the title of Earl of Mornington. The manor is now the property of Earl Cowley.

The original manor-house, said to have been called Naked Hall Hawe, was taken down and rebuilt by Lord Chancellor Rich, who made it his summer residence. Queen Mary stayed in it some days between her accession to the throne and her coronation, and Elizabeth visited the Chancellor here in July 1561. The Earl of Leicester enlarged and improved the house, and in May 1578 entertained Queen Elizabeth for some days. For the occasion, Sir Philip Sidney wrote a dramatic interlude, printed at the end of the 'Arcadia,' which was played before the

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* Lysons, Environs, vol. i., p. 716.

† Kemble, Saxons in England, vol. i., p. 312; Taylor, Words and Places, p. 322.

‡ S. Lethieullier, Archæologia, vol. i., p. 56 and p. 73.

Queen in Wanstead Garden, and in which the May-Ladie, mistress of "this place and this time," does homage "to the beautifullest Lady these woods have ever received," and craves her judgment between her two lovers. In the following September, Elizabeth again visited the Earl at Wanstead; and almost immediately after her departure, the 20th of September, 1578, Leicester was married at Wanstead House to the widow of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex. From the inventory of his property, taken at Leicester's death, Wanstead House would not seem to have been very splendidly furnished, the entire furniture, stock, etc., being valued at only £1119 6*s*. 6*d*. But the prices of the several articles were hardly such as they would be appraised at now. The pictures in the gallery, including three portraits of Henry VIII., and others of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, in all 43 in number, were rated at £11 13*s*. 4*d*.—an average of something under 5*s*. 6*d*. each! The Earl's library—consisting of an old Bible; Foxe's Acts and Monuments, old and torn; seven psalters, and a service-book—were valued at 13*s*. 8*d*. The horses at Wanstead were valued at £316. In June 1603 the Earl of Mountjoy, on returning from Ireland with Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, lodged at Wanstead for a season before they were received at Court. James I. stayed here in Sept. 1607, on his return from a western progress. Of the old fabric there is a view, on a small scale, in the background of a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, by De Heere, at Welbeck. A small print of it was published in 1649 by Stent. Whilst the residence of Sir Robert Brookes it was visited by Pepys, who thus records his impression of it:

> "*May* 14*th*, 1665.—I took coach to Wanstead, the house where Sir H. Mildmay died, and now Sir Robert Brookes lives, having bought it of the Duke of York, it being forfeited to him: a fine seat, but an old-fashioned house, and, being not full of people, looks flatly."*

When Sir Josiah Child bought the manor, and made Wanstead his residence, he spent large sums in improving the gardens, planting trees, laying out avenues, and forming a lake and canals. In the spring of 1683, Evelyn went to look at his improvements:

> "16 *March*, 1683.—I went to see Sir Josiah Child's prodigious cost in planting walnut trees about his seate, and making fish-ponds, many miles in circuit, in Epping Forest, in a barren spot, as oftentimes these suddenly monied men for the most part seate themselves. He, from a merchant's apprentice, and management of the East India Company's stock, being arrived to an estate ('tis said) of £200,000; and lately married his daughter to the eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort, late Marques of Worcester, with £50,000 portional present, and various expectations."*

The old house was taken down, and a new one begun, about 1715, by the 1st Earl Tylney, then Sir Richard Child. Colin Campbell was the architect employed, and Wanstead House, when completed, though without the wings which Campbell designed, was generally considered the best of his works. Its sumptuousness greatly impressed contemporary critics, who pronounced it "one of the noblest houses, not only in England, but in Europe." It was of Portland stone, 260 feet long and 70 deep. In the centre was a stately portico of six Corinthian columns, and a pediment with the Childs' arms on the tympanum, the approach being by a double flight of steps. The Great Hall, 53 ft. by 45, had the ceiling decorated with paintings of Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night; the walls were hung with paintings, and antique statues and statues of the Arts were ranged on pedestals. The Dining Room and the Drawing Room were each 27 ft. square. The State Dining Room, 27 ft. square, had the ceiling painted with the Seasons; the corresponding Drawing Room, 30 ft. by 25, had on the ceiling the story of Jupiter and Semele. The Great Dining Room was 40 ft. by 27, and the adjacent Drawing Room 27 ft. square. A Saloon 30 ft. square was adorned with sculpture. The Ball Room, 70 ft. by 27, was fitted up in the utmost splendour of the time. There were besides a Common Dining Parlour, 40 ft. by 35 (making four in all), and a Breakfast Room, 32 ft. by 25, and no fewer than four large state bedrooms, and many secondary chambers.† All the rooms were hung with pictures, and the furniture was of the richest description. If Walpole is not hypercritical, much of it was, however, in questionable taste:—

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* Pepys, Diary.

* Evelyn, Memoirs.

† Campbell has given elevations, sections, and ground plans of Wanstead House in the Vitruvius Britannicus, vol. i., pl. 21—27.

> "I dined yesterday at Wanstead: many years have passed since I saw it. The disposition of the house and the prospect are better than I expected, and very fine: the garden, which they tell you cost as much as the house, that is, £100,000 (don't tell Mr. Muntz) is wretched; the furniture fine, but totally without taste: such continencies and incontinencies of Scipio and Alexander, by I don't know whom! such flame-coloured gods and goddesses by Kent! such family-pieces, by—I believe the great Earl himself, for they are as ugly as the children that he really begot! The whole great apartment is of oak, finely carved, unpainted, and has a charming effect." *

A very different and perhaps fairer critic wrote—

> "Wanstead upon the whole is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state bedchambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball-room, are superior to anything of the kind in Houghton, Holkam, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of these houses is superior to this in other particulars; and to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect of elegance of architecture, Wanstead is second to Holkam. But what a building would it be, were the wings added according to the first design." †

Sir J. Tylney Long died in 1794, and his only son, an infant, shortly after. For many years, during the minority of the heiress, Miss Tylney Long, Wanstead was the residence of the Prince de Condé (father of the unfortunate Duc d'Enghien), and the occasional residence of Louis XVIII., and other exiled members of the Bourbon family.

The competition for the hand of "the rich heiress," as she was styled, was keen, even royalty, it was said, taking part in it. The prize was won by the least worthy. The Hon. W. Pole Tylney-Long Wellesley entered into possession, and by reckless and profligate expenditure soon dissipated the heiress's wealth, and encumbered the estates; and in June 1822 the contents of Wanstead were sold by George Robins. The auction lasted 32 days, and produced £41,000. Finally, no one being found willing to purchase it as it stood, the house was pulled down, and the materials sold piecemeal.

Now, not a vestige of the palace remains, and of the ornaments of the grounds only the dismantled grotto. The lake and canals are left, the heronry is still kept up, some of the avenues remain, and a few old trees are standing, but all available timber was long ago converted into cash. At the sale of the contents of the house, the family portraits were reserved; but later (Feb. 8, 1851) these too were dispersed by Christie and Manson, "in consequence," as the catalogue states, "of the non-payment for expenses for warehousing room." A more complete wreck was hardly ever witnessed. The rich heiress died Sept. 1825—three years after the sale of her goods and destruction of her house.

Within the park stands Wanstead *Church* (of the Virgin Mary), built 1787-90, at the cost of Sir James Tylney-Long in place of the old parish ch., which was small, inconvenient, and dilapidated. The new ch., which was designed by Thomas Hardwick, is of Portland stone, a plain rectangular cube, with, at the W. end, a tetrastyle Doric portico, and a small cupola-crowned Ionic turret. The interior is in like manner coldly classic, as classic architecture was then understood. But it is well and even elegantly finished; the nave is separated from the aisles by Corinthian columns, and the E. window is filled with painted glass. The great feature of the int. is however the sumptuous mont. of Sir Josiah Child (d. 1699), removed here from the old ch. A statue of Sir Josiah, the size of life, is on a pedestal, under a pediment. Beneath are semi-recumbent statues of his son, Sir Richard, and his wife. A mourning female is seated on each side of the pedestal; boys, angels, and emblematic figures are variously disposed; and from a canopy which is suspended over all, depends a falling curtain.

Dr. James Pound, distinguished in his day as a naturalist and astronomer, was rector of Wanstead from 1707 till his death in 1724. Pound wrote several papers which were printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' but his most enduring claim to remembrance is that he supplied Newton with many observations, which are acknowledged in the 'Principia,' and taught his more famous nephew, James Bradley, how to observe. James Bradley resided for some time with his uncle as his curate. After his uncle's death he erected, 1727, a zenith sector in the house of his aunt; with it made the observations which confirmed those made by him at Kew, and continuing his investigations here, arrived at his great discovery of aberration—one of the most important in the history of astronomy. The house was pulled down long ago, and the site is forgotten.

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* Horace Walpole to Richard Bentley, July 17, 1755; Letters, vol. ii., p. 451.

† Arthur Young, Six Weeks' Tour in the South of England, 1768.

To Pound's house, or for his use, was brought the famous May-pole of the Strand.

> "The May-pole, commonly called the May-pole in the Strand, above 100 feet in height, being grown old and decayed, was April 1717, obtained by Sir Isaac Newton, Knt., of the parish; and being taken down, was carried away through the City in a carriage of timber, unto *Wansted* in Essex. And by the leave of Sir Richard Child, Bar. Lord Castlemain, granted to the Rev. Mr. Pound, rector of that parish, was reared up and placed in his park there; the use whereof is for the raising of a telescope the largest in the world, given by a French gentleman [M. Hugon] to the Royal Society: he being a member thereof. It had not long been set up there, but these witty verses were fashioned upon it by an unknown Hand.
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> 'Once I adorn'd the Strand,
> But now have found
> My way to *Pound*,
> In Baron Newton's Land,'" etc.*

John Saltmarsh, a noted Puritan divine and controversialist, lived at Wanstead, and was buried in the ch.-yard, 1647. The famous citizen, Sir William Curtis, M.P. (d. 1829), and Joseph Wilton, the sculptor (d. 1803), were also buried here. Sir Wm. Penn, Pepys's friend and colleague in the Navy Office, and father of the founder of Pennsylvania, was for some years a resident, and at one time gave out that he was about to buy Wanstead House of Sir Robert Brookes; but "I dare be hanged," wrote Pepys, "if ever he could mean to buy that great house, that knows not how to furnish one that is not the tenth part so big." †

On the W. of Wanstead Park, divided from it by the road to Snaresbrook, remains what looks like a wild bit of the Forest, but having avenues across it, the chief nearly a mile long—no doubt relics of the old avenues of Sir Josiah Child's planting. The larger avenue, known as *The Avenue*, is a favourite resort of East-end holiday-makers and school parties, who come here during the summer months in vans and other vehicles in prodigious numbers, and amuse themselves with swings, donkey and pony races, and a variety of sports. Some of the trees are large, but the best timber trees have been felled. *Obs.* on the rt., on entering from the park, a magnificent oak, partly hollow and decaying, but the head still verdant, and the whole picturesque. Between the Avenue and the Park is *Park Gate*, the pleasant seat and grounds of Alderman T. Quested Finnis; and *Park House* (Mrs. Venables).

A little S., within a bank-and-hedge enclosure, stood *Lake House*, of old an outlying banqueting hall belonging to Wanstead House, now pulled down. Of Lake House, Thomas Hood took a lease in the spring of 1831, and made it his residence till driven away, sorely against his will, by increasing pecuniary difficulties, in 1835. Whilst here he wrote 'Tylney Hall,' the title, at least, suggested by the story of Wanstead House, as many of the descriptions were by the scenery of the neighbourhood.

The broad level space S. of Wanstead Park is *Wanstead Flats*—in the Ordnance Map marked *Epping Lower Forest*, a name unrecognized in the locality. About 400 acres in area, it was, only a few years back, a bright breezy expanse of furze and bramble, heath and fern, with a few trees, mostly hornbeams, scattered irregularly about it. But it has been much encroached on and defaced. The trees have been felled, farms laid out, brick-fields opened, gravel dug, and it is now a mere waste, rough and uninviting. From beyond memory it has been a great resort of gipseys,* and the tribes who have adopted gipsey habits and a wandering life, hawking mats and brooms and the like, telling fortunes to servant girls, picking up unconsidered trifles, and dwelling in caravans, many of which may be seen at almost any time about the edge of Wanstead Flats.

On these flats, in 1806, George III. reviewed a force of 10,000 men. The Duke of Wellington is said to have strongly recommended their being obtained as a place on which to exercise large bodies of troops. His advice was at the time unheeded, but in June 1874 Wanstead Flats were secured by the Government for military drill and exercise.

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* J. Styrpe, Stow's Survey of London, ed. 1720, b. iv., ch. 7, vol. ii., p. 104. From what is said in another place (p. 112) there would seem to have been only about 20 ft. of the May-pole left when Sir Isaac Newton obtained leave to remove it.

† Pepys, Diary, April 14th, 1667.

* Borrow, Romano Lavo-Lil, p. 273, etc.

The village lies N. of Wanstead Park, about the Green and Grove, and the lanes running off towards Barking Side, Snaresbrook, and Woodford. New houses have been built wherever land could be obtained, some large and good, but the greater part of moderate size, and many small. The country, though much altered, is still rural, sylvan, and in places almost forestal. On the N. side of the Green a new *church* (Christ Church) was built in 1861, and enlarged and a new tower and spire added in 1871. It is a very good village ch., of stone with slated roofs; early Dec. in style, with plate tracery to the nave windows; comprises nave with wide aisles, chancel, tower at the N.W., with octagonal stone spire, and S. porch. The E. and W. windows are filled with painted glass.

At *Woodside* is the *Princess Louise Home for Young Girls*, for the reclamation and protection of young women, and preparing them for service. There are (May 1876) 92 girls in the home; 1201 have been admitted since the opening, of whom 915 have been sent to service, 176 restored to friends. At *New Wanstead* are the Almshouses of the Weavers' Company, a well-built, roomy, and comfortable pile.

The hamlet of SNARESBROOK, with the Infant Orphan Asylum, and the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, is noticed under that heading.

WARE, HERTS, a market town, on the left bank of the river Lea, 2 m. N.E. of Hertford, 21 m. from London by road, 24 m. by the Ware and Hertford branch of the Grt. E. Rly. Pop. of the town 4917; of the par. (including 202 in the Union Workhouse) 5403. Inns: *Railway Tavern; Saracen's Head; French Horn; White Lion.*

The town consists now, as a century and a half ago, of "one fair street in length, with divers back streets and lanes, full of houses and famous for inns"—famous, that is, for number, for Ware inns are anything but famous for goodness. The High Street runs E. and W. by the river, two broad streets run from it northward, and at the E. end the main street turns sharply, and crosses the Lea by a wide iron bridge erected in 1845. The fine old ch. stands in an open space on the rt. of the High Street, near the centre of the town, of which it is the chief ornament. The old houses are few, but there are two or three with timber frame-work, carved: as the Bull's Head Inn, opposite the lane to Ware Park. Ware has a Town Hall and a Corn Exchange, a branch bank, and the like, but none of its buildings besides the ch. are of architectural value. The malt-houses form the most conspicuous feature, both of the town and its suburbs. Ware is the largest malting town in England. The malt-tax collected in it amounts to a quarter of a million annually. There are also several breweries; large corn mills; brick-fields; the timber trade is considerable, and the corn market, held on Tuesday, is one of the largest in the county. The Corn Exchange, Church Street, is a substantial building, erected in 1867; behind it is the Cattle Market. Over the bridge, Ware has a southern suburb, of which *Amwell End* may be considered a part. (*See* AMWELL.)

In 896 the Danes towed their ships up the Lea, constructed a fortress on that river 20 miles above London, and there wintered. In the summer the Londoners, with such help as they could obtain, attacked them in their encampment, but were repulsed, compelled to retreat, and four of the king's thanes were slain. Alfred now placed his army so as to enable the Londoners to secure their harvest unmolested, made a careful survey of the Lea river, and ascertained where the watercourse might be so dealt with that the Danes would be unable to bring out their ships. There he accordingly constructed fortifications on the opposite banks, and set his men to work. The Danes, when they found that they could not float their ships down the river, abandoned them, broke up their camp, and marched across the country towards Cambridge.

The locality of the Danish camp is uncertain; but it is believed to be somewhere between Ware and Hertford. Nor does the Saxon Chronicle state clearly the nature of the operation by which Alfred rendered it impracticable for the Danes to take their ships down the river. It is supposed that he effected his purpose by making several new cuts about Waltham Abbey and lower down the stream, and thus diverting the water from the natural channel. The notion that he made a weir for the purpose of obstructing the navigation seems hardly feasible, and least of all that Ware was "the place at which Alfred constructed his weir across the river Lea in order to cut off the retreat of the Danes."* If the Danes were encamped on the Lea only 20 miles from London, they must have been at the farthest at Hertford, and they would hardly have allowed Alfred to build his two fortresses within sight of their camp, and carry out his works, whatever they were, unopposed. It is indeed clear from the Chronicle that the works took the Danes by surprise, and could not therefore have been carried on in their immediate vicinity. From Camden downwards it has however been usual to ascribe the name of the town (*Waras* in Dom.) to a weir (A.-S. *wær*) constructed across the Lea at the Danish inroad, but the more common opinion is that the weir was made by the Danes to form a secure haven for their ships during the winter.

"Some say this town was built, An. 914, by order of King Edward, the son of King Alfred,"† but the burh built by him is expressly stated to have been at Hertford, and "on the S. of the Lea," whereas Ware is on the N. of that river. (*See* HERTFORD, p. 338.) At the Dom. Survey Ware was a small place of about 130 inhabitants. There were a village reeve and a priest, and probably therefore a church, 38 villans, 27 bordarii, 12 cottars, and 9 bondmen; also 2 Frenchmen and 3 Englishmen, with 32 serfs, villans, and bordarii under them. There were 2 mills, the rent of which was four-and-twenty shillings and 400 eels save 25. The other vassals had 3 mills paying ten shillings of rent yearly. Meadows; pannage for 400 hogs; a park of wild animals (parcus bestiorum silvaticarum), and 4 arpents of vineyard newly planted—perhaps by the Frenchmen. The whole value was £45; when received £50: the same as in King Edward's time.

At this time the manor belonged to Hugh de Grentemaisnil, and it was held by his descendants till towards the end of the 12th cent., when a heiress, Petronill, carried it by marriage to Robert Blanchmaines, Earl of Leicester. It afterwards passed to Saier De Quincy, Earl of Winchester, who "by his great power" broke down the iron chain which locked up the passage over the bridge, and succeeded in freeing the town from the toll paid to the corporation of Hertford, by all who passed over the bridge or through the town; and "by this means, the great road was turned from Hertford through this town, where inns and houses have been since erected by degrees, for the receipt of travellers; so that from a small vill., it is now become a great and populous town."* In 1254 Robert De Quincy obtained of Henry III. a grant for a market and fair. In 1262 the manor passed by marriage to Baldwin Wake; in the reign of Edward III., to Sir Thomas Holland, afterwards Earl of Kent, in whose family it remained notwithstanding the execution and attainder of his heir, Thomas Duke of Surrey, in 1400, till carried by a heiress, 1409, to Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. It afterwards passed to the King-maker Earl of Warwick; then to Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King; and upon his death at Bosworth was settled by Henry VII. upon his mother, the Countess of Richmond. On her death it was granted to the Lady Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, mother of the Cardinal, and upon her execution reverted to the Crown. Queen Mary, on her accession, restored the manor to Katherine Countess of Huntingdon, granddaughter of the Countess of Salisbury, who about 1570 sold it to Thomas Fanshawe, remembrancer in the Exchequer, an office held by five successive generations of the family, from Elizabeth to Anne. The manor was sold about 1700 to Sir Thomas Byde, a brewer of London, in whose family it remained till 1846, when it was alienated to James Cudden. In 1853 it was purchased by Daniel De Castro, and in 1869 by George Rastrick, Esq.†

The manor-house stands on the W. side of *Ware Park*, about 1 m. W. of Ware. The house, a spacious and comfortable but commonplace mansion, was built by

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* Taylor, Words and Places, p. 304.

† Chauncy, Hertfordshire, vol. i., p. 394.

* Chauncy, vol. i., p. 397.

† Chauncy; Clutterbuck; Cussans.

Sir Thomas Byde, on the site of the ancient seat of the Fanshawes. Happily, Sir Thomas, while pulling down the house, spared the ancestral trees, many of which are now of magnificent proportions. The avenue, above half a mile long, through which there is a public way from Ware to Bengeo, is particularly fine. One noble oak in it measures nearly 20 ft. in girth at 4 ft. from the ground, and has a grand head and immense roots spreading far above-ground. This avenue, and the great oaks and elms which so happily adorn the park, are said to have been planted by Sir Henry Fanshawe, who, according to his friend Sir Henry Wotton, was an incomparable gardener.

> "Though other countries have more benefit of sun than we, and thereby more properly tyed to contemplate this delight [a garden]; yet have I seen in our own, a delicate and diligent curiosity, surely without parallel among foreign nations: namely, in the Garden of Sir Henry Fanshawe, at his seat in *Ware Park;* where, I well remember, he did so precisely examine the tinctures and seasons of his flowers, that in their settings, the inwardest of which that were to come up at the same time, should be always a little darker than the utmost, and so serve them for a kind of gentle shadow, like a piece, not of Nature, but of Art: which mention (incident to this place) I have willingly made of his name, for the dear friendship that was long between us." *

The visitor to Ware should not fail to visit Ware Park: it lies immediately W. of the town. High and undulating, sloping on the W. steeply to the Lea, it affords capital views of the valley of the Lea, the towns of Ware and Hertford, and the country beyond. Ware Park is now the seat of John Gwyn-Jeffreys, Esq., LL.D., D.L.

The other manors need not detain us. But the manor-house of Blakesware—"a fair seat" old Chauncy terms it, "about three miles distant from the town on the east," the seat of the Featherstones, Leventhorpes, Clutterbucks, and Plumers, has won a lasting place in our literature. It is the *Blakesmoor Hall* of Charles Lamb's delightful essay, 'Blakesmoor in H——shire.' Of the fine old mansion, which stood directly opposite the road from the neighbouring village of Widford, not a vestige is left. It was pulled down in 1822 by Mrs. Plumer, then lady of the manor. Close by it stood the cottage in which dwelt Lamb's Rosamund Gray. This too has been swept away.

A priory was founded on the W. side of the town, beyond the ch., according to Chauncy, "about the 18th year of the reign of King Henry III., by Margaret, Countess of Leicester," but it was more probably of earlier foundation, and enriched and enlarged by her. It was for friars of the order of St. Francis, who held it till the Dissolution. The estate was given by Henry VIII. to Thomas Byrch; has since frequently changed hands; and now belongs to Clement Morgan, Esq., who purchased it in 1868. Only a few fragments of the conventual buildings remain. The mansion built on the site is known as *The Priory*.

Ware *Church* (St. Mary) is a large and handsome cruciform building of flint and stone, with a lofty embattled tower of 5 floors and short thin spire. The body of the ch. is Dec., the chancel and tower are Perp. In the tower is a peal of 8 bells. The interior is roomy and striking. It has a wide nave of 5 bays, with a good open timber roof. The chancel arch is large and well moulded, and a lofty arch opens into the tower and displays the W. window. In the large E. window is a representation of the Crucifixion. A Lady Chapel on the S. is divided from the chancel by an arch with a slender central clustered column of polished Purbeck marble, and from the S. transept by a screen of carved oak. The large window in this transept is recent, and foreign in character to the rest of the building. The ch. was restored throughout, the interior thoroughly, a few years back, when the mouldings and tracery were for the most part rechiselled, and much new work inserted. *Obs.* the font, of the reign of Henry IV., and good. It is octagonal, and has on the panels figures in high relief of the Virgin, St. Gabriel, St. John the Baptist, St. Christopher carrying the Saviour, St. George, St. Margaret, St. Catherine, and St. Thomas. In the Lady Chapel are a piscina, sedilia, and ambreys.

When the ch. was restored, many of the monts. were removed and lost, or set up in other places. The only one left of any interest is a mural marble mont. removed from the Lady Chapel—of old the manor chapel of Ware Park—to the S. transept, of Sir Richard Fanshawe, d. at Madrid, 1666, translator of Guarini's Pastor Fido, the Luciad of Camoens, etc., ambassador from Charles II. to the Courts of Portugal and Spain, and husband of Anne Lady Fanshawe, authoress of the 'Memoirs of the Fanshawe Family,' which throw so attractive a light on the last years of Charles I. There are other monts. to Fanshawes, Dickinsons, etc. An altar tomb in the N. transept had some good *brasses*, which were stolen several years ago by the parish clerk. Several of the brasses on the floors were lost at the restoration of the ch., but two or three are left. The most curious is that in the S. transept to Wm. Pyrry, d. 1470, and his wives Agnes and Alice, by each of whom he had 5 sons and 5 daughters. Elen, wife of Wm. Warbulton, 1454; and a female without name of somewhat late date.

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* Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, 4th ed., 1685, p. 64.

In the ch.-yard, S. of the ch., is the tomb of Dr. William Mead, d. 1652, "aged 148 years, 9 months, 3 weeks, and 4 days;" but the inscription is only of about the year 1850, and the age, enough to startle Mr. Thoms from his propriety, is probably due to the mason employed to recut the insc., which had become illegible.*—or to his employer.

Christ Church, in the New Road, is a handsome building of Kentish rag and Bath stone, E.E. in style, erected in 1858, at the cost of Robert Hanbury, Esq., of Poles, from the designs of Mr. W. E. Stevens. It has nave, aisles, porches, and a tower and spire at the S.E.

There are the usual chapels, all commonplace as buildings. It was as minister of the Independent Chapel, Ware, that William Godwin, the author of 'Political Justice,' and 'Caleb Williams,' commenced his unconformable career. Among the natives must be placed William of Ware. the teacher of Duns Scotus, since, as Fuller has it, he was "born in that thoroughfare town," though nothing is said of any later connection with it.

Roman remains have been found at different times on the N.W. of the town, and in the lower ground by the Lea. They include weapons, a brass steelyard, coins of Severus, etc. Some stone coffins have also been found in what was probably a cemetery of the priory.

The most noted of the local antiquities, though now lost to the town, is the *Great Bed of Ware*, already famous in Shakspeare's time:

> "*Sir Toby Belch.*—Go write it in a martial hand; be curst and brief; it is no matter how witty, so it be eloquent and full of invention . . . . and as many lies as will lie in thy sheet of paper, although the sheet were big enough for the Bed of Ware in England, set 'em down."*

Allusions to the "Bed of Ware" are not unfrequent in our literature. Chauncy † noticing the "large bed which is twelve foot square," observes that "the strangeness of this unusual size oftentimes invited the curious traveller to view the same," and he adds a not very decent story of six citizens and their wives who came from London in a frolic, which probably Byron had in his memory when he wrote that

> "All (except Mahometans) forbear
> To make the nuptial couch a *Bed of Ware.*" ‡

The great bed, or rather bedstead, is said to have belonged to Ware Park, but of this there is no evidence. It was kept at the Crown until that inn was taken down in 1765, when it was transferred to the Bull. It was afterwards removed to the Saracen's Head, where it was placed in a large room on the second floor, with other old furniture. Later the requirements of the inn led the landlord to divide the room into two, and the great bed was shortened some 3 ft. to adapt it to the lessened room. The bedstead is of very dark oak: the end posts have massive pedestals about 2 ft. high, on which rest 4 thin pillars bearing arches, above which are circular posts about 4 ft. high, very elaborately carved. The canopy and head-board are also elaborately carved, the latter having panels separated by human figures, and decorated with heraldic and symbolic devices, roses interlaced and coloured, and renaissance ornaments. The total height is about 12 ft. In its last years at the Saracen's Head, it looked sadly dilapidated, and bore marks of having been much hacked and damaged by visitors. On it was painted the date

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* J. E. Cussans, Hist. of Hertfordshire, fol. 1870, p. 151.

* Twelfth Night, Act iii., sc. 2.

† Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire, vol. i., p. 414.

‡ Don Juan, Canto vi., 12.

1463, but this was palpably modern. From the style of the carving it appeared to be of the reign of Elizabeth. It was put up for sale by auction in 1862, but the purchase was not completed, and it remained at the Saracen's Head till 1869, when it was bought by the proprietor of the Rye House, where it is now shown in a room prepared for its reception. (*See* RYE HOUSE, p. 518.)*

In a meadow S. of the Lea, on the rt. of the road to Hertford, ¾ m. from Ware bridge, is *Chadswell*, the head spring of the New River. The site of the principal spring is marked by a stone erected by the New River Company, an insc. on which states that it was opened in 1608, and that the water is conveyed a distance of 40 miles. From the spring the water flows into a circular basin, and thence into a channel, which, having been swelled by some cuts from the Lea, and by large additions from the Amwell springs (*see* AMWELL), runs for several miles parallel to the Lea. The vale of the Lea, from Ware nearly to Tottenham, is the scene of the 'Complete Angler,' the neighbourhood of Ware, Ware Park, and Amwell being particularly favoured by Walton; but the disciple of honest Izaak who makes a pilgrimage along the meadows he describes so lovingly, must not look to find them so "chequered with water-lilies and lady-smocks," or in any way so inviting as they were when Piscator and his scholar rambled and gossiped along them.

Ware Side is a hamlet about 2 m. N.E. of Ware, and an eccl. dist. of 738 inh., formed in 1844, with the addition of a small portion of Thundridge par. It is a quiet little place, with a small semi-Norman ch. (Holy Trinity) erected in 1841, and an old Grammar School, which has been resuscitated of late years, and is now in a tolerably flourishing state.

Wade's Mill, 2 m. N. of Ware, gave rise to a local proverb, "Ware and Wades Mill are worth all London," which, says Thomas Fuller, "is, I assure you, a masterpiece of the vulgar wits in this county, wherewith they endeavour to amuse travellers, as if Ware, a thoroughfare market, and Wade's Mill (part of a village lying 2 m. N. thereof) were so prodigiously rich as to countervail the wealth of London. The fallacy lieth in the homonymy of *Ware*, here not taken for that town so named, but for all vendible commodities." *

WARLEY, GREAT,—WEST WARLEY, OR WARLEY ABBESS, ESSEX, 3 m. S. of the Brentwood Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Colchester line), on the road to Grays. Pop. 1416, but of these 1004 were in the eccl. dist. of Great Warley Christ Church, the northern portion of the parish. Inn, *Headley Arms*.

The names Great and West Warley were given to distinguish it from the adjacent par. of Little Warley, which lies immediately E. of it. It was called Warley Abbess, from the manor having belonged to the Abbess of Barking down to the Dissolution. It is a pleasant undulating country famed for farming and hunting. Wheat and barley, beans and peas, are largely grown; there are still considerable woodlands, but that part of Warley Common which belongs to this par. is enclosed and cultivated. The inhabitants are widely scattered, the houses extending from the old ch. northwards nearly to Brentwood station, Warley Street being about midway. There are many good seats, especially towards the Brentwood end.

Great Warley *Church* (St. Mary the Virgin) stands in a treeless ch.-yard, far away from the village, its only neighbour a farm-house. It is modern, the nave red brick, the chancel, the newest portion, yellow brick with stone dressings. But in 1860 the building was rendered more ecclesiastical by the insertion of French Dec. windows, the addition of an open belfry and short tiled spire to the tower, and the transformation of the interior by various alterations, the substitution of open seats for pews, laying down a pavement of encaustic tiles, and placing painted glass in the E. window. On the N. of the chancel is a mural mont. with bust.

Christ Church, erected 1854, to supply the eccl. dist. formed in 1855 from the northern part of the par., with the addition of small portions of South Weald and Shenfield parishes, is a neat brick and stone building, E.E. in style, with a tall battlemented tower.

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* The bedstead is engraved in Clutterbuck's Hist. of Hertfordshire, vol. iii.; Shaw's Ancient Furniture; and Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare, Notes to Twelfth Night.

* Worthies: Hertfordshire.

The *Manor House* stood close by the ch., but has been long taken down. *Warley Place* (Anthony G. Robinson, Esq.) is a good old red-brick embattled mansion modernized. It stands within pleasant grounds a little N. of Warley Street, and 2 m. from the old ch. Other good seats are—*Coombe Lodge* (Edward Ind, Esq.); *The Lea* (E. M. Daldy, Esq.); *Brookland House* (Col. Legge); *Goldings* (W. T. Graves, Esq.); *Warley House* (Rev. J. F. H. English, LL.D.)

WARLEY, LITTLE, ESSEX, lies immediately E. of Great Warley, from which it is divided by the stream that rises in the northern part of the parish, flows through Bulphan Fen and Stifford, and falls into the Thames at Purfleet. Pop. 1367, but this includes 1196 in Warley Barracks, leaving only 171 civilian inhabitants. Inn, the *Greyhound.*

Warley stands on high ground, and from various parts there are extensive prospects; that from Warley Gap is particularly fine. There is no village proper. Like that of Great Warley, Little Warley church stands apart, its only neighbour a farm-house, but it has the advantage in being surrounded by fine old elms. The *Church* (St. Peter) is chiefly of brick, the nave of red brick, the chancel more recent, yellow stock, with a plain lancet triplet. At the W. end is a tall square brick tower, bearing the date 1778. The interior is very plain; but there are two monts. in the chancel worth noticing. On the S. is a good marble recumbent effigy of a lady. On the N. the recessed tomb of Sir Denner Strutt and wife, with their effigies in alabaster, the costume temp. Charles I., very carefully made out. This mont. has been twice restored of late years by the descendants of the knight, and lost something of its antiquarian value in the process.

At *Warley Common*, 2 m. N.W. from Little Warley ch., and nearer Brentwood, camps of militia, volunteers, and regulars were formed on a large scale during the wars with France and when the country was stirred by threats of invasion. George III. and Queen Charlotte visited Warley Camp and reviewed the troops, Oct. 20, 1778, on which occasion their Majesties were guests of Lord Petre at Thorndon Hall, 2 m. E. (*See* HORNDON, WEST.) There are two fine views of Warley Camp and Common, painted by De Loutherbourg, in the Corridor of Windsor Castle: one of them was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1780. Dr. Johnson spent a week at the camp, the guest of his friend Bennet Langton, who was stationed there as captain in the Lincolnshire Militia. Johnson slept in a tent lent him by an officer, attended a court-martial, and "notwithstanding a great degree of ill-health," took great pains to make himself acquainted with military topics and the occupations and accommodation of the men.

> "It was in the summer of the year 1778 that he complied with my invitation to come down to the camp at Warley, and he staid with me about a week. . . . . He sate, with a patient degree of attention, to observe the proceedings of a regimental court-martial, that happened to be called in the time of his stay with us; and one night, as late as eleven o'clock, he accompanied the major of the regiment in going what are styled the *rounds*, where he might observe the forms of visiting the guards, for the seeing that they and their sentries are ready in their duty on their several posts. . . . . On one occasion, when the regiment were going through their exercise, he went quite close to the men at one of the extremities of it, and watched all their practices attentively." *

On the S. side of the Common are the extensive *Warley Barracks*. They were originally erected by the East India Company as a depôt for recruits; purchased by the Government in 1842 for £17,000 for a depôt for the Royal Artillery, and are now an establishment for the Infantry, with accommodation for 1500 men. To fit them for their present purpose they have been much altered and added to, the sanitary arrangements improved, and a roomy and handsome chapel, Byzantine in style, erected from the designs of Mr. M. D. Wyatt.

WARLINGHAM, SURREY, 5 m. S.E. of Croydon, on the road to Titsey and Limpsfield, and a stat. on the Caterham branch of the S.-E. Rly. Pop. 773.

Warlingham Stat. is in the Caterham Valley, 1½ m. from the vill., by a pleasant uphill walk. To reach the vill., pass under the bridge of the abandoned Surrey and Sussex Rly., and take the steep path up the hill-side, through the copse and by the large farm-house, E. by N.; or the lane, hardly less steep, a little farther on the Caterham road, where is the outer lodge to Marden Park, but turning sharp to the l.

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* Langton in Boswell's Johnson, vol. vii., p. 224.

A few humble cottages gathered about a broad Green, two or three sleepy shops, a smithy, a Methodist chapel, and a couple of little inns, the *Leather Bottle*, and the *White Lion*—the latter also a general shop—with a farm-house or two, and a dismanted windmill, constitute the village. The church stands apart in a lonely-looking field, ¼ m. N.

Warlingham was a settlement of the Saxon *Wearlingas*.* The church and manor belonged in the 12th cent. to the monks of Bermondsey, and was held by them until the suppression of monasteries. They were granted by Henry VIII. in 1545 to Sir John Gresham. In 1591, Richard Gresham sold Warlingham, with Sanderstead, to John Ownstead; who, dying without issue in 1600, bequeathed his Surrey estates to his cousin, Harman Attwood, and his two sisters. Their shares were purchased by Mr. Attwood, from whom the whole descended, like Sanderstead, to the present lord of the manor, Atwood Dalton Wigsell, Esq. (*See* SANDERSTEAD, p. 545.)

The *Church* (All Saints) is small; consisting of a nave and chancel, of flint and stone, roughcast, with a wooden bell-turret at the W. end. The frame of the fabric is E.E., and several lancets remain; but a late Dec. E. window, and several of Perp. character in the nave, have been inserted. The ch. was partially restored and the W. doorway renewed in 1866. There are no monts. W. of the ch. is a very fine yew, and on the S. one still larger, but decaying.

The wide heath, redolent of purple ling and golden gorse, known as *Warlingham Common*, which formed the chief charm of Warlingham, one of the loveliest spots round London, was enclosed in 1864-5, and is now cultivated, of the 300 acres 5 acres being reserved as a "recreation ground." But though the Common is lost, there is still a fine open country, the air is invigorating, and the neighbourhood healthy and picturesque. Warlingham is one of the "five places on the hills." (*See* CHELSHAM.)

Godstone Road, in Caterham Valley, a little collection of modern dwellings, two or three shops, and the *White Leaf* tavern, is a detached portion of Warlingham parish.

WATFORD, HERTS, a market-town on the Aylesbury road, 15 m. from London, and a stat. on the L. and N.-W. Rly., 17¾ m. Branch rlys. diverge from the main line at Watford to St. Albans, 7 m., and to Rickmansworth, 4 m. Pop. of the town (Local Board dist., including 200 in Bushey par.) 7461; of the parish, which has an area of 10,792 acres, 12,071, but of these 2374 were in public institutions. Inns: *Clarendon Hotel*, by Rly. stat., a first-class house; *Essex Arms Hotel*, by the market-place; *Rose and Crown*, *George*, etc., High Street.

Watford Manor belonged to the Abbey of St. Albans down to the Dissolution. Retained by the Crown till 1609, it was then granted by James I. to Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England. From him it descended to the Earls of Bridgewater, in whom it remained until purchased in 1767 by William, 4th Earl of Essex, the lord of Cassiobury. The present lord of the manors of Watford and Cassiobury is Arthur Algernon Capel, 6th Earl of Essex. The history of CASSIOBURY manor is told under that heading. The other manors are of no general interest.

Watford town stands on moderately high ground, being built on a ridge of gravel overlying the chalk, above the rt. bank of the river Colne. The Colne crosses the lower part of the town, dividing it from Bushey—now a kind of southern suburb of Watford. The town runs up from the river northwards, in a single main street, for about 1½ m. to Nascott, beyond the entrance gates to Cassiobury Park. The passages which diverge on either hand are little else than courts and byways. The High Street is broad in the upper part, lined with good houses and shops, and clean throughout; but the byways and back passages are poor and squalid, though much has been done for their improvement of late years by the Local Board of Health, and some new thoroughfares have let in a little useful ventilation. The market-place is near the centre of the town on the W., and by it is the church. The L. and N.-W. Rly. Stat. is outside the town, at its north-eastern extremity. For the southern part of Watford the Bushey Stat. is most used. The Rickmansworth line has a station near the centre of the High Street.

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* Kemble, Saxons in England.

The Market Place is the nucleus of the town; but neither the Market House, nor any of the buildings about it, except the church, possesses any claims on the attention of the antiquary or student of architecture. The newer buildings include a Post Office; a County Court and Sessions House, King Street; a Public Library and School of Science and Art, a showy Gothic building with a good lecture hall, erected 1874, in the Queen's Road; an Agricultural Hall; a Masonic Hall, at the back of the Essex Arms; and a Branch Bank. The town has also a Literary Institute, an active Natural-history Society, and supports a weekly newspaper. The local trade is large, and there are corn-mills, paper-mills, a silk-mill, large breweries, maltings, iron and engineering works, etc. Within the last few years many good villa residences have been built about Nascot, and around the rly. stat. a new and rapidly extending district has grown up.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is a spacious and handsome building, comprising nave with broad aisles, chapels (the St. Katherine Chapel on the N., the Essex on the S.), chancel, a lofty tower at the W. end, with buttresses and battlements, and two porches. It is of the Perp. period, but was thoroughly restored in 1870-71, under the direction of Mr. Christopher of Watford, when the S. aisle, and St. Katherine chapel and porches, were taken down and rebuilt, the exterior refaced with flints and Bath-stone, new windows inserted nearly throughout, those left of the old ones being repaired and rechiselled,—the whole, indeed, (except the Essex chapel) being made "as good as new." The interior restoration was also complete; and a new reredos, pulpit, font, and organ were erected. For the antiquary the chief interest consists now in the *Monts.*, and especially those in the Essex or Morrison chapel, erected at the cost of Bridget Countess of Bedford, in 1595, and happily undisturbed by the restorer. Strictly a monumental chapel, stately tombs with marble effigies line the walls and occupy the floors, and present a striking—to the casual visitor, it must be owned, somewhat tantalizing—aspect. For though the panelling of the screens which shut off the chapel from the chancel and aisles is glazed, and through it the monts. may be seen, the chapel can only be entered by special permission: the door is locked, and the key kept at Cassiobury.

In the centre of the chapel is an altar tomb of coloured marbles, with recumbent effigy in countess's robes and coronet, between two knights in complete armour, of Lady Bridget, Countess Dowager of Bedford, the founder of the chapel, d. 1600, "in great favour with her Prince, and generally reputed one of the noblest matrons of England, for her wisdom and judgment." A long insc. sets forth in full her great virtues and family connections. Her first husband was Sir Richard Morrison; her second, Edward Manners, Earl of Rutland; and Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford, her third. Beyond this is another altar tomb, with 6 marble Tuscan columns, supporting a recumbent effigy of the Rt. Hon. Lady, Dame Elizabeth Russell, wife of Sir William Russell, Lord Russell of Thornaugh, d. 164-.

Against the S. side of the chapel is a lofty architectural mont., in which, beneath a canopy supported on tall Corinthian columns, is the semi-recumbent effigy in armour of Sir Charles Morrison the elder, d. 1619. Angels with trumpets, shields of arms, and other enrichments adorn the mont., whilst on a pedestal outside the tomb, at the knight's head, is a life-sized kneeling effigy of his son, and at his feet a corresponding figure of his daughter, Bridget Countess of Sussex. This elaborate mont. was the work of old Nicholas Stone, whose pocket-book, so happily saved by Vertue, tells what he was paid for it:—

> "1619.—A bargain madewith Sir Charles Morison of Cashioberry, in Hartfordshire, for a tomb of alabaster and touchstone onely. One pictor of white marble for his father, and his own, and his sister the Countess of Sesex, as great as the life of alabaster, for the which I had well payed £260, and 4 pieces given me to drink." *

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* Walpole, Anecdotes, vol. ii., p. 43.

Opposite to this, against the N. wall, is a mont., equally large and elaborate, to Sir Charles Morrison the younger, with his effigy in armour, leaning on his right elbow, his hand on a skull; beneath him the effigy of his lady; at his feet his two sons kneeling; at his head, his daughter. This was also executed by Nicholas Stone, who covenanted that it should be a "faire and straightly tomb or monument," to be made of "white marble, touchstone and allabaster, and containe in the whole 14 foote in breadth and 16 foote in height from the ground." The "statue or picture" of Sir Charles is "to be royally and artificially carved, polished, glazed, and made of good and pure white marble in complete armour," etc., "according to the life, to consist of 6 foote in length of one entire stone." The statue of the worthy lady his wife is also to be royally carved, etc., and to be 6 feet in length; the statues of the daughters are "to be 4 foote in height, kneeling; the sons to be, the eldest 3 foote in height kneeling," the youngest 2 feet. For this and completing the work he is to receive £400.* Also on the N. wall, mont. "To the Memory of the vertuous Lady Katherine Rotheram, late wife to Sir John Rotheram; first espoused to Sir John Hampson, Knt. and Alderman of London," d. 1625, with her effigy in short cloak and surcingle, kneeling on a cushion, under a canopy borne on 4 marble columns. At W. end, square brass, with effigies in cloaks of Henry Dixon, d. 1610, George Miller, d. 1613, and Anthony Cooper, "late servants to Sir Charles Morryson, Knt., and after retayned in service with Dorothy, Lady Morryson, his wife, and Sir Charles Morryson, Knt. and Bart., their son, by the space of 40 years, in Memory of them the said Dorothy Lady Morryson hath vouchsafed this stone and inscription over their heads." There are also tablets to Admiral John Forbes, d. 1796, and Lady Mary Forbes, d. 1782.

In the St. Katherine Chapel are brasses to Hugo de Holes, quondam justiciaris, d. 1415, large but injured, and one to his wife Margaretta, d. 1416, insc. lost. Here and in the chancel are monts. to the Heydons, Attewells, Roberts, Carpenters, Whites, and other persons of local consequence, but none that we have observed of wider interest.

In the ch.-yard, on the family altar tomb, is an insc. to Robert Clutterbuck, author of the 'History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford,' who d. 1831, in his 59th year. By the ch. are almshouses for 8 poor women, founded by Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford in 1580.

A cemetery, with neat little mortuary chapels, has been constructed at Colney Butts, S.W. of the town, and here were laid, July 2, 1870, the remains of George, 4th Earl of Clarendon, the distinguished Foreign Minister.

St. Andrew's District Church, *New Watford*, the district by the rly. stat., is a neat E.E. ch. of flint and stone, with tower on the N.E., erected from the designs of Mr. Teulon in 1857, and enlarged by the addition of a S. aisle in 1865. A little W. of the ch. stands the *Almshouses of the Salters' Company*, a spacious and attractive group of buildings, erected in 1864, for 6 men and 12 women. They are of red brick and stone, Domestic Gothic in style, and comprise a centre, with bold bay window, projecting but detached wings, and an embattled tower. The houses are set well back from the road; the space in front forms a garden of 2 acres, prettily laid out in lawns and flower-beds, and each house has its own little garden.

The very striking group of buildings close to the rly. stat. is the *London Orphan Asylum.* Founded in 1813 by Dr. Andrew Reed, it has grown gradually to be the great institution we see. From 1813 the children were kept in a building at Clapton, until it was decided to remove them to the present healthier site. The first stone of the new buildings was laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales, July 13, 1869; the asylum was partially inaugurated in 1871, and the seventh house for boys formally opened by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, May 20, 1875. When the eighth house is completed there will be accommodation for 600 children, 400 boys and 200 girls: there are now 550 in the aslylum. The buildings form a series of partially connected blocks, with a central dining hall and administration offices, chapel, infirmary, and tall clock tower, and occupy an area of about 15 acres. They are Domestic Gothic in style, of Suffolk brick picked out with red bricks and stone, and form an effective and well-distributed group. The architect was Mr. H. Dawson. Each house provides for 50 children. The cost of one for boys (£3000) was defrayed by the Grocers' Company; and the natives of Hertfordshire subscribed a similar sum, "as a welcome to the county," to build another. The very elegant Chapel was built, at a cost of about £5000, by a lady who was brought up in the asylum, and afterwards served as its head mistress.

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* Covenant in possession of the Earl of Essex, printed by Clutterbuck, Hist. and Ant. of Hertf., vol. i., p. 262.

Leavesden is a hamlet of Watford, from which it is about 3 m. N. on the road to King's Langley; which is 1½ m. farther. Leavesden was made an eccl. dist. in 1853, and has a neat E.E. ch. of flint and stone, consecrated in 1852. On an elevated site in Leavesden stands the Metropolitan District Asylum for Imbeciles—a vast structure of stock brick, almost a counterpart to that at Caterham. The wards are built in detached blocks, but connected by corridors. The male and female wards are on opposite sides of the ground, and between them are the central administrative block, chapel, infirmary, kitchens, workshops, houses of officials, etc. There is no superfluous ornament, but the buildings are far from gloomy in aspect, and the sanitary arrangements have been carefully studied, and liberally provided. The buildings occupy an area of about 18 acres, and 67 acres are under culture by the inmates. The cost has been about £150,000. At *Woodside*, Leavesden, is another large pauper establishment — the *Industrial Schools* for the parish of St. Pancras.

Oxhey is a hamlet on the Colne, 1½ m. S. of Watford, quiet, rural, with corn-mills and silk-mills varying the level meadows. *Oxhey Place*, the seat of the Heydon family in the reign of Elizabeth, was taken down in 1668 by Sir Wm. Bucknall, who built himself a new and more commodious mansion on the site. This was demolished in 1799 by the Hon. Wm. Bucknall. Both the Bucknalls, however, left standing the Jacobean chapel built by Sir James Altham in 1612. This remains, and serves as a chapel-of-ease to Watford. On the S. wall of the chapel is the mont. of its founder, Sir James Altham, d. 1616, with his effigy in judge's robe, kneeling, between pillars which support a canopy. Behind him is the effigy of his lady. Here also is the mont., with figure of a mourning female leaning on an urn, of John Askell Bucknall, d. 1796. The house stood a little W. of the chapel.

WEALD BASSETT, NORTH,

Essex, (Dom. *Welda*,) 3 m. N.E. from Epping on the road to Ongar, and a stat. on the Epping and Ongar branch of the Grt. E. Rly., 20 m. from London. Pop. 984.

North Weald was so called to distinguish it from South Weald, which lies some 8 m. to the S. The suffix, Bassett, is derived from the noble family of that name to whom the manor belonged in the 13th cent. By the marriage of Aliva, daughter of Philip Bassett, with Hugh le Despencer, it passed to that family, and was forfeited to the Crown. Edward II. granted it to his brother, Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, to hold by the yearly fine of a sparrowhawk. On his decapitation, 1330, the manor was given to Bartholomew Burghersh for life, but resumed and granted to John Plantagenet, son of Edmund, and on his death to his sister Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent. It afterwards passed to the Montacutes; to Warwick the King-maker; the Duke of Clarence; Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury; to the Rich family; and since through many hands. The present lord of the manor is A. G. Puller, Esq.

North Weald is a rambling place with a very scattered population. The pursuits are agricultural; the village rural; outside it are green lanes, with abundant hedgerow elms, and pleasant field-paths.

The *Church* (St. Andrew) is old, but much altered; commonplace, and uninteresting. It comprises nave and S. aisle, chancel, and brick tower and spire. In the tower is a peal of 6 bells. The ch. was repaired and a new roof added to the nave in 1865. The interior had been re-seated some years before.

WEALD, SOUTH,

Essex, about 2 m. W.N.W. from the Brentwood Stat. of the Gt. E. Rly. Pop. 2994, but this includes 767 in the Essex County Lunatic Asylum.

On leaving the stat., turn l., cross the High St., Brentwood, take the road immediately opposite, and follow its windings to the l., for the most part up-hill, but increasing in beauty the whole way, till you reach the village. It stands on a richly wooded height, picturesque in itself, and commanding wide views across a bright and fertile tract of country. The vill. contains only a few dwellings; but the church, schools, almshouses, the hall, and park, are all above the average merit, and altogether a visit to South Weald will well repay the drive or walk.

South Weald *Church* (St. Peter), with rather a dilapidated air, was one of the most interesting and picturesque churches in this part of Essex, and has always been a favourite with the county historians. Unfortunately, when it was desired to restore it a few years back it was found that decay had gone too far, and there was no help but to pull the old ch. down. The new ch. is built on the old lines, but on a securer foundation, the old architects having contented themselves with little more than levelling the ground. The old church comprised nave with N. aisle wider than the nave, and chapel at the E. end; chancel; a lofty stone tower at the W. end, with a good angle turret; and a wooden porch on the S. The nave and chancel were E.E. in style, with on the S. double lancet windows, and a triplet at the E. The N. aisle was Perp. The new ch. differs considerably in appearance and arrangements. The old Perp. windows have been copied in the nave and chancel; the aisle windows have early Dec. tracery. Both nave and aisle are covered with new wooden roofs, but the old columns and arches have been re-erected. Most of the old monts. have been relegated to the tower, but a few have been replaced in the chancel and chapel: none were of much interest. The brasses (all imperfect) have been taken away, (except the inscription of Sir Anthony Brown's, d. 1567,) and the slabs used for paving-stones, outside the ch.

The int. of the new ch. is handsome and cheerful; the exterior, of flint and stone, more picturesque than new churches usually are. The lower portion of the noble old tower is retained, only the uppermost storey being new. The small and often engraved late Norman doorway, with characteristic shafts, chevron mouldings, and reticulated pediment and spandrels, has been re-erected in its original place in the S. wall, and the stones *not* rechiselled. A new S. porch, and a lich-gate, both good examples of modern carpentry, have been substituted for the old ones. The new ch. was consecrated Dec. 22, 1868: its archt. was Mr. Teulon, from whose designs were also erected the handsome Elizabethan almshouses (1858) for 12 inmates, founded and endowed by Sir Anthony Brown, 1558, and the school, 1860.

Immediately beyond the ch. is *South Weald Hall* (C. J. Hume Tower, Esq.), a spacious brick building, with stuccoed and stone centre, comprising 6 attached Ionic columns and a pediment, reaching the whole height of the house. The older part is of the 16th century, but much of it is more recent. Of the int. the chief feature is the great hall, which was thoroughly restored and renovated in 1869-70. In contains some interesting pictures, including a Lioness and Cubs, by *Rubens;* the Port of Rhiæ, by Castro; portraits of Charles II. and James II., and others assigned to Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Ruysdael, Wouvermans, and Vandyck; a bust of Napoleon I. by Canova; a fine collection of china, and other articles of taste: but they can only be seen by special permission. On an elevation between the house and the church is a tower called the Belvedere, which affords an extensive prospect. The park is undulating, has broad sheets of water, ragged old oaks and tall elms, and is altogether unusually picturesque. It used to be open, but strangers are now restricted to the public path across it from the village towards Coxtie Green. The manor belonged to Waltham Abbey; was transferred by Henry VIII., in 1540, to Sir Brian Tuke; passed from him to Sir Richard Riche; next to Sir Anthony Brown (who founded the almshouses here, and the Grammar School at Brentwood); was sold in 1661 to Chief Justice Scroggs, who retired to the hall after his removal from office, and died there in 1683. His son sold the house and manor to Alderman Erasmus Smith, and in 1759 it was purchased by C. Tower, Esq., in whose descendant it remains.

Rotchetts, divided from South Weald

by the lane leading to Bentley, is another good house standing in a small but charming park; was the favourite residence of Earl St. Vincents, who died there in 1823: and is now the seat of Octavius E. Coope, Esq., M.P. *How Hatch* (Osgood Hanbury, Esq.), at St. Vincents Hamlet, N.W. of Rotchetts, is noteworthy for the splendid elms in front of the house. Other seats are *Pilgrims' Hall* (Sir Fredk. Arrow), Pilgrims' Hatch, 2 m. N.; *Oakhurst* (Hon. Fredk. Petre); and *Ditchley's* (Collison Hall, Esq.) *Great Ropers* (F. Hotham Hirst, Esq.), and *Boyles Court* (J. F. Lescher, Esq.), on the other side of the Brentwood road, are the seats of sub-manors in this parish. Brentwood itself is a manor of South Weald. (*See* BRENTWOOD.)

As the name impleis, South Weald was a clearing in the great Forest of Essex, and though the forest has long disappeared there are still numerous trees. old enough to have been at least saplings when the land was disafforested. The hamlet of *Pilgrims' Hatch*, 1 m. N. by E. from South Weald ch. (following the park), tells of the *hatch*, or forest gate, through which the pilgrims passed on their way to the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr at Brentwood. The County Lunatic Asylum, noticed under BRENTWOOD, is in South Weald parish.

WELLING, KENT, a hamlet by the 10th mile-stone on the Dover road, at the eastern foot of Shooter's Hill, and extending towards Bexley Heath. The northern site of the village is in East Wickham par., the southern in Bexley.

The name had, according to the topographers, a curious origin. It was called *Well-end*, says Hasted, "from the safe arrival of the traveller at it after having escaped the danger of robbers through the hazardous road from Shooter's Hill." Rather perhaps from *half* the dangerous way having been passed, as Bexley Heath must have been nearly as hazardous as Shooter's Hill. Really the name is shown by the suffix *ing* to be an ordinary Saxon patronymic.

Welling consists of the usual roadside habitations, a few respectable shops, a couple of good roadside inns, *Guy Earl of Warwick*, and the *Nag's Head*—the former the best,—a temporary church, schools, etc. The extensive grounds seen on the rt. in entering and passing out of the village are a part of *Danson Park*. The house, a stately semi-classic structure, of Portland stone, regular in plan—a centre with wings—and having some handsome rooms, was built, about 1770, for Sir John Boyd, Bart., from the designs of Sir Robert Taylor. The park was laid out about the same time by Capability Brown. It is extensive, undulating, richly timbered, and has a large sheet of ornamental water.

WEMBLEY, MIDDX., a hamlet of Harrow-upon-the-Hill, from which town it is 2½ m. S.E., and ¼ m. N.E. from the Sudbury Stat. of the L. and N.-W. Rly., was created an eccl. dist. in 1846, and had 1195 inhab. in 1871.

The farm manor of Wembley, or Wymbley, belonged to the Priory of Kilburn down to the Dissolution. It was granted by Henry VIII. in 1543 to Andrewes and Chamberlayne, who conveyed it the same year to Richard Page, in whose descendants it continued till 1802, when it was sold by another Richard Page to John Gray, Esq. It is now the property of the Rev. John Edw. Gray, whose seat, *Wembley Park*, is the manor-house. The park extends E. of the hamlet towards Kingsbury, is large, varied in surface, abundantly timbered, and watered by a branch of the Brent. Other seats are *Wembley House* (J. T. Woolley, Esq.); *Oakington Park* (Col. the Hon. Wellington Talbot); *Hill House* (Thos. Nicoll, Esq.)

Wembley Hill is celebrated for the prospects from the summit, though the distant country westward is cut off by the heights of Harrow. The *Green Man*, with its gardens, on the top of the hill, is much frequented by holiday parties and for trade dinners. The walks by the lanes from Wembley Hill to Kingsbury, the Hyde, and Hendon or Whitchurch, are very pleasant.

The district church, St. John the Baptist, by the Sudbury Rly. Stat., is a good early Dec. building, with bell-cote over the W. gable, and deep chancel, erected in 1846, from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, to supply the united districts of Wembley, Sudbury, Appleton, and Preston. About the ch. has grown up a little colony of villas and cottages, with a cottage-hospital, a district school, a workmen's hall, and a young men's institute.

WENNINGTON, Essex, a village on the road to Grays, midway (2 m.) between the Rainham and Purfleet Stats. of the Lond., Tilbury, and Southend Rly., and 14 m. from London by road. Pop. 199. Inn: *Lennard Arms.*

The village lies along the low upland which overlooks the marshes bordering the Thames. Wennington Marsh runs out 2 m. from the vill., forming what is known as Great Coalharbour Point, directly opposite Erith. The occupations are agricultural, and there is a small india-rubber factory. Large quantities of peas are grown for the London market. There are no resident gentry. *Wennington Hall*, the old manor-house, on the Rainham side of the vill., is now a farm-house.

The *Church* (St. Mary the Virgin and St. Peter) is a venerable looking structure, comprising nave and N. aisle, chancel, and tall weather-beaten W. spire. The staple of the fabric is E.E., but it has been much altered. The chancel is of transition character; a small door on the S. has the circular arch and dog-tooth moulding. The chancel arch and windows are E.E.

WEST DRAYTON, Middx. (*see* DRAYTON, WEST).

WEST HAM, Essex, a village lying to the E. of Stratford on the road to Plaistow, and about ¾ m. from the Stratford Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. The parish of West Ham is of great extent, stretching N. and S. from Wanstead and Leyton to the Thames, and E. and W. from East Ham to the river Lea. The par. is divided into three wards, Church Street, Stratford-Langthorne, and Plaistow: the latter are treated under PLAISTOW and STRATFORD; the former, or West Ham proper, remains to be noticed here. The pop. of the par. was 62,919 in 1871; that or West Ham proper, 7928.

A century ago West Ham was a favourite residence of merchants and wealthy citizens, who in those days seem to have had quite a Dutch taste for low, moist, level districts. In the returns of the King's surveyor of houses and windows, 1762, the number of houses in West Ham par. was stated to be 700, of which "455 are mansions and 245 cottages." Whatever definition be given to mansions, this seems too liberal a proportion; but five or six years later, Morant, the historian of Essex, described West Ham as "the residence of several considerable merchants, dealers, and industrious artists."* Now the wealthier merchants have their houses elsewhere, and the old mansions have for the most part been pulled down, divided, or diverted to other uses. West Ham is not now an attractive place. It has become the home of manufactures which have been driven from London and its immediate boundary, and the buildings and their surroundings, especially such as are to be found about the marshes, the railway, and the many branches of the Lea, are pleasing to none of the senses. Chemical works, varnish manufactories, match mills, candle factories, manure works, cocoa-nut fibre and leather-cloth factories, and distilleries, are on a large scale.

West Ham had a market, procured in 1253 by Richard de Montfichet, but it has not been kept for many years. An annual fair of 4 days' continuance was granted at the same time.

West Ham *Church* (All Saints) stands in the midst of the village, in a sort of broadway, two main streets running rt. and l. of the wide ch.-yard. It is a large building, the basis ancient, but much of the fabric modern, and as a whole a poor patchwork-looking pile. It comprises an early nave, to which a common builder's brick aisle, with round-arched windows, has been added on the S., the Perp. N. aisle remaining of stone; a modern chancel of red brick, and a good old Perp. W. tower, 74 ft. high, in 3 stages, square, with a tall angle turret, and battlemented. The tower has a large W. window of good Perp. details, and contains a peal of 10 bells.

The interior of the ch. was renovated in 1866, when above the arcade, which is of the Dec. period, was found a transition Norman clerestorey. At the same time was uncovered a curious painting, first brought to light on scraping the walls in 1844, but after a brief exposure again covered with limewash and irretrievably damaged. It is described as an oil painting on rough plaster, but may have been in distemper; of the latter part of the 15th century, elaborately executed, but without much artistic skill, and about 8 feet by 5 in size. It occupied the eastern end of the N. clerestorey wall. The subject was the Resurrection of the Righteous, and comprised figures of a king, a cardinal, bishops, priests, and a crowd of souls of the saved, with angels leading them to the gates of the Heavenly Jerusalem. Angels playing musical instruments and female figures filled the angles, and above and behind were arches, niches, tabernacle work, etc. On the outer edge were falling fiends. The painting was too much defaced to be made out except from a scaffold, and it was not considered desirable to save it, as the rest of the plaster was being removed for pointing. On the opposite wall—on the left hand of the Judge, who, no doubt, was represented on the eastern wall—was, probably, a corresponding painting of the Condemnation of the Wicked, but no trace of it could be found.*

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* Morant, Hist. of Essex, vol. i., p. 16.

There are numerous *monts.*, though few of interest. Altar tomb for Robert Rook, 1485. N. wall of chancel, Sir Thomas Foot, Knt. and Bart., Lord Mayor 1650, d. 1688, æt. 96, with effigy standing in Lord Mayor's robes, wife in dress richly ornamented with lace. James Cooper, 1743, life-size marble statue. In S. aisle of chancel, William Fawcet, d. 1631, with recumbent effigies of Fawcet and his wife; her second husband, Wm. Toppesfield, who erected the mont., kneeling at a faldstool. Showy marble mont. to Sir James Smyth, sometime Lord Mayor of London, d. 1706, and wife; and Sir James Smyth, Bart., d. 1717, and wife Mirabella. On the floor are slabs to three Sir Robert Smyths.

In the ch.-yard—tombstone to James Anderson, LL.D., editor of the Bee, and author of a great number of works on agricultural and industrial subjects. George Edwards, F.R.S., eminent as a naturalist, and the friend of Linnæus, a native of West Ham, born at Stratford 1693, d. at Plaistow 1773. Dr. Samuel Jebb, a physician of eminence, and author of several professional works, a Latin Life of Mary Queen of Scots, and editor of Aristotle and Bacon, lived at Stratford; and in West Ham ch. was baptized, 1729, his more famous son, Richard, made a baronet by George III., and physician in ordinary to the king. In leaving, *obs.* the long covered way from the S. door of the ch. to doorway in the ch.-yard wall, a relic of the days when West Ham was a village of mansions, and the congregation came in carriages.

A short distance from the ch. are almshouses for 20 inmates, and in Gift Lane are others for 6 poor persons. Mrs. Bonnell's Endowed School for Poor Girls, was a well-meant charity, but has been ill-administered. It has of late been improved, and now educates about 100 girls. Other schools—primary, model, and industrial—are numerous.

The pretty rural hamlet of *Upton* is a little more than a mile N.E. of West Ham ch., towards the Romford road, along which extends *Upton Place*, the northern end of the hamlet. *Upton Manor House* is a good red-brick Jacobean mansion, recently restored. More widely known was *Ham House* and Park, lying between Ham Lane and Upton Lane. Ham House was for many years, and till his death, the residence of Samuel Gurney, and the centre of the great philanthropic measures in which he and Mrs. Fry (who lived in a house in Upton Lane close by) were the prime movers. The house, which was only interesting from its associations and the many eminent persons, foreign as well as native, who visited it during Mr. Gurney's life, was taken down some few years after his decease, and an offer was made to purchase the park for building on. Happily it was proposed to secure it as a public park for the crowded poor of West Ham. Mr. John Gurney met the proposal by offering it at the sum the building society had bid for it, £25,000—towards which the Gurney family would contribute £10,000. Local efforts could only raise £5000, when the Corporation of the City of London generously voted the other £10,000, and undertook to keep the park in order. It was accordingly purchased, vested in the Corporation, and formally opened for public use by the Lord Mayor, on the 20th of July, 1874.

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* Trans. of Essex Archæol. Soc., vol. iv., p. 47; Archæological Journal, vol xxiii., p. 63.

West Ham Park has an area of about 80 acres. The surface is nearly level, but richly and variously timbered, it having been famed in Mr. Gurney's time for its ornamental trees, among which were many rare American and Australian varieties, as well as for the ordinary park trees and larger shrubs. The plantations on the south-eastern side are particularly rich, and many of the trees are old and large. There are wide open lawns and meadows, of which a portion is set apart for cricket and play grounds; broad terraces, and ample gardens formed on the site of the house and its immediate grounds, with good old-fashioned shady walks—altogether a cheerful and pleasant place, and a great boon to the inhabitants of West Ham and Plaistow. West Ham Park is a very short distance from the Plaistow Rly. Stat. (*See* PLAISTOW.)

Near the Park is a country inn, the *Spotted Dog*, with large grounds and gardens, much resorted to by East-end holiday folk. In Upton Lane is an Ursuline convent.

Forest Gate is a hamlet lying to the N. of Upton and the Romford road, at the edge of Wanstead Flats, the southern extremity of Epping Forest, to which this was the entrance (gate). Forest Gate, with Upton and part of East Ham par., was made an eccl. district in 1852: pop. 7127. At Forest Gate is a stat. on the Grt. E. Rly. (main Colchester line). By it is the *Eagle and Child*, tea-gardens and holiday resort. Emmanuel district ch. is a neat little Gothic building at the corner of Upton Lane. In Woodgrange Road is the *Pawnbrokers' Charitable Institute*, a cheerful group of 5 almshouses. Here is the West Ham Cemetery. Also, in Cemetery Road, the Jews' Cemetery, in which is the stately mausoleum of the Rothschild family, erected, 1867, from the designs of Mr. Digby Wyatt.

The outlying districts, with their various industries, which have grown up in West Ham Marshes and towards the Thames, are noticed under PLAISTOW. Those on the other side, including West Ham Abbey, are spoken of under STRATFORD.

The Northern Main Sewer of the Metropolitan Main Drainage system traverses the parish, entering at the Lea on the W. from Old Ford, passing along the West Ham Marshes, as a grass-covered embankment, crossing the main street of Plaistow, and quitting the par. at East Ham. Along here the drain is a brick tunnel 10 ft. high. At the Abbey Mills is the chief Pumping Station on the N. of the Thames. By it the sewage of the Low-level drain, which has flowed thus far by gravitation, is lifted from the pumping wells and forced through iron cylinders 10 ft. 6 in. in diameter, into the outfall sewer, which discharges itself by gravitation into the receiving tanks at Barking Creek. The works are of great extent and capacity, and will repay examination. There are six steam engines, each of 112 nominal horse-power. The pumps, 16 in number, are each 3 ft. 10½ in. in diameter, with a stroke of 4 ft. 6 in.; and are together capable of lifting 15,000 cubic feet of sewage per minute. The buildings, which are of an ornamental character, occupy an area of 7 acres. The two octagonal chimney-shafts, which form a conspicuous landmark for miles, are each 209 ft. high and 8 ft. in diameter. The interior of the building is kept scrupulously clean, the machinery in admirable order, and, considering the nature of the operations, there is a surprising absence of offensive odour.

WEST SHEEN, SURREY (*see* SHEEN, WEST).

WEST THURROCK, ESSEX (*see* THURROCK, WEST).

WEST TILBURY, ESSEX (*see* TILBURY, WEST).

WEST TWYFORD, MIDDX. (*see* TWYFORD).

WEST WICKHAM, KENT (*see* WICKHAM, WEST).

WESTERHAM, KENT, a small market town on the road from Godstone to Sevenoaks, 1½ m. W. of Brasted. The nearest rly. stats. are Edenbridge (L. and S.-E. Rly.), 4 m. S., and Sevenoaks (L., C., and D., and L. and S.-E. lines), 5 m. E. Pop. 2283, of whom 514 were in the eccl. dist. of Crockham Hill. Inns: *King's Arms*, a good house; *George and Dragon*.

The little town is pleasantly situated in Holmesdale, at the foot of the chalk downs, near the source of the Darent, where Kent and Surrey meet, and in the midst of scenery which is charmingly characteristic of both counties. It is built on a slope, the church crowning the height at the eastern end. At the lower end are the finely timbered grounds of Squerryes; at the upper those of Valence, or Park Hill. A long straggling place, roomy for its population, and the houses far from crowded; rural, quiet, perhaps a little dull. More than once it has been disappointed in the expectation of having a railway brought to it, but it has not lost heart. Population has not materially increased, and no new source of prosperity has been opened; but the little town has extended westward, built itself a new Public Hall, improved the shops, established a literary institute, erected almshouses and a cottage hospital, and continues to hold its market every Wednesday at the King's Arms Hotel. Outside the town, the pursuits are chiefly agricultural. The growth of hops has been considerably extended; there are nurseries, breweries, and maltings.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is large, comprising a wide nave with aisles, chancel and aisles, tall tower with short shingled spire at the W. end, and porch on the S. The building is in the main late Perp., but some portions have been rebuilt, the interior restored, and open oak seats substituted for the old pews. The E. window of the S. aisle is late Dec. *Obs.* the piers of the nave arcade, which are of Godstone firestone. Several of the windows have painted glass. In the E. wall of the S. chancel are a piscina and ambrey. In this chancel is a mural *mont.* with small kneeling effigies, coloured, of Thomas Potter, of Well Street, d. 1611, and wife. On the E. wall are *brasses*, removed there when the ch. was restored. Richard Potter, 1563, who by his wives Elizabeth, Ann, and Alice, had 20 children—of whom 3 sons and 10 daughters were left alive at his decease; the effigies of the other 7 are engraven on the brass. Richard Hayward, 1590, effigy in merchant's robe. Several other brasses were in the ch., but they appear to have been lost or removed. Over the S. entrance to the ch. is a marble tablet raised by the townsmen to GENERAL WOLFE, "born in this parish, January 2nd, 1727, and died in America, Sept. 19th, 1759, Conqueror of Quebec.

"Whilst George in sorrow bows his laurelled head,
And bids the artist grace the soldier dead;
We raise no sculptured trophy to thy name.

* * * * *

With humble grief inscribe our artless stone,
And from thy matchless honours date our own."

Wolfe was buried, it will be remembered, at Greenwich (*see* p. 262). *Quebec House*, a gabled house a little beyond the ch., is usually pointed out as General Wolfe's birthplace. But it is an error. He was born in the Vicarage. The room in which he was born was that with the three-light window facing the ch.-yard, now blocked. A short time after his birth, his father took the house now called Quebec House, and there the future hero spent his early years. After Wolfe's death it was rented as a school by some ladies, who gave it its present name. The lines on the tablet in Westerham ch. are attributed to General Warde of Squerryes, who erected another memorial to Wolfe in Squerryes Park.

Besides Wolfe, Westerham claims as natives, Fryth, the colleague of Tyndale and teacher of Cranmer; and a divine of somewhat different temperament, Benjamin Hoadly, Bp. of Winchester.

Squerryes (Lieut.-Col. G. Warde), S.E. of Westerham, is a good 17th century red-brick mansion, standing, amidst grand ancestral trees, in a small but very beautiful park. It was in the grounds of Squerryes that Wolfe received his commission; here a column has been erected to his memory, and in the house are his portrait and various personal relics. The Darent rises in Squerryes Park, not far from the house.

Valence, at the other end of the town, was in the last century noted as *Hill Park*, the seat of the Cotton family. The house is spacious and substantial, and contains some good rooms. In the grounds are noble cedars, firs, and pines; and the park is rich in oak and beech, many of magnificent proportions, affords from the higher parts very extensive views, and is diversified by a streamlet, lakes, and cascades. Valence has been for some years the seat of the Earl of Norbury, but is at present unoccupied.

The rather peculiar Gothic mansion, the tall square tower of which is so conspicuous an object in the town, is *Dunsdale*, erected in 1863 for Joseph Kitchin, Esq., by Prof. Kerr. The grounds are laid out with great taste; and on the estate is a very complete model farm. *Chart's Edge* (Mrs. Streatfield), a modern Gothic villa on the hill-top, is noted for its views. Other seats are *Springfield*, (Major J. Board); *Mariners* (Mrs. Whittaker).

Crockham Hill, 2 m. S. of the town, a hamlet and eccl. dist., should be visited for the famous view over the Weald of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, obtained from Crockham Gap. The way to it over Westerham Common, or by Chart, is very beautiful. Crockham church is a neat little modern Gothic building of the year 1841. The beauty of the neighbourhood has led to the erection of several good residences. The principal seats are—*Lewin's* (T. C. Donnie, Esq.); *Chartwell* (Rev. J. E. Campbell-Colquhoun); *Mapleton Lodge* (Alderman Sir Benj. S. Phillips); *Redland* (G. M. Tracy, Esq.); *Crockham House* (A. H. Shand, Esq.)

WEYBRIDGE, SURREY, the site of a royal palace, and the burial-place of Louis Philippe, King of the French, a village lying between Oatlands Park and the river Wey at its confluence with the Thames, 2½ m. S.W. of Walton-upon-Thames, and 3 m. S.E. of Chertsey. The Weybridge Stat. of the L. and S.-W. Rly. is about a mile S. of the vill. Pop. 2604. Inns, *Hand and Spear*, by rly. stat.; *Oatlands Park Hotel; Mitre.*

At the Dom. Survey *Webrige* was a manor held by the Abbot of Chertsey: its value was 20 shillings. It passed to the Crown with the other property of the abbey, was annexed by Henry VIII. to the honour of Hampton Court, and was thenceforth generally held, under leases from the Crown, by the possessors of Oatlands.

An estate called Oatlands, in Weybridge, was purchased of Humphrey Ruggeley and wife in 1500 by John and Bartholomew Rede and others. When Henry VIII. was forming his chase of Hampton he sought to obtain this estate, which was then held by William Rede, offering in exchange for it lands belonging to the suppressed priory of Tandridge. Whilst negotiations were in progress Rede died, leaving his son John, a child, his heir. The king took a short way to remove the difficulty this made to his obtaining the estate. He constituted Sir Thomas (afterwards Lord) Cromwell guardian of the boy, and he in that capacity conveyed the estate to the king, Jan. 1538. Oatlands was an old hunting ground of the king. He was there in the autumn of 1514, and in the meadows was killing of stags, "holden in for the purpose," one after another all the afternoon.* Henry lost no time in commencing the erection of a palace on his new estate. Almost before he could have obtained legal possession, his builders were at work. Materials were found in the ruined monasteries. Stone was brought from Chertsey and Bisham; marble for pavements from Abingdon. The good red bricks which formed the walls were made at Woking (the accountants spell it *Okyng*, much as the natives still pronounce it). For the "hasty expedycion of the same," hard-hewers were kept at work in the fore-court, and carpenters upon the chapel, the lodging adjoining, the lodging over the pastry, the king's lodging, the great parlour, and elsewhere, by night as well as by day. Why the king was in so great a hurry is not clear, but he seldom loitered over a resolve; and having resolved to have a hunting lodge at Oatlands he was probably impatient till he possessed it.

The main building was completed in two or three years; but the decorations, the furnishing of the house, and laying out and planting the grounds, occupied a longer time. For his orchards the king found provision of apple trees, pear trees, and cherry trees in the gardens of Chertsey Abbey. The furniture was of the most sumptuous kind. Velvet and cloth of gold covered the chairs, the walls were hung with the finest tapestries of France and Flanders, and on the floors were laid "carpets of Turque." It was for his expected bride, Anne of Cleves, that the new palace was in a special manner designed and the fittings ordered. But before the building was ready the bride had come, proved unacceptable, been divorced, and a new one found. And with a new wife Henry had sought a new palace. He was now busy in the preparation of the still costlier and more superb Nonsuch, and Oatlands seems to have been comparatively neglected. It was consigned to the keeping of Sir Anthony Brown, and it was the occasional residence of the Princess Mary, but the references to it are few during the last years of Henry's reign.

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* Sir Philip Draycot, in Lodge's Illustrations of Brit. Hist., vol. i., p. 6.

The Palace of Oatlands appears, from the drawings of it formerly in the possession of Mr. Gough,* and in the Bodleian at Oxford, to have been a structure of great extent and complexity. The foundations are said to have been traced over an area of 14 acres. The palace stood in the meadow by the Thames, now known as Oatlands Palace Gardens, on the western side of the present Oatlands Park. It was built of red brick, with stone quoins and dressings, gables, bays, and ornamental chimney shafts, somewhat after the fashion of Hampton Court. From the outer gate you entered the Fore Court, on either side of which was a range of low buildings, apparently stables. Before you stretched the broad many-gabled principal front, with a turreted central gate-house, as at Hampton Court or St. James's. Through this you passed to an oblong Inner Court, or quadrangle, lined with hall or chapel and state apartments. A taller gate-house occupied the centre of the farther side, and led to a numerous cluster of buildings arranged within an irregular triangle, about several small courts. In the centre of this triangle was a lofty circular tower, having a projecting upper storey with windows all around, apparently for affording an outlook over the surrounding country; whilst from the apex of the triangle projected towards the river a range of buildings which terminated in a tall stern rectangular castellated edifice, the meaning of which is not very evident. Terraces, flower gardens, orchards, fountains, fish ponds, detached summer-houses, and paddock, formed the pleasance around the house, and beyond was the deer-park, fenced about with a quickset hedge of hawthorn.

Edward VI. kept court at Oatlands, in 1548, with Somerset as Lord Protector. On the 3rd of February, 1555, Philip and Mary removed for a few days from Hampton Court to Oatlands. "On the way Mary received consolation from a poor man who met her on crutches and was cured of his lameness by looking on her."* Henry VIII. had made a private way, "with hanging gates," from Hampton Court to Oatlands, probably the river road past his manor of App's Court, and it was no doubt along this Philip and Mary travelled.

Elizabeth was here often in the early part of her reign, in the summer of 1599, and again in 1602. She loved to hunt the tall deer, and is said to have shot at them with the cross-bow as they were driven past her stand in the paddock. Near where we may suppose her stand was placed are a couple of yew trees, known as *Queen Elizabeth's bow-shot*—but tradition knows nothing of the cross-bow. The trees stand 60 yards apart, and mark the queen's shot when she practised with the long-bow. Another memorial of Elizabeth's hunting (or watching the hunt) at Oatlands, may be seen in the brass in Walton church of John Selwyn, "keeper of her Majesty's park of Otelande." (*See* WALTON-UPON-THAMES, p. 660.)

James I. was often at Oatlands; but the house is more spoken of as the favourite residence of his consort, Anne of Denmark, who here entertained with great ceremony the Venetian ambassador Busano. She made many alterations in the place, built a silkworm house—the rearing of silkworms, it will be remembered, was a favourite project of the king's,—and employed, as is believed, Inigo Jones to erect the arched gateway, which was standing till within the last few years. Prince Henry "kept house" at Oatlands in 1603.

Oatlands was settled by Charles I. on his queen, Henrietta Maria, and here in 1640 their youngest son, Henry of Oatlands, was born. When discord was abroad, the queen on one occasion, whilst the king was in Scotland, is said to have armed her household and such friends as she could hastily muster, and kept them watching through the night in the park, ready to repel an attempt she suspected was about to be made to carry off the young princes by force. Charles was here for the last time in August 1647, before his removal to Hampton Court. After his death Oatlands was dismantled and razed, the deer sold, the trees serviceable for the navy felled, and the land disparked.

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* **Engraved in Manning and Bray's Surrey, and in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. iii.**

* **Froude, History of England, vol. vi., p. 363.**

On the Restoration, Oatlands was returned to the Queen Dowager. Some detached buildings were converted into a lodge. A lease for 40 years, if the Queen should live so long, was granted in 1661 to Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, Henrietta's second husband. She died in 1669, and the lease was renewed to the Earl for the remainder of the term at a rental of 20*s*. He sold his interest in it to Chief Justice Sir Edward Herbert, who procured from James II. a reversionary lease for 76 years from the expiry of the existing lease. Herbert, involved in the fatal measures of James II., fled the country on the King's fall, was attainted, and his estates forfeited. But in 1696, William III. granted Oatlands in fee-simple to Herbert's elder brother, Arthur Earl of Torrington, who bequeathed it to Henry Fiennes Clinton, 7th Earl of Lincoln. The fragment left of the palace was not suitable for a residence, and the Earl about 1725 began a new mansion on higher ground and nearer the centre of the park. His grandson, Henry Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, enlarged the house, remodelled the grounds, formed the great lake, and constructed the grotto, long one of the glories of the modern Oatlands. Walpole visited Oatlands in the latter years of the Duke of Newcastle's ownership, and "was disappointed."

> "Oatlands, that my memory had taken it into its head was the centre of Paradise, is not half so Elysian as I used to think. The Grotto, a magnificent structure of shell-work, is a square, regular, and, which never happened to grotto before, lives up one pair of stairs, and yet only looks on a basin of dirty water: in short, I am returned to my own Thames with delight, and envy none of the princes of the earth." *

The *Grotto* still remains, and, though shorn of much of its splendour, is worth visiting as an illustration of the taste of the times and an example of misapplied ingenuity. It was constructed for the Duke of Newcastle by an Italian and his two sons, who were occupied over 20 years upon it. In the early accounts it is said to have cost £12,000 or £13,000, a sum since magnified to £40,000. The Grotto is a building of three or four chambers on the ground floor, connected by low dark passages, and a large room above. The exterior is formed of tufa curiously put together; the rooms and passages are a mosaic of minerals, marbles, spars of various kinds, and shells, worked into a multitude of quaint devices with infinite patience and skill. The ceilings are of stalactites and satin spars. In the bath-room is a copy of the Venus de' Medici; painted glass obscures the light. The upper room, reached by an outer staircase, has an elaborate cupola of artificial stalactites of satin-spar; the walls a more complex repetition of the mosaic of the lower chambers. In this room George IV., when Prince of Wales, gave a splendid supper to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the princes and generals in their train, on their visit to England after the battle of Waterloo. The chamber for the occasion was lighted by cut-glass chandeliers; the chairs and sofas had satin cushions embroidered by the Duchess of York. In visiting the Grotto notice the many fine specimens of minerals still left, especially the various quartz crystals; also the ammonites and other fossil as well as recent shells.

Oatlands was purchased by the Duke of York, about 1790, for £45,000. The house was in great part destroyed by fire, June 6th, 1794, whilst the Duchess of York was residing in it. A new mansion was shortly after commenced on a grander scale, avowedly from the designs of Holland, the architect of Drury Lane Theatre (destroyed by fire in 1806), but John Carter (more favourably known by his etchings of Gothic buildings), who superintended its erection, claimed to be also its designer.* The house did little credit to the taste of either architect. It was a long, low, rambling structure; the style a meagre variety of Strawberry Hill Gothic, battlemented throughout. It had, however, some noble rooms with ample bays. Of the residence of the Duke of York here more than enough will be found in Greville's Memoirs; but it is best remembered as the residence of the Duchess of York, who lived here, much alone, from 1790 to her death at Oatlands in 1820, and endeared herself to all classes in Weybridge. Amidst many peculiarities of habit, she was never forgetful of her poorer neighbours, to whom she was an untiring benefactor, and by them her memory, now little more than a tradition, is still reverently cherished. Walpole gives a lively account of one of her early parties :—

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* Walpole to Countess of Ossory, July 9, 1788: Letters, vol. ix., p. 132.

* Brayley, Hist. of Surrey, vol. ii., p. 387.

> "The Duchess of York gave a great entertainment at Oatlands on her Duke's birthday; sent to his tradesmen in town to come to it, and allowed two guineas a piece to each for their carriage; gave them a dance, and opened the ball herself with the Prince of Wales. A company of strollers came to Weybridge to act in a barn: she was solicited to go to it, and did out of charity, and carried all her servants with her. Next day a Methodist teacher came to preach a charity sermon in the same theatre, and she consented to hear it on the same motive; but her servants desired to be excused, on not understanding English. 'Oh,' said the Duchess, 'but you went to the comedy, which you understood less, and you shall go to the sermon;' to which she gave handsomely, and for them. I like this." *

A party nearly 20 years later, given on occasion of her own birthday, May 1810, illustrates even better her liveliness and goodnature. The king and queen, with the princes and princesses, arrived at Oatlands by two o'clock; the king wearing the Windsor uniform, the queen and princesses in plain white. The Duke and Duchess of York were in waiting at the bottom of the steps to receive their illustrious guests, whom they conducted to the grand saloon. The improvements in the house were admired, the gardens visited, and then a sumptuous banquet was served on gilt plate. The king, queen, and princesses departed about 8 o'clock; the princes remained. The park gates were set wide open, and the whole population of Weybridge and "the neighbouring peasantry" streamed in. There was no exclusion. Tables were laid in all the lower rooms, piled with hot fowls, veal and ham, beef and mutton. Strong ale and porter took the place of the wines that had flowed at the upper tables; and as soon as the viands were despatched a great bowl of punch was placed on each table. Then all were summoned by music to the library and a dance. The Duchess led off the ball with Col. Upton in the Labyrinth, and it afforded the royal party no little amusement to watch the embarrassment of the rustics when in going down the dance they had to make their bow to the heir-apparent. The dance was kept up till 2 in the morning, when the music ceased and all retired. It is not surprising that the Duchess was popular at Weybridge.

One passage of somewhat later date will suffice to show the private life of the Duke of York at Oatlands :—

> "*August 4th*, 1818.—I went to Oatlands on Saturday. There was a very large party. . . . We played at whist till four in the morning. On Sunday we amused ourselves with eating fruit in the garden, and shooting at a mark with pistols, and playing with the monkeys. I bathed in the cold bath in the grotto, which is as clear as crystal, and as cold as ice. Oatlands is the worst managed establishment in England: there are a great many servants and nobody waits on you; a great number of horses and none to ride or drive.—The parties at Oatlands take place every Saturday, and the guests go away on Monday morning. These parties begin as soon as the Duchess leaves London, and last till the October meetings. . . . We dine at 8 and sit at table till 11. In about a quarter of an hour after we leave the dining room the Duke sits down to play at whist, and never stirs from the table as long as anybody will play with him. He is equally well amused whether the play is high or low, but the stake he prefers is fives and ponies." * [£5 points and £25 on the rubber.]

The Duchess, says the Diarist, "dresses and breakfasts at 3 o'clock, afterwards walks out with all her dogs [of which she has at least 40 of different kinds], and seldom appears before dinner time."†

Fondness for animals was strongly developed in the Duchess. She protected the wild song birds, and would not allow a rook to be shot; the cows and pigs on the farm would run to her sure of a choice morsel; whilst for dogs her partiality was excessive, and to her visitors annoying; but doubtless she found, as she says in one of her shapeless rhymes, their

"frolic play
Enlivened oft the lonesome hours."

She did not neglect them even when dead. Around the margin of a circular basin for gold fish (now drained), she formed a cemetery for her pets, burying each in turn with care, strewing its grave with flowers, and placing over it a little stone with the animal's name, date of decease, and, if its merit was remarkable, a tribute in verse from her own pen.* Sixty or seventy of these stones still fringe the margin of the hollow; and when the Queen visited Oatlands in 1871, noticing that the tombstones were out of order, she, with her usual kindliness, gave orders for their restoration. They now look quite fresh, and four or five have been added for dogs recently deceased.

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* Walpole to Hon. H. S. Conway, August 31, 1792.

* Greville, Memoirs, 1874, vol. i., p. 4.

† *Ibid.*

An Act was passed in 1804, by which the King was enabled to grant to the Duke of York the inheritance in fee-simple of Oatlands; and on the enclosure of Walton and Weybridge Commons in 1800, the Duke had obtained an addition of 1000 acres to his estate, to which he further added by the purchase of several neighbouring properties. But he was too heavily in debt to allow the property to be kept together. Oatlands was sold to E. Hughes Ball Hughes, Esq. (the Golden Ball); and was for some years the residence of Lord Francis Egerton, afterwards Earl of Ellesmere. About 1856 the estate was bought by a company for the purpose of converting the house into an hotel. A large portion of the Duke of York's house was taken down by Mr. Hughes; the remaining portion was now remodelled; and with large additions made by Mr. Wyatt, was in 1858 opened as the *Oatlands Park Hotel.* In appearance it is a stately Italian mansion, contains handsome suites of apartments, stands on a lofty terrace, and commands splendid views along the valley of the Thames from Kingston to Windsor. Just below the terrace is the great lake, Broadwater, very commonly mistaken for a reach of the Thames. The park has been much abridged, but is still extensive, and contains many noble trees and abundant evergreen and other shrubs. The severed portion of the park has been divided, and built over with first-class villas.

West of Oatlands, the Wey flowing through the grounds, was another house possessing a sort of historic celebrity. *Ham House*, or *Ham Farm* as it was at one time called, was built by the Duke of Norfolk in the reign of Charles II.

> "23 *Aug.* 1678.—Upon Sir Robert Reading's importunity I went to visite the Duke of Norfolk at his new palace at Weybridge, where he has laid out in building neere £10,000, on a copyhold, and in a miserable barren, sandy place, by the street side; never in my life had I seene such expense to so small purpose. The roomes are wainscotted, and some of them parquetted with cedar, yew, cypresse, &c. There are some good pictures, especially that incomparable painting of Holbein's where the Duke of Norfolk, Charles Brandon, and Henry VIII. are dauncing with the three ladies, with most amorous countenances and sprightly motion exquisitely expressed. . . . My Lord leading me about the house made no scruple of shewing me all the hiding places for the Popish priests, and where they said masse, for he was no bigotted Papist." *

After the Duke's death, Ham House was sold to Catherine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester, the more witty than beautiful mistress of James II., who spent a good deal of money in improving the house and grounds. Her royal lover is said to have been a frequent visitor; and the chapel which the Duke of Norfolk showed Evelyn was pointed out as that in which James used to have mass said when he visited Ham; the priests' hiding-places (Bray called them cupboards) being, according to the local tradition, the barracks in which he lodged his guards.† The Countess married David Collyear, 1st Earl of Portmore, and the house remained the family seat till the time of the last Earl, when, owing to family quarrels, it was deserted, suffered to go to ruin, and left a prey to the villagers, who carried off the furniture and used the house as a quarry, till what remained of it was finally taken down, seven or eight years before the last Earl's death (1835). The massive gateway, and some magnificent cedars by the river, are the only vestiges left of its ancient splendour. It was a stately brick mansion, with a terrace which commanded fine views of the Thames and Wey. The grounds E. of the Wey formed the home park; the meadows on the other side, of about 350 acres, being kept as paddocks.

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* There is some doubt as to the authorship of these verses. Macaulay who visited the graves and "was disgusted by this exceeding folly," supposed them to be "the mature efforts of Monk Lewis's genius," but was told by Lady Dufferin that they were "the childish productions of herself and her sister," Mrs. Norton. (Trevelyan, Life of Lord Macaulay, vol. ii., p. 405.) The dates and character of the epitaphs hardly allow the claim to be admitted without qualification, and the explanation which follows as to the number of the graves is unnecessary and certainly inaccurate.

* Evelyn, Diary.

† Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surrey, vol. ii. p. 789.

The village is quiet, respectable, seemingly somewhat overawed by the predominance of the grand residences on every side of it. The houses are a good deal dispersed, but most thickly congregated by the church and green. Trees abound; the roads and lanes are pleasant, and there are some charming reaches of level river scenery along the meadows by the Wey. The Common is an untiring resource. Walton and St. George's Hill are within an easy distance.

The column on the Green is of popular and poetic fame. It was of old the central column of Seven Dials:—

> "Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
> An inrail'd Column rears its lofty head;
> Here to seven streets seven dials count the day
> And from each other catch the circling ray." *

When the column was removed from Seven Dials in 1773, it was taken to Sayes Court, but never erected. It lay neglected there, till, on the death of the Duchess of York, the inhabitants of Weybridge conceived the design of commemorating her by a memorial, when some one recollected the fallen pillar, and suggested that it would exactly serve their purpose. It was accordingly purchased; a pedestal with appropriate inscriptions erected on the Green, and the column placed upon it. But instead of the old dials, it was crowned with a royal coronet, and "inrailed" as of yore. The deposed stone of the seven dials was utilized as a horse-block at a roadside inn; but it has been removed, and may now be seen on the edge of the Green opposite the column. It is sadly battered, however, and the directions on its six (not seven) faces are no longer legible. A large house on the Green, now the boys' boarding school of the Rev. Thos. Spyers, D.D., is known as *Holstein House*, "from its having been once inhabited by a duke or prince of Holstein when sojourning in England."†

The *Church* (St. James) was erected on the site of the semi-ruinous old ch. in 1848, and enlarged in 1864 (archt., Mr. J. L. Pearson). It is early Dec. in style, and consists of nave with aisles, and stone porches, chancel, W. tower and spire 150 ft. high. It has a good peal of 8 bells, the gift of a lady. The interior is spacious, roomy, and light: the peculiarity of effect observed on entering arises from there being a second, and narrower, S. aisle. There are some monts. of interest preserved from the old ch. Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Hopson, d. 1717, who forced the boom that lay across the Bay of Vigo, "whereby he made way for the whole Confederate fleet, under the command of Sir George Rooke, to enter, take, and destroy all the enemy's ships of war and galleys; which was the last of 42 engagements he had been in, in some of which he received many honourable wounds for the service of his country." Memorial to the sisters Katherine and Mary Horneck, the Little Comedy and Jessamy Bride of Oliver Goldsmith's 'Verses in Reply to an Invitation to Dinner.' Katherine married Henry Wm., youngest son of Sir Wm. Bunbury, Bart., and d. 1799. Mary (the Jessamy Bride) married General Sir F. E. Gwyn, and survived till 1840. She it was who had the lid removed from the poet's coffin, that she might secure a lock of his hair, and who, "upwards of 40 years later, was still talking of her favourite Dr. Goldsmith, with recollection and affection unabated by time."* It was with the Miss Hornecks and their mother that Goldsmith in 1769 made the excursion to Paris, of which he wrote so characteristic an account to Sir Joshua Reynolds.

On the S. wall of the tower (it occupied a more honourable position in the old ch., but gratitude seldom outlives its generation) is a marble mont., with kneeling portrait by Chantrey, life-size, and in high relief, of Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Katherine, Duchess of York, died at Oatlands, August 6th, 1820. Tomb of David Collyear, 1st Earl of Portmore, Commander of the army in Portugal, and Governor of Gibraltar, d. Jan. 1730; and of his wife, Catherine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester (daughter of Sir Charles Sedley and mistress of James II.), who died at Bath, Oct. 1717, and was brought here for interment. On the floor of the tower is a *brass* of John Wylde, gent., d. 1598, and his two wives, Audrey and Elizabeth, one on the rt. with 5 children, the other on l. with 7; 3 shields of arms remain, a fourth has gone. Another brass is to Thomas Inwood, d. 1586; in long robe kneeling, with 3 wives and 5 children kneeling before him:

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* Gay, Trivia, Book ii., l. 73—76.

† Brayley, vol. ii., p. 398.

* Forster, Life of Goldsmith.

> "In perfect fayth he lyved and dyed, of life sincere and puir,
> Whose godly fame and memory for ever will endure."

In the old church were small brasses with that favourite mediæval legend of mortality the Three Deaths.

A new church, St. Michael and All Angels, was built in the Prince's Road in 1874, from the designs of Mr. Butterfield. It is of red brick, stern and deterrent outside, but pleasanter within. The tall spire seen a short distance from it belongs to the Congregational Ch., a good stone structure erected in 1865, from the designs of Mr. Tarring, and since enlarged.

Facing the Common, opposite a group of fine old fir trees, is the little *Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Charles Borromeo*, memorable as the mausoleum of the family of Louis Philippe. The chapel, a Greek cross, with a cupola over the centre, and a tower on one side, stands within the grounds of Waterloo Cottage. It was erected in 1836 by Jas. Molyneux Taylor, Esq., who constructed beneath it a vault for deceased members of his family; and in it he and his family (now extinct) repose. On the death of Louis Philippe at Claremont, Aug. 26, 1850, this was selected as his temporary resting-place. His tomb, an unadorned but massive sarcophagus, stands on a broad basement of two steps, partly within an arched recess; and here his remains are deposited "donec in patriam, avitos inter cineres, Deo adjuvante, transferantur." By his side lie the remains of his queen, Marie Amelie. d. March 24, 1866; the Duchesse d'Orléans, d. May 13, 1858; the Duchesse de Nemours, and five of his grandchildren. On the death of the young Prince de Condé in Australia, May 24, 1866, his body was brought to England, and a vault and tomb constructed for its reception contiguous to that of his grandfather; and in it, Dec. 1869, the body of his mother, the Duchesse d'Aumale, was laid beside that of her beloved son. Pious hands continue to adorn the vault with vases of fresh flowers, and place upon the tombs wreaths of immortelles—among these being some placed there by Queen Victoria, the Princess Louise, and other members of our royal family.

⁂ Since the above was in type the royal remains have been removed to France; but we leave the account unaltered, thinking the reader may like to have a description of the crypt as it was while still the Orleans mausoleum. Except that of the Duchesse de Nemours, all the bodies were taken away, and reinterred in the mausoleum of the Orleans family at Dreux on the 9th of June, 1876.

WHETSTONE, Middx., a hamlet of Friern Barnet, and a village on the Great Northern Road, 2 m. S. of Barnet and 1 m. W. of Totteridge. The Totteridge and Whetstone Stat. on the High Barnet br. of the Grt. N. Rly. is on the W. of Whetstone village. The eccl. dist. of Whetstone, formed in 1836 out of the parishes of Finchley and Friern Barnet, had 2356 inh. in 1871.

The village straggles for a considerable distance in disconnected rows and groups of houses, sometimes on one side of the highroad, sometimes on the other; the houses, mostly small, some old-fashioned, many poor; with several roadside waggoners' inns and publics, a veterinary forge, a little church, 2 or 3 chapels, a school, and a police station. Away from the road, and towards Totteridge, collections of genteel villas, Oakleigh Park and the like, have grown up within the last few years, and there has been a large increase of population. But the place itself is quite devoid of interest. The walks towards Totteridge on the one side, and Southgate and Friern Barnet on the other, are green and pleasant.

The *Church* (St. John), on the W. of the road at the London end of the vill., is a little chapel-like brick structure, with pinnacles at the angles: a feeble attempt at Gothic of the pre-Gothic era.

WHITCHURCH, Middx. (*see* Stanmore Parva).

WHITTON, Middx., a hamlet of Twickenham, created in 1862 an eccl.

dist.; pop. 893; lies on the edge of Hounslow Heath, about midway between Hounslow and Twickenham, 10 m. from Hyde Park Corner by road, and ½ m. S. of the Hounslow and Whitton Stat. of the L. and S.-W. Rly. (Loop line).

Whitton is noteworthy for its seats, and cedars, nursery and fruit gardens, and memories of Sir Godfrey Kneller and the Duke of Argyll. The little Crane brook winds deviously through it—a pretty brook which the otters that once haunted its banks have not wholly abandoned, a pair having been seen, and hunted, in the autumn of 1875. The market gardens are very extensive and celebrated. Large quantities of strawberries are grown. Vincent Corbet, father of Bp. Corbet, had a nursery at Whitton, and dying in 1619, was buried in Twickenham ch. Ben Jonson wrote his epitaph:

> "His mind as pure and neatly kept
> As were his nurseries, and swept
> So of uncleanness or offence
> That never came ill odour thence."

He was a contributor to Sir Hugh Platt's 'Garden of Eden.' (*See* EWELL.) Sir John Suckling, the poet, was born at Whitton in 1609. It was to an old farmhouse at Whitton that Dr. Dodd (hanged for forgery June 27th, 1777), was tracked and there arrested.

Whitton Place was built by Archibald Earl of Islay, afterwards Duke of Argyll. The grounds, which were very extensive, were partly taken from Hounslow Heath, in virtue of a grant obtained from the Crown. Lord Islay spent large sums in planting them with cedars (raised from seed in 1725), Scotch firs, and exotics. According to Walpole, we are principally indebted to him for "the introduction of foreign trees and plants" that have "contributed essentially to the richness of modern landscape." His aboriculture did not, however, escape criticism. An 'Epigram on Lord Islay's Garden,' by the Rev. James Bramston (author of 'The Man of Taste'), particularly diverted Walpole.

> "Old Islay, to show his fine delicate taste
> In improving his gardens purloin'd from the waste,
> Bade his gard'ner one day to open his views,
> By cutting a couple of grand avenues:
> No particular prospect his lordship intended,
> But left it to chance how his walks should be ended.
> With transport and joy he beheld his first view end
> In a favourite prospect—a church that was ruin'd:*
> But alas! what a sight did the next cut exhibit!
> At the end of a walk hung a rogue on a gibbet!
>
> He beheld it and wept, for it caused him to muse on
> Full many a Campbell that died with his shoes on.
> All amazed and aghast at the ominous scene,
> He order'd it quick to be clos'd up again
> With a clump of Scotch firs, that serv'd for a screen."

After his death the house changed hands more than once, and the trees and plants were mostly removed, with the exception of the firs and cedars: the choicest were transplanted to Kew Gardens about 1762. At length the property was purchased by Mr. Gostling, who divided the grounds into two parts, reserving one in which was the Grand Conservatory, which he converted into a villa, for himself; the other, with the Duke's house, he sold to Sir William Chambers.

Whitton Place in the hands of Chambers underwent many alterations. He converted the house into an Italian villa, which was greatly admired at the time; the grounds he filled with statues, ruins, and temples—among the latter being one to Æsculapius raised in honour of Dr. Willis. In the house he formed a collection of antique statues, pictures, and a splendid library of works on architecture. After Chambers's death the property was repurchased by the Gostling family, and was for a while the residence of Sir Benj. Hobhouse, M.P. After Hobhouse vacated it, Whitton Place was taken down, and the grounds united with those of Whitton Park.

Nothing is left of Chambers's house. That which was built on the site and partly out of the Duke of Argyll's conservatory is now the mansion of *Whitton Park*, and is the seat of Miss Gostling. The books, marbles, etc., collected by Chambers are preserved. The park is large and fairly wooded. In it are two good sheets of water, and a tower or observatory. The firs and cedars, now 150 years old, are magnificent.

Kneller Hall.—About ½ a mile E. of Whitton Place, Sir Godfrey Kneller, the famous painter, built himself a house, 1709-1711, made it his summer residence. in it spent his last years, and died, 1723. It was of red brick, stately, had good rooms and a grand staircase, which, according to the fashion of the time, was painted by Laguerre. Kneller intended to employ Sir James Thornhill, but hearing that he was engaged on a portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, said no portrait painter should paint his house, and called in Laguerre. Kneller, the most fortunate of portrait painters, had painted ten monarchs, and been celebrated in verse by Dryden, Prior, Pope, Addison, Steele, and Tickell. He was very wealthy, lived here in great state, was a justice of the peace, and, having no distrust of his own judgment, was apt to decide, as Walpole says, by equity rather than by law. Pope's lines are said to have been occasioned by an actual occurrence,—Kneller having dismissed a man who stole a joint of meat, and reprimanded the owner for putting temptation in the poor man's way.

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* The body of Twickenham ch. had recently fallen down, leaving the tower standing. (*See* TWICKENHAM, p. 640.)

> "I think Sir Godfrey should decide the suit,
> Who sent the thief, that stole the cash, away,
> And punish'd him that put it in his way."

After the death of Kneller's widow the house became the residence of Sir Samuel Prime. Later it was purchased by Mr. Calvert, who had the house enlarged and remodelled under the superintendence of Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A. *Kneller Hall*, as the house was now called, was purchased in 1847 by the Council of Education, and converted into a Training School for Schoolmasters of Workhouse Schools, the first master being Dr. Fredk. Temple, subsequently Master of Rugby, and now Bishop of Exeter. To fit it for a training school, the house was in a measure transformed; but in 1856 it was still further altered on being transferred to the War Department, and converted into a school for the education of bandmasters and musicians for the army. The *Royal Military School of Music* provides a thorough course of practical and theoretical instruction, under a competent staff of teachers. Little is now left of Kneller's house. The grounds are about 34 acres in extent.

A pretty little *Church* (St. Philip and St. James) was erected at the parting of the roads, E. of Whitton Park, in 1862, from the designs of Mr. F. H. Pownall. It is E.E. in style; the exterior Kentish rag, the interior brick; and has several of the windows filled with painted glass.

WICKHAM, EAST, KENT, 10 m. from London, 2 m. S.E. from Woolwich Arsenal, and 1½ m. S. from Abbey Wood Stat. of the S.-E. Rly. (N. Kent Branch); pop. 942.

East Wickham derives its name from its situation by what was of old the high-road to Dover (*wic*, road or way; *ham*, a dwelling), with the prefix East to distinguish it from WEST WICKHAM. The Dover road now passes nearly a mile S. of the village. East Wickham is pleasantly situated, but contains nothing besides the ch. to interest a stranger. The pursuits are agricultural, and a great quantity of fruit is grown; but many of the inhabitants are employed in Woolwich dockyard and arsenal.

The *Church* (St. Michael) stands away from the houses on the E. side of the lane. It is small and humble, and a good deal out of repair, but picturesque and interesting. It is of flint and stone, patched, and strengthened with brick buttresses, and was probably built by Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who held three-fourths of the manor from 1284 to his death in 1292. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a small wooden bell turret (containing two old bells) at the W. end. The N. wall has two original lancet windows, deeply splayed inside. The chancel has a small 3-light Perp. window. The S. wall and west end are modern. The *interior* has tall pews, a plastered ceiling, and whitewashed walls; but under the whitewash are ten or a dozen 13th cent. *frescocs*, chiefly of events in the life of the Saviour. In the chancel is a *brass* (14th cent., much mutilated), with half effigies within the head of a cusped cross, of John de Bradigdone and wife Maud—noteworthy for her costume. On the N. wall is another in good condition, with effigies of William Payn, yeoman of the guard, d. 1568, and two of his wives, the third wife and her son being lost. In the ch.-yard *obs.*, from S. of the ch., the fine view between the hills N.E. towards Plumstead and Woolwich. *East Wickham House* (R. Jones, Esq.) is a good mansion a little W. of the ch. WELLING, on the Dover road, is partly in this parish.

WICKHAM, WEST, Kent (Dom. *Wicheham*). lies N. of Addington, Surrey, and W. of Hayes, Kent, 2½ m. S. of the Beckenham Stat. of the S.-E. and L. C. and D. Rlys. Pop. 884. Inn, *Swan*, a good country house.

West Wickham—the West prefixed to distinguish it from two other Kentish Wickhams, East Wickham, near Plumstead, and Wickham Breaux, near Canterbury—is situated in the midst of a pleasant and beautiful country, at present not greatly disfigured by the builder. The par. is large, the surface and soil varied; chalk, clay, sand, and gravel occur in different parts, and there are woods, hills, deep hollows, or "bottoms," rich in ferns and wild flowers, and long, winding, umbrageous lanes, but commonless, though close to Hayes Common.

The manor belonged in the reign of the Confessor to one Godrick; by William I. was given to Odo, Bp. of Bayeux; during the 14th cent. belonged to the Huntingfields; then passed to the Coppledikes, Squerreys, Trevalians, and Scropes. About 1470 it became the property of Sir Henry Heydon, in whose family it remained for a century, when it was sold by Sir William Heydon to John Lennard, Esq. The present lord of West Wickham manor is Col. J. Farnaby Lennard.

West Wickham Court, the seat of Col. J. F. Lennard, occupies the site of the ancient manor-house, and is itself a building of respectable antiquity. There are subterraneous passages, and a dungeon under the N.W. turret, which may have belonged to the mediæval castellated mansion. The present house is in the main the "right fair manor place" which Sir Henry Heydon built in the reign of Henry VII. It is of red brick, has octagonal turrets at the angles, was surrounded by a moat, and clearly had originally somewhat the character of a fortress, being strong enough to withstand a marauding attack, if not to sustain a siege. The house has been often altered, added to, and modernized, but retains much of its antique character, and is very interesting. Besides a fine old manorial hall with a gallery, the interior contains some good rooms, and interesting family and other pictures.

At a house in West Wickham, but not at Wickham Court, as is commonly stated, resided, from 1729 till his death, 1751, Gilbert West, the translator of Pindar, author of some original poetry which gained him a place among Johnson's Poets, and of 'Observations on the Resurrection,' and other religious pieces. West "was very often visited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction and debates, used at Wickham to find books and quiet, a decent table, and literary conversation. There is at Wickham a walk made by Pitt; and, what is of far more importance, at Wickham Lyttelton received that conviction which produced his 'Dissertation on St. Paul.'"* Among the eminent friends who visited West at Wickham was Glover, the author of 'Leonidas.' Glover was subject to strange fits of absence of mind. One morning, as Lord Lyttelton looked from his dressing-room window, he saw Glover in the garden below, pacing to and fro with a whip in his hand, and gesticulating vehemently, as though in a fit of poetic ardour. It was in the days when tulips were the rage. Mrs. West was a zealous florist, and she had a bed of choice tulips ready to blow, just then her peculiar care. By these Glover was declaiming, when, to his dismay, Lyttelton beheld him suddenly apply his whip vigorously to their stalks, and "before there was time to awaken him from his reverie," the unlucky tulips were levelled with the ground. So entirely unconscious was he, that when the devastation was pointed out to him he could with difficulty be brought to believe he had committed it.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, had a house, *South Lodge*, in West Wickham village, before his removal to Hayes. *Monk's Orchard* (Lewis Lloyd, Esq.) is a spacious castellated mansion, erected in 1860, on the site of West Wickham Park. *West Wickham House* is a large and picturesque mansion, very pleasantly situated, erected in 1871, in the revived Queen Anne's style, from the designs of Mr. Norman Shaw, A.R.A. Other seats are *Wickham Hall* (J. S. Forbes, Esq.); *Ravenswood* (Misses Hall), etc.

The *Church* (St. John the Baptist) occupies an elevated site near Wickham Court, the ch.-yard looking down into deep hollows on nearly all sides; all around are great elms, and the grouped chimneys and ivy-covered turrets of Wickham Court strengthen the character and charm of the scene. At the entrance to the ch.-yard is an old oak lich-gate with a tiled roof. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Henry Heydon, the builder of Wickham Court. Though in the main late Perp. in style, some fragments of the older ch. seem to have been retained or inserted. It is of flint and stone, in part covered with plaster, and comprises nave, chancel, and N. aisle, and low square entrance tower on the S.W., with heavy double buttresses at the angles, and a peal of 5 bells inside. The int. was restored in 1844, and is in good condition. In the windows is some good 16th cent. painted glass, figures of St. Anne, St. Christopher with the Child Saviour, St. Catherine, etc. *Monts.* in N. aisle to Sir Samuel Lennard, 1618; and others to members of the Lennard family. In the chancel are a piscina and ambrey; in the E. end of the N. aisle a second piscina. *Brasses*, small, to Wm. Thorpe, rector, 1407; Sir John Stokton, priest, 1515; and mutilated effigy of a priest. On the floor are many fragments of encaustic tiles, apparently from the older church.

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* Johnson, Lives of the Poets, vol. iii.: Gilbert West.

The village, *Wickham Street*, is nearly a mile N. of the church. It is a pleasant quiet cluster of country cottages about a green, and along the road to Croydon. Note at the parting of the roads the grand old village elm, with seats beneath it, and opposite it the comfortable-looking village inn, the Swan. The walks hence, along *Wickham Bottom* to Addington, and in the opposite direction to Beckenham, or eastward to Hayes Common, are very beautiful.

WIDMORE, KENT (*see* BROMLEY).

WILLESDEN, or WILSDON, MIDDX. (Dom. *Wellesdone*), a semi-suburban vill., lying to the W. of the Edgware road, about 4½ m. from Hyde Park Corner. The L. and N.-W. Rly. runs along the western side of the par., and has a stat. near Harlesden, the Willesden Junction Stat., which serves also for the N. London line. The Midland Rly. has a stat. at Dudding Hill, about ½ m. N.E. of Willesden ch., and another by the Harrow road for the new district called Stonebridge Park. Pop. of Willesden par. 15,869. Inns: *White Horse; White Hart*, Church End.

A very few years ago Willesden was a quiet, retired, thoroughly rural village, a favourite haunt of the holiday-maker, summer rambler, botanist, and sketcher, who reckoned on the White Horse for a substantial country lunch or dinner. Now London has reached its outskirts. The builder has invaded the once tranquil meadows; field-paths (and fields also) are disappearing; and the lanes are for the most part green no longer. As late as 1861, though the irruption had made great progress, the pop. of the parish was under 4000; in 1871 it was nearly 16,000 (more exactly, 3879 and 15,869). The chief increase of course was at the London end, those parts of Kilburn (Holy Trinity) and Kensal Green which are in Willesden par., and which contained respectively 10,399 and 2138 inh. Since 1871 the increase has been commensurate and continuous. Still the more distant parts towards Wembly, Neasdon, Kingsbury, and Twyford remain comparatively rural.

The manors of Willesden and Harlesden were held by the Canons of St. Paul's at the Domesday Survey—the original grant was by King Athelstan—and have been held by them ever since. But in the course of the 12th cent. they were divided, and appropriated to prebendaries,—*Willesden*, in the southern and eastern half of the par., into Willesden, Brandsbury, or as it is now called Brondesbury, Mapesbury, and Chambers, or Chamberlain's Wood; *Harlesden* (*Herulvestune*), the western and northern portion, into Harlesden, East Twyford, Neasdon, and Oxgate: there are thus no fewer than 8 prebendal manors in the parish.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is interesting. Previous to 1850 it consisted of a nave and chancel, S. aisle, tower at the W. end of the aisle, and S. porch. It had suffered from alterations, was partially covered with stucco, and was much out of order, but had a venerable and picturesque aspect, and was in great favour with artists and sketchers. Several engravings of it exist, but that which best exhibits its picturesque character is a spirited etching made by George Cooke in 1828. In 1851 it was enlarged and repaired, substantially, but with some artistic loss. In 1872 it was carefully restored throughout under the direction of Mr. Edw. J. Tarver; a N. aisle, chapel or transept, and entrance porch added; the cement cleared from the exterior; the tower opened to the interior; and the ground floor of the tower converted into a baptistery.

The body of the fabric is of different dates. The arcade of the S. aisle, of 3 bays with circular piers, is E.E., and the oldest part of the ch.; but in the recent restoration, some fragments of the earlier Norm. ch., including the round arches of two narrow windows, were discovered in removing the N. wall. The chancel, S. aisle, and tower are Perp. The new chapel or transept at the end of the N. aisle is E.E. in style. The N. arcade has been constructed to correspond with that of the S. aisle, on the bases of an ancient arcade found *in situ*, the first pier being formed of the old stones exhumed in clearing the ground. The tower rests on arches, has buttresses at the angles, a wide stair-turret terminating at the belfry, battlemented parapet, and low pyramidal roof, and contains a peal of 6 bells. The eastern bay of the S. aisle forms a chantry opening to the aisle and chancel by arches, and a similar arrangement has been adopted in the N. aisle. In the E. window is a representation of the Crucifixion; some of the windows in the aisles have painted glass; that in the W. window of the nave, by Halliday, was inserted in 1875. The piscina in the S. wall of the chancel was found during the recent restoration, and removed to its present position. The sedilia, reredos, and pavement of encaustic tiles in the sacrarium are new. The late Norm. font, no doubt that of the earlier ch., has a large square black marble bowl, with sharp carvings at the angles, supported on a thick central stem and 4 corner shafts. In the N. wall of the chancel is a recessed or Easter sepulchre, and another is in the S. wall of the E. chantry. The old pews have been removed, and open seats substituted—with a single exception, the proprietor of one tall pew sturdily insisting on the maintenance of his legal rights.

The monts. include a tablet to Richard Paine, d. 1606, æt. 95, J.P., and gentleman pensioner to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Q. Mary, Q. Elizabeth, and James I. John Barne, 1615; Sir John Francklyn, 1647; several to the Roberts family, and a gravestone to General Charles Ottway, d. 1764. *Brasses:* Bartholomew Willesden, 1492, and wives; Mary Robert and children, 1505; Edmund Robert and wives, 1585; Jane Barne, 1609; also William Lichfield, vicar, in cope and amice, 1517.

The wooden house in the ch.-yard shown in Cooke's etching, and all the other old buildings, have been pulled down, and the ch.-yard enlarged.

The scene of some of Jack Shepherd the ubiquitous highwayman's exploits is laid by his romancing biographer at Willesden; Cruikshank has drawn him picking pockets at Willesden ch.; and equally trustworthy tradition has buried him in Willesden ch.-yard: but he is unrecorded on church register or memorial stone.

An inventory of the church furniture of the middle of the 13th cent. contains entries of a scarlet banner with a representation of the Virgin Mary of cloth of gold; and of two large carved images of the Virgin. These probably had reference, or may have given rise, to the pilgrimage to *Our Lady of Willesden*, a popular pilgrimage resembling the more famous one to Our Lady of Walsingham. The object of adoration at Walsingham was a wooden shrine of St. Mary, in the form of the Holy House of Nazareth. There may have been a shrine, there was certainly an image, asserted to be miraculous, of St. Mary in Willesden ch., and to it the Londoners of both sexes flocked in great numbers, it being in the 15th cent. their most favourite resort. But the pilgrims were, at least in the later years of the pilgrimage, often persons of immoral character; and the pilgrimage itself was the occasion of much scandal. "Ye men of London," said the Scottish friar, Father Donald, in a sermon he preached at St. Paul's Cross, not long before the suppression of the pilgrimage, "gang you yourselves with your wives to Willesden, in the Devyl's name, or else keep them at home with you with sorrow." The pilgrimage was suppressed, and the miraculous image of Our Lady of Willesden was destroyed at Chelsea, along with the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham, in 1548.

Willesden is made up of many parts. There are a few houses about the ch., at what is called Church End; more at Willesden Green, 1 m. E. of the ch., formerly a picturesque collection of old houses about a village green, removed to make way for rows of mean brick cottages; Queen's Town, of modern growth, midway between Church End and the Green; the outlying hamlets of Neasdon, Harlesden, Sherrick Green, Dollis Hill, Stonebridge Park, and Brondesbury, but most thickly of all at the London end of the par., Kilburn and Kensal Green. There are a few good seats, but no buildings of importance. The institutions—all on a small scale—include a Working Men's Institute; Workmen's Hall; Good Templars and Temperance Orphanage; Horticultural Association, etc.

In Willesden Lane is a Jewish cemetery, consecrated Oct. 1873, and in which were interred Baron Mayer de Rothschild, Feb. 1874, and Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Jan. 1876. The grounds are prettily laid out and planted, and there are three carefully finished buildings of Kentish rag and Bath stone, with shafts of red Mansfield stone, Dec. in style, designed by Mr. N. S. Joseph, in which the various burial rites are performed. The larger building in the centre is that in which the coffin is deposited, and the preliminary prayers recited. The others are for special ceremonial observances.

Harlesden Green, somewhat over 1 m. S. of Willesden Church End, and ½ m. N. of Willesden Junction Stat., was a quiet rustic hamlet, but has been utterly spoiled by the builder. Here are a small chapel-of-ease, dissenting chapels, and several public-houses. *Harlesden House* (T. Nixon Kerr, Esq.) is a good mansion standing in grounds noted for horticultural and floricultural displays.

Brondesbury, nearly 2 m. S. of Church End, near the Edgware road and Kilburn Wells, is a new district of genteel villas. With the adjacent hamlet of *Mapesbury* it forms the eccl. dist. of Brondesbury Christ Church, which in 1871 had a pop. of 1094—since much increased. The Church, erected in 1866 from the designs of Mr. R. B. King, is a spacious stone structure, E.E. in style, and cruciform, with tower and tall spire. *Brondesbury Park*, the seat of Thos. Brandon, Esq., stands in large grounds W. of the ch.

Cricklewood, N.W. of Brondesbury and Mapeswood, is a hamlet of Willesden on the Edgware road, the pretty rural tract so named stretching away to Child's Hill, Golder's Green, and Hampstead. The Midland Rly. runs through it, and has a stat., which serves for both Child's Hill and Cricklewood.

Neasdon, ¾ m. N. of Church End, in the most rural part of Willesden, has a separate notice. Half a mile W. of it, in the lane leading to the Edgware road, is the pretty little hamlet of *Dollis Hill*, in an elevated, well wooded, and picturesque district.

Sherrick Green, midway between Dollis Green and Church End, lies in a hollow on a little feeder of the Brent away from the main road, and looks pleasant, peaceful, and secluded.

Stonebridge Park, by the 5 m. stone on the Harrow road, about ¾ m. S.W. of Church End, is a cluster of 60 or 80 smart new villas for City men, with a large inn, the Stonebridge Park Hotel, and a station on the Midland Rly.

WILMINGTON, Kent, on the l. bank of the Darent, 1½ m. S. of Dartford, on the road to Sevenoaks. Pop. 1105.

Standing chiefly on the side of a hill which slopes down to the Darent, the situation is naturally pleasant, and there are from many points good views over the adjacent country; but the gunpowder mills prevent free access to the river, and on the Dartford side the builder is encroaching. The village cottages on the roadside are in straight rows, and not attractive. But away from road and river-mills, more of rusticity is preserved. There are broad well-cultivated fields, good farms, orchards, and gardens. Fruit is largely grown, and the neighbourhood is noted for its cherry orchards: a church path, S. of the ch., runs through one, and will enable the visitor to observe the system of culture. The trees are kept well pruned, and currants are planted in the spaces between them. Very pretty they look in April, when in blossom; very tempting three or four months later, when in fruit.

The *Church* (St. Michael) stands on the brow of the hill. It has nave and chancel of equal height, a short N. aisle; and at the W. end a wooden belfry and short octagonal spire. It is of flint and stone; Dec. in style, the windows small, except the E. window, which is a Perp. insertion. The ch. was restored throughout in 1868. The interior is neat, but uninteresting. It has open seats, a W. gallery, and a good carved pulpit of the reign of James I. About the ch.-yard are several large elms; but a row of 9 of noble proportions, which skirted the northern side of the ch.-yard, rendered it uncommonly picturesque from below, and served as a screen from the N. and N.E. blasts, was cut down in April 1867, and ch. and ch.-yard suffer not a little from the Vandalism.

Wilmington Manor House, by the village, now ruinous, occupies the site of a residence of the King-maker Warwick. Later the manor belonged to Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, and mother of Cardinal Pole. *Wilmington House* (F. Talbot Tasker, Esq.), and *Mount Pleasant* (E. Lewis, Esq.), are some distance S. and S.W. Other seats are *Hulse Wood* (T. Dunster, Esq.), and *Monks' Orchard* (J. C. Hayward, Esq.)

Wilmington Common stretches S.W. from the ch. A mile or so farther W. is *Joyden's Wood*, also in this parish, where are traces of early works and buildings, the age and purpose of which are not clearly determined.

WIMBLEDON, SURREY, a vill. on the south-eastern edge of Wimbledon Common, 3 m. S. of Putney, and 7 m. from Hyde Park Corner. The Wimbledon Stat. of the L. and S.-W. Rly. is ½ m. S.E. of the vill., and 7½ m. from the Waterloo Stat. Lines diverge here to Mitcham, Tooting, the Crystal Palace, Croydon, and Epsom. Pop. 9087.

The received derivation of Wimbledon, anciently written *Wymbaldon*, *Wymbeldon*, and *Wimbeldon*, is from "some Saxon proprietor Wymbald, and *dun* or *dune*, a hill in the Saxon language."[*] But the earliest form is *Wibban-dune*,[†] and suggests *Worms Hill*, or *Worms Down*, rather than *Wymbald's Hill*, as the radical: *Wibba*, a worm; *dun*, a hill or down; though Wibba may have been a proper name.

A battle was fought at Wibbandune in the year 568 between Ceawlin, King of Wessex, and Æthelbriht, King of Kent, when the latter was defeated and driven back into Kent, and two of his ealdermen, Oslaf and Cnebba, were slain. The great entrenchment now known as Cæsar's Camp—to be noticed presently—shows that Wimbledon had been the scene of military operations at an earlier period; and it may have been to gain possession of this fortress that Ceawlin and Æthelbriht fought.

Wimbledon is not mentioned in the Domesday record, no doubt because it then formed a part of the Abp. of Canterbury's great manor of Mortlake. It appears to have been a grange or farm, and was held with the manor till that was alienated by Cranmer to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands. Henry granted Wimbledon to Thomas Cromwell, and after his attainder settled it upon Queen Catherine Parr for her life. It was given by Queen Mary to Cardinal Pole. In 1576 Queen Elizabeth granted the manor-house to Sir Christopher Hatton, who sold it the same year to Sir Thos. Cecil (afterwards Earl of Exeter), to whom, 14 years later, Elizabeth transferred the manor in exchange for an estate in Lincolnshire. Cecil bequeathed the estate to his 3rd son, Sir Edward Cecil, created by Charles I. Viscount Wimbledon and Baron Putney; on whose decease in 1638 it was sold to Queen Henrietta Maria. Seized by the Parliament as Crown land, it was valued by their surveyors at £386 19*s.* 8*d.* a year, and sold to Adam Baynes, of Knowstrop, Yorkshire, at 18 years' purchase. He shortly after parted with it to General Lambert, who was lord of the manor in 1656. On the return of Charles II. it was restored to the Queen-Dowager, and sold by her in 1661 to George Digby, Earl of Bristol. On his death in 1676 it was sold by his widow to the Lord Treasurer Danby, created, 1694, Duke of Leeds. He died in 1712, and in 1717 Wimbledon was sold under a decree in Chancery to Sir Theodore Jansen, Bart. He was one of the directors of the South Sea Company, and when that bubble burst,

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[*] Brayley, Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii., p. 499; Lysons, Environs, vol. i., p. 391.

[†] A.-S. Chronicle, An. 568; Ethelwerd has *Uubbandune;* Florence of Worcester, *Wibbandune;* Henry of Huntingdon, *Wipandune.*

Wimbledon was put up for sale, and purchased by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough for £15,000. She demised it to John Spencer, M.P., youngest son of Charles Earl of Sunderland, by her Grace's second daughter, Lady Anne Churchill. On his death it devolved on his only son John, created Earl Spencer and Viscount Althorp in 1765, from whom it descended to John, 5th Earl Spencer, who sold his manorial rights in 1871.

Under the archbishops, some curious manorial customs had to be observed by the tenants. When a new abp. came for the first time to Wimbledon, each customary tenant must present him with "a gyfte called *saddle silver*," of the value of 5 marks. Every tenant of two-yard-lands, or 30 acres, was liable to serve the office of beadle; of three-yard-lands, that of reeve or provost. On the death of a freeholder, the lord was entitled to "his best horse, saddyl, brydell, spere, sworde, boots, spores, and armure, if he any should have." * Lands descend to the youngest son.

Whilst still only lessee of the manor-house, Sir Thomas Cecil built himself in 1588, "the year of the Armada," a magnificent mansion, long famous as *Wimbledon House*. "A daring structure," Thomas Fuller called it, comparable with the royal palace of Nonsuch. The architect was John Thorpe, among whose designs in the Soane Museum is one of "Wymbleton an howse standing on the edg of an hie hill." Here Sir Thomas, then Lord Burghley, entertained Queen Elizabeth for three days in the early part of 1599. In June 1616, and again in June 1619, James I. was here at banquet and hunting. Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, was also magnificently feasted at Wimbledon, and in return initiated its owner in the mysteries of the Spanish olio.

> "The old Earl [of Exeter] was very fond of him [Lord Ross], and for his sake began to comply with Count Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, and as I take it feasted him at his house at Wimbledon; and I was once at dinner with the Earl of Exeter, when the Ambassador sent him a Spanish olio, a pie consisting of many ingredients, out of which pie I did eat bacon, pheasant, partridge, chesnuts, pease, and many other things." †

When Wimbledon House became the property of Queen Henrietta Maria, she enriched it with a fine collection of paintings and works of art. Charles I. was often there, took much interest in the gardens, and only a few days before his trial ordered some seeds of Spanish melons to be "planted in his garden at Wimbledon." The Parliamentary General Lambert, who succeeded Charles and his Queen in the occupancy of Wimbledon House, was as fond as the King of the gardens and pictures. At Wimbledon House, Lambert "turned florist, and had the finest tulips and gilliflowers that could be had for love or money." * He was as fond of painting flowers as growing them, and when dispossessed of the house at the Restoration, a mocking pamphlet, that professed to be 'The Humble Petition of the Lord Lambert,' makes him beg that the Parliament "would let him see once again Wimbledon House and the Queen's pictures." Several pictures of his painting are said to have been long preserved in Wimbledon House.

The Queen-Dowager, as we have seen, sold Wimbledon to the Earl of Bristol, who spent a considerable sum in repairs and alterations.

> "3 *February*, 1662.—I went with my Lord of Bristol to see his house at Wimbledon, newly bought of the Queene Mother, to help contrive the garden after the moderne. It is a delicious place for prospect and the thicketts, but the soile cold and weeping clay." †

Here occurred the curious scene of the Earl of Bristol's public renunciation of Catholicism, recorded by the Comte de Comminges, the French ambassador, who professes great indignation that such an act is allowed to pass unpunished.

> "Last Sunday the Earl of Bristol appeared in the parish church of Oulmilton, about 2 leagues from London, with a notary and witnesses, and made a public declaration that he was a Protestant, and that from his heart he renounced the Catholic religion. After that he took the minister and other gentlemen to dine with him, for the house belonged to him, he having purchased it of the Queen Mother. The dinner ended he mounted his horse with 4 gentlemen and rode away. The act is insolent and daring, and leads one to suppose he will present himself to take his seat as as soon as the Parliament opens." ‡

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* Records of Manor, quoted by Lysons, vol. i., p. 393; Bartlett, Hist. and Ant. of Wimbledon, p. 60.

† Bp. Goodman, Court of King James, vol. i., p. 194.

* Coke's Detection, p. 406.

† Evelyn, Diary.

‡ Comminges, Au Roi (Louis XIV.), Jan. 25—Fev. 4, 1663-4, quoted in App. to Pepys, vol. v., p. 436.

Bristol was at this time busy intriguing against the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and the King tried without success to reconcile them. Somewhat later Pepys is told that "the King is offended at my Lord of Bristol," and "sent a guard and a herald last night to have taken him at Wimbleton, where he was in the morning, but could not find him; at which the King was and is still mightily concerned, and runs up and down to and fro from the Chancellor's like a boy: and it seems would make Bristol's articles against the Chancellor to be treasonable reflections against his Majesty. . . . God knows what will come of it."* Nothing came of it; the business, as Pepys notes, was "hushed up," and the Earl died in quiet possession of Wimbledon, in 1676.

Wimbledon House suffered severely whilst in the occupation of Sir Edward Cecil Viscount Wimbledon, by an explosion of gunpowder, 1628; and very curiously his stately London mansion on the N. side of the Strand was the day after destroyed by fire. Wimbledon House was quickly repaired, and redecorated, and the exterior painted in fresco by Francis Cleyn.† The Parliamentary Survey, made in 1649,‡ and the two large views, of the principal front and the garden front, engraved by "Henry Winstanley at Littlebury in Essex," 1678, give a tolerably clear notion of Cecil's house. It occupied an elevated site on the hill-side, and was approached from the outer gate by no fewer than "5 several ascents," each a stately flight, and in all "consisting of three score and ten steps." In the Lower Court was a fair fountain; the Upper formed the approach to the house. The house consisted of a centre and deep projecting wings, with square turrets at the inner angles, capped by tall pyramidal roofs. The fabric was of "an excellent good brick . . . . the angles, window stanchions and jambs all of ashler stone." The grand central entrance porch had "columns of free-stone very well wrought." The garden front, though less varied, was stately and ornate; the side fronts rose from broad terraces, overlooking sunk gardens, an arrangement that reminds one of Hatfield House, which it will be remembered had been completed by Cecil's father only 10 or 12 years before the erection of Wimbledon House.

The interior contained on the ground floor "a room called the Stone Gallery, 108 foote long, seeled over head, pillored and arched with grey marble." Like the gallery at Hatfield, it was lined with oak wainscot, but this was garnished with green and spotted with stars of gold, and "benched all along the sides and angles." In the middle of the gallery was a grotto, "wrought in the arch and sides thereof with sundry sorts of shells, of great lustre and ornament, formed into the shapes of men, lions, serpents, antick formes, and other rare devices," with in the centre a jet of water. Opposite to the doors of this room are "fortie sights of seeing glass sett together in one frame, much adorning and setting forth the splendour of the roome." A great table "of one entire piece of wood, 21 feet long and 6 inches thick," stood in the middle of the gallery. Around the room was "a border or fret having set therein 11 pictures of very good workmanship." The ceiling was of fretwork with a well-wrought landscape in the centre, and 7 others in surrounding panels. The floor was of black and white marble. Outside a balcony extended the whole length of the gallery. An Organ Room had "a fayre and rich payre of organs." The Chapel had "a quadrate arched roof," painted with landscapes; as were also the walls above the oak wainscoting. The pavement was of black and white marble, polished. The Lower Parlour; the Balcony Room; the King's Chamber, the Queen's Chamber, Withdrawing Rooms, Bath Rooms, and other principal rooms on this floor, had all richly fretted and decorated ceiling, were lined with oak, and variously adorned. A stone gallery 62 feet long, had on the walls "many sententious sentences"—for the edification, perhaps, of suitors pacing its length whilst waiting an audience.

Staircases in the turrets led to the upper floor. The walls of both were lined with paintings—"landskipps of battles, anticks, heaven and hell"—whilst at the head of one hung a great picture of Henry IV. of France on horseback. Under the stairs was "a little compleate roome, called the 'Den of Lyons,' painted round with lyons and leopards." The Great Gallery on the upper floor, 109 ft. 8 in. long and 21 ft. wide, was "floored with cedar boards, casting a pleasant smell," and lined with oak wainscot to the height of nearly 14 ft.; the pilasters and panels bossed with stars and crosses and fillets of gold, the ceiling delicately wrought in fretwork, very well lighted, and having in the midst a fair large chimneypiece "of black and white marble, engraved with coats of arms, adorned with several curious and well-gilded statues of alabaster, with a foot-pace of black and white marble." Contiguous to this was the Summer Chamber, and on the same floor were the Duke's Chamber, the Duchess's Chamber, and various others.

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* Pepys, Diary, 14th March, 1664.

† Walpole, Anecdotes, vol. ii., p. 227.

‡ Archæologia, vol. x.

Around the house were gardens filled, besides flowers, with over a thousand fruit trees, orangeries, alleys, mazes, wildernesses, etc., whilst from the ascent in front of the house was "a way cut forth of the park," lined with elms and other great trees "in very decent order, extending itself in a direct line, 231 perches from thence, quite through the park northward unto Putney Common."

Sir Theodore Jansen had begun to pull down Wimbledon House—"the finest house round London," as Swift called it—in order to build another on the site, when it passed from his hands to those of the Duchess of Marlborough—who continued and completed the work of demolition. Her Grace desired a snugger dwelling, and one to which she should not have to go up any steps, and the Earl of Pembroke undertook to build her one. It was completed in 1735:

> "Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough has finished her fine house at Wimbledon: her Grace designing to reside there this summer." *

When she saw it, she told the Earl it looked "as though it were making a curtsey"! "But it was the whimsical old woman's own fault," wrote Horace Walpole. She desired him not to make her go up any steps," and so he dug a saucer to put it in, and levelled the first floor with the ground."†

The house was destroyed by fire on Easter Monday 1785. Earl Spencer converted some offices which had escaped the fire into an occasional residence; and in 1801 a new mansion, designed by Holland, was completed somewhat to the N.W. of the former. The new house, now called *Wimbledon Park House*, was from about 1827 the residence of the Duke of Somerset; "and here it was that Sir Joseph Paxton began life as under-gardener to his brother. then head-gardener in these grounds." * *Wimbledon Park House*, with about 7 acres of the grounds, is now the property of Mrs. Bertram Evans.

Wimbledon Park, which Earl Spencer had increased by the purchase of land on the Wandsworth side to about 1200 acres, was in 1836 severed from the Spencer estates, and sold by Lord Althorp, to redeem the property from a heavy debt.

Handsome houses have been built on the ridge by H. C. Forde, Esq., — Hardman, Esq., — Mortimer, Esq., etc.; but the central portion, including a fine lake of over 30 acres, is still unsold, open, and very pleasant. The surface is diversified: there are hill and dell, trees numerous, large, and flourishing, the broad lake, wide prospects, and nightingales and other singing-birds abound.

Wimbledon *Church* (St. Mary) adjoins Wimbledon Park and the site of the old manor-house, but is some distance from the village. It stands high, and is seen far. The old ch. was taken down, except the chancel, in 1788, and rebuilt in the manner of a Methodist meeting. That fashion went out of favour, and in 1833-4, after lasting just half a century, the barn gave place to a Gothic church erected by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. In 1843 the ch. was enlarged; in 1860 the old chancel, which had been retained, was rebuilt. The church is of black flint and stone; Perp.; and comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and tall W. tower, with thin slated spire, conspicuous for miles around. The interior is well fitted and in good order. Several of the windows have memorial and heraldic glass. S. of the chancel is the Wimbledon Chapel, erected, *temp.* James I., by Viscount Wimbledon as a family mausoleum. In the centre is the black marble altar tomb, with long insc., of "Sir Edward Cecill, Knight, Lo. Cecill and Baron of Putney, Viscount Wimbledon of Wimbledon," who "followed the

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* Daily Courant, May 10, 1735.

† Walpole to Geo. Montagu, July 22, 1751.

* Bartlett, Hist. of Wimbledon, p. 70.

Warres in the Netherlands five and thirty years," and commanded at Cadiz: d. 1638. Over the tomb is suspended an earl's coronet; around are his helmet and pieces of armour; on the walls and floor inscriptions to other members of the family, and to Betensons, etc. On the wall of S. aisle, *obs.* marble tablet, erected by the Fox Club, with relief by Westmacott, of James Perry, d. 1821, for many years proprietor and editor of the 'Morning Chronicle.' On wall of N. aisle tablet to Sir Jas. Allan Park, d. 1838, one of the judges of the Common Pleas. On the chancel floor is the gravestone of Sir Richard Wynne, d. 1649, gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I.: Wynne accompanied Charles when Prince of Wales on his romantic journey to Spain.

In the ch.-yard are many pompous tombs, the most noticeable perhaps being the *columbarium*, erected by Benj. Bond Hopkins, of Pains Hill and Wimbledon House, d. 1794, as a family burial-place. Near the gate is the vault of John Hopkins, d. 1732, "whose rapacity obtained him the name of *Vulture Hopkins.* He lived worthless, but died worth three hundred thousand pounds," and has been immortalized by Pope.* The pyramidal structure is to Gerard de Visme, d. 1797. Margaret, Countess of Lucan, 1814, has an urn on an Ionic column. Altar tomb on N. of Field-Marshal Thomas Grosvenor, d. 1851. Altar tomb of Sir Theodore Jansen, d. 1748, and Sir Abraham Jansen, d. 1763. Comparatively inconspicuous is the mont. on N.W. of ch.-yard of that excellent painter Gilbert Stuart Newton, R.A., d. 1835.

Three other churches have been built in Wimbledon. *Holy Trinity*, in the Merton Road, is a neat early Dec. building, with a bell turret, erected in 1862 from the designs of Mr. J. Johnson. In 1875 a window of painted glass, the Transfiguration by Mayer of Munich, was erected by Madame Lind Goldschmidt (of Oak Lea, Wimbledon), as a memorial of Bp. Wilberforce.

Christ Church, on the Ridgeway, is a good building of Kentish rag and Bath-stone, early Dec. in style, erected in 1859 from the designs of Mr. S. S. Teulon. The large red-brick building with high-pitched roofs and peaked dormer windows, a little E. of Christ Church, and a conspicuous object from the S.-W. Rly., is *Wimbledon School*, a proprietary grammar school, established in 1859. St. John the Baptist, Spencer Hill, and Immanuel, Copse Hill, are chapels of recent erection.

The old *village* is a little distance S.W. of the ch. and Wimbledon Park, on the hill-top and skirting the south-eastern side of the Common; but it has extended its borders wherever practicable along the Ridgeway on the road to Kingston and down the hill towards the Rly. Stat., whilst an outlying suburb, New Wimbledon, has grown up on the road to Merton. Not only in Wimbledon Park, but wherever land was to be had, villa and cottage residences have been built, and occupied as soon as finished. Many of these are large and good houses, and stand in ornamental grounds. But the old red-brick mansions with their tall elms and stately surroundings, and large richly-wrought iron garden gates, are fast disappearing. The old village too has ceased to be rural as the place has become populous—and the population very nearly doubled between 1861 and 1871. Wimbledon has no manufactures; and the trade is local. The village has its village *Club and reading rooms;* many and good schools; on Copse Hill a *Cottage Hospital* erected in 1860, and the Morley *Convalescent Hospital*, remodelled in 1874, for the reception of convalescent patients from St. George's Hospital. Wimbledon is the head-quarters of the 11th Surrey Rifles. The London Scottish Golf Club have their head-quarters at the Iron-house on the common, and may often be seen there engaged in their national sport. And on the rt. of the rly. a little beyond the station is the All-England Croquet Club ground—where on any great day may be seen at once the best croquet lawns and croquet players.

The glory of Wimbledon is its *Common*, a broad, open, gorse-covered heath of 1,000 acres, stretching westward from Wimbledon Park to Putney Heath, and including portions of the parishes of Putney and Wandsworth. It is the widest and most picturesque of the commons immediately contiguous to London, and happily by the Wimbledon and

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* Moral Essays, Epistle iii., l. 85 and 291.

Putney Commons Act of 1871 has been saved from enclosure and placed under satisfactory control. Wimbledon Common was in duelling days a noted place for hostile meetings. Here in May 1789 the Duke of York and Lieut.-Col. Lennox fought, the Colonel's bullet grazing the Duke's hair. Hardly less noise was made by the duels between Sir Francis Burdett and James Paull, May 1807, in which both were hurt; that between Mr. Clarke and Mr. George Payne, Sept. 1809, in which the latter was mortally wounded; and the later ones between the Marquis of Londonderry and Henry Grattan, June 13, 1839; and the Earl of Cardigan and Capt. H. Tuckett, Sept. 21, 1840, which led to the trial of Lord Cardigan in the House of Lords, and did much to bring the practice of duelling into disrepute. The usual meeting-place was by the Windmill, of old so picturesque a feature of the Common,—now the head-quarters of the Rifle Association. The duels between Pitt and Tierney, and Castlereagh and Canning, though commonly assigned to Wimbledon Common, were fought on Putney Heath. (*See* PUTNEY, p. 478.)

Wimbledon Common was also a notorious resort of highwaymen; and on it one of the most famous of the fraternity, Jerry Abershawe, was hanged in chains, having been first hanged in the ordinary way on Kennington Common. (*See* p. 116.)

In the last century Wimbledon Common was several times used for reviews. Here on July 4, 1799, George III. held a grand review of the Surrey Volunteers. Now every July witnesses a much grander gathering of volunteers on Wimbledon Common, at the annual meeting of the *National Rifle Association*, which has made the name of Wimbledon a household word wherever a volunteer dwells, wherever indeed rifle shooting is practised or cared for. The camp is formed in July, but the butts are permanent, and at certain butts rifle practice goes on every week-day except Wednesday all the year round.

At the south-western extremity of Wimbledon Common, and about 1 m. W. of the village, are the remains of an ancient earthwork called *Cæsar's Camp*, but known to the natives for many years past as *The Rounds*. It was nearly circular, the only deviation being caused by the rapid fall of the ground on the N. The extreme diameter was 950 ft.; within the vallum about 750 ft., enclosing an area of about 10 acres.* It was surrounded by a fosse, from 12 to 15 ft. wide, and of an average depth of 12 ft., and a vallum from 12 to 20 ft. above the ground immediately beyond it. There are still traces of an outer vallum, and some years ago there were traces of outworks on the southern side. Vestiges of hut-circles have also been described, but none have been discoverable for many years past. Very different ages have been assigned to the camp. It has been called British, Roman, Saxon, Danish. Camden, who visited it, says that it was then called *Bensbury*, and suggests that it might take its name from Cnebben (Cnebba), the ealderman and general of Æthelbreht, who was slain at Webbandune in the fight with Ceawlin, in 568. Nothing has been found within the entrenchment to identify its makers; but the form and general character were those of a British work, though it may not improbably have been occupied by the Romans, the position being in a military point of view of great value.†

This very interesting work—the finest and most perfect in the vicinity of London—after being for years threatened, has been let for building on, and in spite of the energetic opposition of residents and archæologists, has been wholly destroyed by the owner, a Mr. Grosvenor Drax. The vallum has been levelled, the fosse filled, and building materials placed on the ground. The outline of the camp can only be made out by a few trees as yet unfelled which grew in the trench. Happily, the threatened building has been for the present stayed, the Master of the Rolls having (Dec. 1875), on appeal, made perpetual an injunction restraining the builder from using the road over the Common to the Camp for any other than agricultural purposes—and there is no other access. There are wide views from the Camp; Combe Warren forms a picturesque object, and towards the N.W. was a charming bit of purple heathland. There is a way across the Camp towards Kingston, but the passenger is now warned against "trespassing" on either side.

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* All the old accounts make the area 7 acres; Mr. Tregelles says, "the true area of the enclosure is about 14 acres:" but *within the vallum* it is certainly under 10 acres.

† W. H. Tregelles, in Archæol. Journal, vol. xxiv., p. 261 *et seq.*, the best account of the Camp, with a good plan of it.

Douglas describes 23 ***barrows*** on Wimbledon Common, "on the left of the high-road from London to Kingston." The largest were about 27 ft. in diameter. He opened some in 1786, but found nothing in them except a "small vessel of dark brown-greyish earth," about 3 inches high. Most of the barrows had, however, been already opened. They were all afterwards "remorselessly swept away to clear the roads."*

On the borders of the Common are several good houses. The most remarkable is *Wimbledon House*, in the last cent. the seat of Ald. Sir Henry Bankes. It was then for some time the residence of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, whose tomb is conspicuous in Wimbledon ch.-yard. From him it was purchased, in 1791, by M. Calonne, Comptroller-General of the Finances, and Minister of State to Louis XIV., who sold it, 1792, for £15,000 to Earl Gower, afterwards Marquis of Stafford. From him it was purchased, 1798, by Sir Stephen Lushington. From 1810 to 1814 it was the residence of the Prince de Condé. In 1815 it was purchased by Joseph Marryat, Esq., M.P. (father of the novelist), and after his death, 1824, was for several years the residence of his widow, who made the grounds famous for rare plants and flowers. It is now the property of Sir H. W. Peek, Bart., M.P., who has built handsome conservatories, and has restored the house and gardens to their former splendour. The house opposite to it was for several years the residence of Sir Wm. Congreve, of rocket celebrity.

In a large red-brick mansion of William III.'s time which stood in the rear of the Crooked Billet, lived for several years, and here died, July 1. 1782, the minister Lord Rockingham. The following year, whilst Secretary of State, Charles James Fox was its occupant. Shortly after the house was taken down. A modern villa, *Belvedere*, supplies its place, but Rockingham's house stood more to the W.

Wimbledon Lodge (Miss Murray) on the S. side of the Common, facing the Green, was built by Gerard de Visme, Esq., and after his death became the property of his daughter, during whose minority it was the residence of Earl Bathurst. Miss De Visme married General the Hon. Sir Henry Murray; and Wimbledon Lodge was their seat as long as they lived.

In the house W. of Lady Murray's, on the S. of the Common, lived in the last half of the 18th cent. William Wilberforce, whose namesake, nephew, and ward, the afterwards eminent abolitionist, came in his 9th year to live with his uncle, and attend school at Wimbledon. On his uncle's death, in 1777, the greater William Wilberforce inherited the mansion, and for the next ten years made it his residence. Pitt and Wilberforce were at this time close friends, and Pitt used to be a frequent visitor at Wimbledon, often riding down to sleep there—sometimes for the month together—and having rooms set apart to occupy whenever convenient. Wilberforce's Journal contains frequent entries of these visits, which the statesman enjoyed as a schoolboy would a holiday. "One morning," writes Wilberforce, "we found the fruits of Pitt's earlier rising in the careful sowing of the garden-beds with the fragments of a dress-hat with which Ryder had come down from the Opera." In later years the house was occupied by Wm. Van Mildert, Bp. of Durham.

The house on the other side of Lady Murray's was the residence of Sir Francis Burdett at the time of his duel with Mr. Paull, 1807.

At *West Side*, facing the Green, the house now occupied by the Hon. Charles A. Gore, Lyde Brown, an eminent merchant and Bank Director, formed a very celebrated collection of antique sculpture, which he sold to the Empress of Russia, in 1787, for £22,000. Unfortunately his agent failed, and he lost the larger part of the money, and the news being abruptly conveyed to him caused an apoplectic fit of which he died almost immediately. The house was afterwards occupied by Robert, 2nd Viscount Melville; and later by Lord Lyndhurst.

Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville, who played so prominent a part in politics at the close of the last and in the early years of the present century, the friend of Pitt, Wilberforce, and Scott, lived in the next house northward, now called *Cannizaro;* but during his impeachment and following years retired to a smaller house which he called *Dunira Cottage*, now pulled down. The Duke of Cannizaro was a subsequent occupant, and it has since borne his name. It is now the residence of J. Boustead, Esq.

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* Douglas, Nenia Britannica, fol., 1793, p. 93; Brayley, Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii., p. 509.

In the corner house immediately S. of Mr. Gore's, Horne Tooke spent the last 20 years of his life, and there died, March 1812. He gave Sunday parties—dinner at 4 in the parlour looking on to the Common—and collected many of the remarkable, and some of the less reputable, men of the day around his board. Tooke prepared a tomb in his garden, in which he desired to be interred; but his executors disregarded his injunctions, and buried him in the ch.-yard at Ealing. (*See* p. 158.)

The farthest house of the row in which Horne Tooke's stands, as you turn round to the Camp, now known as *The Keir*, was the residence of Benson, who supplanted Wren as surveyor-general and architect of St. Paul's, erected the mont. to Milton in Westminster Abbey and inscribed his own name on it, and was pilloried by Pope.

At *Gothic House*, in the hollow on the way to Christ Ch. and Kingston, and nearly opposite Lord Melville's Dunira Cottage, lived for awhile Lady Bernard, the authoress of 'Auld Robin Gray.' Later it was rented by Captain Marryat the novelist. In a cottage facing the Common, near Mr. Gore's, lived William Gifford, the translator of Juvenal and editor of the 'Quarterly Review,' not far from the house of his friend John Murray, the publisher of the Review, and correspondent of Byron. At *Wood Hayes* (J. Russell Reeves, Esq.), the S.W. extremity of the Common, lived Thomas Tooke, the author of the standard 'History of Prices,' and other valued works in political economy. Farther W., beyond Christ Ch., where is now the Morley-Atkinson Convalescent Hospital, stood a large house which was occupied in succession by John Lambton, 1st Earl of Durham, one of the framers of the Reform Act, and Governor-General of Canada, and Lord Chancellor Cottenham. On Lord Cottenham's decease the property was sold for building purposes, and the house pulled down.

Wimbledon is now a district of villas—*Elmsley House*, Park Side (Earl Beauchamp); *Wressell Lodge* (Sir Bartle Frere); *Somerset Lodge* (Baroness Dimsdale); *Newstead* (John Murray, Esq.); *The Grange* (H. W. Elphinstone, Esq.); *Ridgeway* (Sir Edw. Pearson, F.R.S.) In the Park, *Edgcombe Hall* (Ald. Sir Thomas Gabriel, Bart.); near the cross-roads, *Park Lodge* (W. R. Greg, Esq.); and a hundred more.

WINCHMORE HILL, Middx., a district of about 400 houses (there were "40 or 50" in 1819 [*]) straggling over the eminence from which it derives its name, and the neighbouring Bush Hill, is situated midway between Southgate and Edmonton, 8 m. from London; and a stat. on the Enfield br. of the Grt. N. Rly. Pop. 1780. Inn, *King's Head*, by the Green.

The country hereabouts is undulating, abundantly wooded, and agreeable, and it has long been a favourite residence with City men, whose comfortable houses are seen on every hand. Winchmore Hill was created an eccl. dist. of Edmonton par. in 1851. The *Church* (St. Paul) is a chapel-like Perp. building, of white brick and stone, erected in the early days of the Gothic revival. The E. window represents, in 12 medallions, the leading events in the life of St. Paul. Nearly opposite to the ch. is a small plain brick Friends' Meeting House; in the burial-ground adjoining which lies John Fothergill, the celebrated Quaker physician (d. 1780).

The chief seat is *Bush Hill Park*, on the road to Enfield—a large brick house standing in a spacious and well-timbered park, through which the New River winds deviously. The grounds are said to have been originally laid out by Le Notre. It was the seat of the Sambrooke family; afterwards of Wm. Mellish, M.P. for Middlesex; and lately of J. Moorat, Esq. In the hall is the "large carving in wood of St. Stephen Stoned," by Grinling Gibbons, which, as Walpole records, was "long preserved in the sculptor's own house, and afterwards purchased and placed by the Duke of Chandos at Canons."* This, he adds, was the piece which Evelyn found Gibbons engaged upon, and admired so greatly that he obtained permission to introduce the artist and his work to the king, Charles II. But in this he is mistaken. That piece was a "Crucifix of Tintoret."†

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[*] Robinson, Hist. and Antiq. of Edmonton p. 33.

Bush Hill is said to have received its name from the hawthorn, sweet briar, and bramble bushes with which it was once thickly covered. On it was formerly held the fair known as *Beggars' Bush Fair.* Sir Hugh Myddleton had a house at Red Bridge, on the Enfield side of Bush Hill, for the convenience of superintending the New River works. The New River was here carried across the dell in a wooden aqueduct, 660 ft. long, which was regarded as an engineering marvel, and the memory of which is perpetuated in more than one engraving. It gave place in 1784-85 to an earthen embankment.

Sharon Turner, the historian, and Thomas Hood ('Song of a Shirt') resided for some years at Winchmore Hill.

WINDSOR, Berks, (in official documents New Windsor, to distinguish it from *Old Windsor*, the subject of the next article,) is a market town and municipal and parliamentary borough on the rt. bank of the Thames, 22 m. from London by road, 21 m. by the Grt. W. Rly., which has its stat. near the centre of the town: the Stat. of the L. and S.-W. Rly. is in Datchet Lane, at the N.E. end of the town. Pop. of the mun. borough, 11,769; of the parl. borough, 17,281; of the parish, 7814. Inns, *White Hart*, *Castle;* both good houses.

Windsor, the most famous place within the environs of London, owes all its fame, as it owed its origin, to the royal Castle which towers so proudly over it. Apart from the Castle, the town is of little interest. "Windsor," wrote Swift to Stella, "is a delicious situation, but the town is scoundrel." If this were true in the reign of Anne, it is not true in the reign of Victoria. But if not scoundrel it is commonplace. Ancient, but retaining few relics of antiquity; wealthy, but with no public building of consequence; of late years improved in aspect, and still steadily improving, though with loss of its old-fashioned picturesqueness, commonplace respectability is its essential attribute.

Of its origin nothing is told. It grew up unheeded under the shadow of the Castle to which the Norman kings repaired for hunting, or occasionally kept court. When they were absent the castle was still a military stronghold, and had its governor and garrison, and an outside population would be sure to find protection and support, and steadily increase in number and importance. From being a chapelry of Clewer, Windsor was constituted a distinct parish. Edward I. in 1276 made it a free borough, granted it a market, and in 1302 called upon it to send representatives to Parliament. This last was but an occasional requirement; but from the reign of Henry VI. (1447) Windsor continued to send two members to the House of Commons, till 1867, when the number was reduced to one. Edward IV. gave the borough a charter of incorporation, and Windsor has since been governed by its mayor, aldermen, and councillors.

The town consists of a main street (Church Street, High Street, and Thames Street), which stretches from the Castle gates to the Thames opposite Eton, with which town it is united by a bridge, the High Street of Eton being in effect a continuation of that of Windsor. On the right of this are the church, town hall, and castle, the latter being now brought into full view by the removal of the mean houses that stood at the edge of the castle ditch. On the left diverge a main thoroughfare, Peascod Street, and several smaller streets. Of the public buildings, the oldest is the *Town Hall*, erected in 1686 by Sir Christopher Wren, and renovated and partially remodelled in 1852 by Mr. Philip Hardwick. Not much is to be said for its architectural merits; and the statues of Queen Anne and her consort, Prince George of Denmark, which adorn the opposite ends of the building, are still less to be commended. The lower part of the building forms a market-place; the upper is the court-room, in which are portraits of the kings and queens of England from Charles I. to Victoria, the Prince Consort, and various prelates, statesmen, and local magnates who have found favour in the eyes of the corporation. In the Council Chamber is the memorial bust, by *Durham*, of Charles Knight, who was born in the town, and is interred in the Old Burial Ground—the Gothic gateway to which was also raised to his memory.

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* Anecdotes, vol. iii., p. 151.

† Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1671.

The parish *Church* (St. John the Baptist) was erected in 1822 from the designs of Mr. C. Hollis. It is Gothic (Perp.) of the time; large, light, and commodious; and comprises nave and aisles, chancel, and tall W. tower, in which is a good peal of 10 bells. The interior was remodelled by Mr. Teulon in 1869. New windows were inserted, and several of them filled with painted glass. Some monts. from the old ch. may be noticed. Edward Jobson. d. 15—, with effigies, in relief, of himself, wife Eleanor, and their 10 children. Chief Justice Reeve, d. 1735, with busts of himself and wife, and various symbolic figures. John Dugdale, d. 1670, son of Sir William Dugdale.

Holy Trinity dist. church, Clarence Crescent, is a neat Gothic building, designed by Mr. Blore, the first stone of which was laid by the Prince Consort in April 1842. All Saints Church, Francis Road, is an early Dec. building of brick and stone, designed by Mr. A. W. Blomfield—the first stone laid by the Princess Royal in Nov. 1863.

The Roman Catholic ch. of St. Edward the Confessor, in the Alma Road, erected in 1868 from the designs of Mr. C. A. Buckler, is a good transition E.E. building.

Windsor has Royal Free and Industrial Schools, with endowments for apprenticing boys and providing marriage rewards for girls; almshouses; and a variety of benevolent institutions. The school and the large Elizabethan almshouse by Bachelors' Acre are among the best of the recent additions to the borough architecture. There is a comfortable little *Theatre;* but it is not "that smallest of playhouses," the Theatre Royal of Windsor, where "Majesty," in the person of George III. and his family, "oft delighted to recreate itself with hearty laughs at the comic stars of sixty years since."* The present house holds about 500 people. The *Bachelors' Acre* is a meadow on the W. side of the town, between Peascod Street and Sheet Street, vested in the corporation, but reserved under the Inclosure Act free to the inhabitants for playing thereon at all sports and pastimes. The Bachelors hold an annual revel there on the 17th of August, when prizes are given in various athletic exercises, and the sports are said to be of a less boisterous description than in the olden times. The Obelisk on the Acre was erected to commemorate the visit of Queen Charlotte at the Bachelors' entertainment on occasion of the Jubilee on the completion of the 50th year of George III.'s reign.

For a town of such antiquity, Windsor has remarkably few old houses, and the few there are have mostly been modernized. Not long ago there was a good old red brick house behind the ch., which local fame ascribed to Inigo Jones. The Free School, the Bank, and a house near the bridge are by the same authority assigned to Sir Christopher Wren, and some old carved work inside the last to Grinling Gibbons.† Some houses in the main street and Peascod Street may be of the 17th cent., but all are more or less altered. An old inn, the Duke's Head, near the bottom of Peascod Street, is said to have been the residence of Villiers Duke of Buckingham.

The inns of Windsor are a feature of the town, and appear to have always been so. The town records show that in 1650 there were no fewer than 70 in the town, although the licences of some had been suspended. The number is even larger now, if all classes of public-houses be included, and is out of all proportion to the population. The excess has been attributed to the superior attractiveness of Windsor ale; it is no doubt mainly due to the large military element in the population, and the unusual proportion of male servants of residents and visitors.

One inn of fame—patronized by Samuel Pepys as well as Sir John Falstaff—*The Garter*, has long ceased to exist. It stood close to its rival the White Hart, by the top of Peascod Street, and was in its palmy days the chief inn of the town. Mine host of the Garter was a man of mark, not merely with the personages of the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' but in the eyes of his townsmen generally. One host, Richard Gallis, was thrice mayor of Windsor town, and in 1562 M.P. for the borough; and though there is no later instance of one being elected to Parliament, there are many of the landlords of both the White Hart and the Garter being chosen mayor. The Garter is gone, and Ford's and Page's houses have gone too. We may indeed feel a doubt whether they were ever more than airy nothings to which the poet gave a local habitation and a name: but the townsmen have no doubt of their objective actuality. Among the houses swept away at the clearance of the Castle Ditch, and almost directly opposite the site of the Garter, was a half-timber tenement occupied by Mr. Woolridge, chemist, which was pointed out as Master Ford's house, or as standing on its site; whilst one at the foot of the Hundred Steps, demolished in 1860, was said to be Mistress Page's.*

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* Charles Knight, Passage of a Working Life, vol. i., p. 45.

† Stoughton, History of Windsor, Tighe and Davis, Annals of Windsor.

Windsor Castle is the oldest and beyond comparison the noblest of our royal palaces. It is equally unrivalled in affluence of associations. For more than seven hundred years it has been the residence of the sovereign. It has been the meeting-place of regal and national councils; the scene of many splendid pageants and courtly assemblies, of illustrious events and great crimes. Seen near at hand or from a distance, its appearance is very striking. Seated on an eminence which overlooks the broad valley of the Thames, with the town at its base, the massive proportions of the castle—its proud keep and long array of turrets, walls, and battlements—display themselves to great advantage, whilst from towers, windows, and terraces stretches far away "that incomparable prospect," as it was designated two centuries ago, which fills every one with wonder and delight when gazed upon for the first time, and which no familiarity renders wearisome.

The erection of the first castle is commonly attributed to the Conqueror, who obtained the manor by exchange from the Abbot of Westminster (*see* Windsor, Old), and made Windsor a residence. But there is no evidence that his works were more than additions to already existing buildings. No masonry of his time has been observed in any part of the fabric; and we learn from the Domesday record that he took possession of a castle which Earl Harold had rented from the Confessor. William, we may assume, recognized its value as a military position, as we know he did its convenience as a lodge for hunting in the neighbouring forest. He no doubt added to the buildings and strengthened the defences, but his works are not likely to have been of a very solid description. However that may be, its importance as a stronghold is shown by his appointing Walter Fitz-Other to be the Constable of Windsor Castle—an office that has lasted down to the present day.

William Rufus made Windsor Castle a prison as well as a palace, by confining the Earl of Northumberland and several of his adherents in it—and the precedent was only too faithfully followed by succeeding kings. Henry I., "having overcome his enemies, and settled the affairs of Normandy after his own pleasure . . . crowned with victory, and then for the first time firmly established as king, held his court at Easter (1106) at Windsor, at which the nobles of England as well as those of Normandy were present in fear and trembling."* In subsequent years he often kept court here, and in a chapel which he built he married, 1122, his second wife, Adeleis, or Alice the Fair, daughter of Geoffrey of Louvain. Henry probably built or rebuilt the castle in a solider manner, the oldest parts of it now remaining being of his time. At the Christmas of 1126 Henry summoned a great council of the prelates and nobles of the realm and the chief tenants of the Crown, at which it was decreed that Henry's only daughter, Matilda, Empress Dowager of Germany, should succeed him as Queen of England. David King of Scotland, who was present, was the first to take the oath of allegiance, and he was followed by Stephen Earl of Boulogne, and all the nobles of England, every one engaging to maintain her succession. Stephen became king, and held the castle—the military importance of which was recognized in the treaty of Wallingford as second only to that of the Tower of London. Henry II. lived much here, repaired the old and added new buildings, and, as the Treasury records testify, spent much money on the vineyards. Here, in those last gloomy years when his sons were in open rebellion, he found a grim solace according to Fabyan—a somewhat late authority—in having painted on the walls of his chamber the figures of an old eagle with three young ones scratching at its body, and a fourth pecking at its eyes; and when one asked him what the parable might signify, the King replied, "The old eagle is myself; the young birds betoken my four sons which cease not to pursue my death, and especially my youngest son John." When John was king, Windsor Castle more than once changed masters. It was from Windsor Castle that John set out on the 15th of June, 1215, to meet the Barons assembled at Runnimede; and to it he returned after signing the Great Charter.

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* Tighe and Davis, Annals of Windsor; Stoughton. The tradition, or belief, we suspect, is of very modern growth. Mr. Charles Knight, who spent all his early years in Windsor, and was curious about every Shakspearian association, makes no reference to it. Speaking of his boyhood, he says, "I then knew an old house at the corner of Sheet Street (alas! it is pulled down) where Mr. and Mrs. Ford once dwelt, and whence Falstaff was carried in the buck-basket to Datchet Mead." (Passages, vol. i., p. 51.) Elsewhere he places, conjecturally, Ford's house in Thames Street and Page's "in the High Street a little to the N. of the present Town Hall": see Local Illustrations to his editions of the 'Merry Wives of Windsor.'

* Capgrave, Book of the Illustrious Henries, by Rev. F. C. Hengeston, p. 56.

In the first year of Henry III. (1217) the Barons besieged Windsor Castle, but failed to take it. Many years later (1263) it had to surrender, but was soon recaptured by Prince Edward. Henry III. was a man of decided artistic tastes, and throughout his long reign he appears to have been occupied in repairing or embellishing Windsor Castle or in adding new buildings. Among these were a stately chapel, a great hall, and sundry royal chambers. But he was always hampered by want of money; was even reduced to pawn the best image of the Virgin Mary in the New Chapel Royal to meet the current expenses, and was at last compelled to bring the works to an abrupt close. He made it, however, a very different place to what it had been hitherto; and a contemporary chronicler, Matthew of Westminster, declares that Windsor Castle was the most splendid royal dwelling in Europe.

Both Edward I. and Edward II. were often at Windsor Castle: held courts and counsels there; gave solemn audiences; proclaimed jousts and tournaments; had children born and die there. But it was in the reign of Edward III. that Windsor Castle attained its greatest splendour. It was his birthplace—whence his title, Edward of Windsor, frequently used by our older historians—and he never ceased to regard it with affection. Much of his time when in England was spent at Windsor, holding courts or tourneys, or engaged in the chase, or the pastime he liked still better of hawking. His youngest son, William, was born there; there Edward the Black Prince was married, 1361, to Joan the Fair Maid of Kent; and there, 1369, the Good Queen Philippa died. Very early, Edward, as we are told by Froissart, who had been in the service and confidence, first of Queen Philippa and then of the King himself, resolved to rebuild the Castle of Windsor, which of old had been founded by King Arthur, and to revive in it an order of Loyal Knights such as Arthur had gathered about his Round Table. And this double purpose he in a great measure accomplished. If he did not wholly rebuild the castle, he made magnificent additions to it, and left it, in its majestic outline, nearly as we possess it. Before his time the building was confined to what has since been known as the Lower Ward. He built the Round Tower, the great central feature of the castle, and formed the Upper Ward as the royal dwelling. The Rose Tower and other towers of inferior fame, are also of his time. He enlarged and enriched, if he did not rebuild, the chapel founded by Henry III., and he built arcades and cloisters, a deanery, treasury, chapter-house, halls, and the like. John Peynton, Richard de Rotheley, and Robert de Burnham were successively his surveyors or clerks of the works at Windsor, but from 1356 to 1362 the direction of the works was entrusted to William of Wykeham. William de Mulso was Wykeham's deputy from 1358, and succeeded him as chief warden and surveyor in 1362. The more important works in the castle appear to have been executed between 1359 and 1374, and it must remain doubtful therefore to what extent they were influenced by the genius of Wykeham, or were due to his successor. The warrants to the surveyors gave them ample powers to seize wherever they might find suitable stone, wood, timber, coal, lead, glass, iron, or other materials, and to impress masons, hard-hewers, and other artificers, necessary for the royal works.

The Lower Ward Edward appropriated chiefly to his splendid acclesiastical foundation, the Chapel, or College, of St. George, with its canons, clerks, choristers, and poor knights, and for which he craved special privileges from the Pope because he had established it in the place of his birth. The Upper Ward he created for the royal dwelling. The Round Tower or Middle Ward was devoted to knightly acts, and thus associated with both Upper and Lower Wards.

The Round Tower was among Edward's earliest works. Having matured the scheme of his Round Table, he, in 1343, ordered the Round Tower in which it should be held to be constructed with all possible rapidity. It was made ready in about ten months, and on Jan. 19, 1344, Edward III. held the Round Table at which was inaugurated the newly-founded *Order of the Garter*. To the festival, not only the flower of the English chivalry, but knights from every part of Europe, were invited, free passes being sent for all. Jousts and tourneys were held, the King himself taking part, and the whole nobility of the land being witnesses. Then followed huntings and hawkings, banquets and dances, and whatever could grace the court, or do honour to the visitors. Similar festivals are recorded in 1347, 1348, etc., but as yet they are not strictly the festivals of St. George, and though the Round Table and the 26 knights are there, no mention is made of the garter. But a few years later the festival is held on St. George's Day, and at that of 1351 the knights are all clad in mantles of blue cloth, powdered over with garters, and wear the great collar of the order. The knights, with the King at their head, proceed to the chapel where the rites of installation are performed. Then they assemble about the Round Table, for the reception of which the Tower has been built, and hold solemn conference and banquet. Froissart's narratives of these gatherings are among the brightest of his vivid pages.

The pride and power of Edward were shown differently, but even more distinctly, when some years later he had as his captives in Windsor Castle, John King of France, and his son, Prince Philip, and David King of Scotland. Stow relates as a tradition that it was a remark made by one of the captive kings that led to the eastward extension of the buildings. The three kings were walking on this higher ground, when the strangers, commending the situation, judged that the Castle would have been better built in that place than where it was, " as it would be more open to see, and be seen afar off." Edward approved their judgment, and added pleasantly that " it should so be, and that he would bring his castle thither, that is to say, enlarge it so far with two other wards, the charges whereof should be *borne with their ransoms* : as after it came to pass." Unluckily for the story, the Exchequer accounts show that the works had been in progress many years before the three kings could have so conversed together, and were carried on but a short time after (the ransom notwithstanding), owing to exhaustion of funds.

Richard II. kept his first regal Christmas at Windsor, and was often there afterwards, especially at the Festival of St. George, the keeping of which at Windsor had now become an established custom. It was at Windsor that Henry Duke of Hereford (afterwards Henry IV.) and the Duke of Norfolk made before the King (April 1398) mutual appeal of treason, and were assigned trial of arms at Coventry—a scene which Shakspeare has dramatized so effectively in the opening of his play of King Richard the Second. Geoffrey Chaucer was appointed by Richard II. clerk of the works at Windsor, his chief duty being to superintend the repairs of St. George's Chapel, and his engagement lasting from 1390 to 1393.

During the best part of the reign of Henry V., King James I. of Scotland was captive here. He was in his 20th year when brought to Windsor, an age when enforced confinement is perhaps most irksome, but the years he spent at Windsor were the happiest in his long captivity. He was treated with all respect and kindness; intermingled freely with the noblest of the land; engaged in jousts and royal pastimes; spent his solitary hours in studying Gower and Chaucer, and imping his own wings for a poetic flight; and, what contributed most of all to sweeten his later prison hours, as he looked from his window one May morning, "to see the world and folk that went forby," and listened to "the little sweete nightingale," singing loud and clear from the green branches in the garden, casting his eye down again, he saw, walking under the tower,

"The fairest or the freshest younge flower
That ever I saw methought before that hour."

The effect of this vision, the hopes and fears it aroused, he has told in not unmelodious measure in his 'King's Quhair.' Here it will be enough to say that the lady, Jane, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, a woman who was all her royal lover described her, became in good time his wife, shared the honours and the toils of his throne, strove in vain, though at the peril of her life, to arrest the hands of his assassins, and lived long to mourn his untimely death. The Round Tower is commonly said to be James's prison, and Washington Irving, in his pleasant essay, ('A Royal Poet,') not only adopts the tradition, but sees in the garden "in what was the moat of the keep," the very garden "sheltered blooming and retired" of the days of James. Not, however, the Round Tower, but the Earl Marshal's, or Devil's Tower, at the south-eastern angle of the Upper Ward, was the state prison, and doubtless that in which the Scotch King was lodged.

Henry VI. was born and buried at Windsor; and it was for awhile the prison of his widow. Edward IV. was partial to the place; built St. George's Chapel—the finest ecclesiastical building of its time—and enlarged and enriched the College of St. George, in which it was his desire to merge the recent foundation of Eton College. By his express directions he was buried in his chapel, and beside him, as she prayed, was laid, in 1492, his queen, Elizabeth Woodville. Beside him also was laid, perhaps in mockery, the body (with the head, as Sir Thomas More has it) of his favourite Lord Hastings (beheaded June 1483). Henry VII. added the rich groined roof and choir to St. George's Chapel; and liking the place, removed the chapel of Henry III. in order to construct a sumptuous tomb for himself, for which he engaged the artists and collected the materials, but afterwards changed his mind and transferred them to Westminster. Here, in 1506, he entertained with great pomp Philip of Castile. The two kings concluded a treaty of peace and amity, which they swore before the high altar duly to observe, "kissing the very cross"—*i.e.*, a cross much prized at Windsor as having enclosed within it a piece of the true cross.

In his earlier years, Henry VIII. made the castle gay with feats of arms and stately shows, with "active games of nimbleness and strength," and "cry of hounds and merry blasts between" chasing "the fearful hart of force." He completed the works about St. George's Chapel, and built the great gateway to the Lower Ward. Charles V. of Spain was entertained by him, in June 1522, with huntings, plays, masques, and banquets. On Sept. 1, 1522, the Consecrated Golden Rose was delivered to Henry as Defender of the Faith with great state and solemnity at Windsor Castle, by the legate of Pope Clement VII. In the summer of 1546, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, was imprisoned in Windsor Castle. In early youth he had been here as an honoured guest, the friend and companion of the Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII.; and the contrast was excessively galling to his proud spirit.

"So cruel prison how could betide, alas!
As proud Windsor, where I in lust and joy,
With a Kinges son, my childish years did pass,
In greater feast than Priam's sons of Troy.
Where each sweet place returns a taste full sour.
The large green courts where we were wont to hove,
With eyes cast up into the Maiden's tower,
And easy sighs, such as folk draw in love." *

He was not long prisoned at Windsor; but hardly was he set at liberty when he was again arrested, sent to the Tower of London, and thence to the block (Jan. 21,

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* Surrey, Prisoned in Windsor, he recounteth his pleasure there passed: Poems, p. 17.

1547). Within a week the king died, and was laid, according to the directions in his will, in the choir of St. George's Chapel, "midway between the stalls and the high altar."

Edward VI. was hurried for safety to Windsor Castle from Hampton Court, (*see* HAMPTON COURT, p. 299,) Oct. 6, 1549, by the Protector Somerset, and a few days after Somerset was arrested and consigned to the Beauchamp Tower, preparatory to the Tower of London and the block. Mary came to Windsor Castle upon the suppression of Wyatt's insurrection. Bishops Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were summoned here in the following April, to the mock disputations which were to clear their path to the stake. A few months later, August 1554, Mary celebrated with banquets and pageantry her hapless marriage with Philip of Spain, and Philip's installation as a Knight of the Garter.

Elizabeth has associated her name more agreeably with Windsor Castle. She greatly delighted in the place, built the new gallery and banqueting-house, laid out gardens and pleasance, of which all trace has been lost, and constructed the North Terrace, which has ever since been a perennial source of enjoyment. In her New Gallery there is reason to believe was played, 1593, the new comedy, devised at Her Majesty's desire, of the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' Shakspeare himself superintending the performance. During this visit the Queen employed her spare hours in translating Boethius' 'de Consolatione Philosophiæ.' She began it on the 10th of Oct., and finished it on the 5th of November, 1593: or as Her Majesty's Keeper of the Records calculated, omitting Sundays and other holy days, and days on which she "rode abroad to take the air, and on those days did forbear to translate," she was only employed 12 days, and on these only two hours in translating, so that "the computation falleth out, that in fowre-and-twenty houres your Majestie began and ended your translation." *

James I. fortunately employed John Norden early in his reign to make a survey of the Honour of Windsor. For it Norden received £200 in 1608-9, did his work very carefully, and has left a bird's-eye view of the castle, a map of the forest, and 15 plans of the park and "rayles lying within." These are drawn on vellum, and enable any one to obtain a tolerably clear conception of the general character of the castle and grounds at the beginning of the 17th cent.* The castle was then, as Norden writes, "divided (as it were) into 2 partes, whereof the Upper part belongeth only to y^{r} Ma^{tie} and the Lower for the most part to the ecclesiastical governors and almes knights." James is described as spending most of his time at Windsor in the fields and parks; but he had some ceremonial festivities, as on the entertainment of his brother-in-law, Christian IV. of Denmark, in 1606, the installation of Prince Henry as Knight of the Garter, three years earlier, and the reception of the Spanish ambassador in 1622. In September 1621, Ben Jonson's 'Masque of the Metamorphosed Gypsies' was "presented to King James" for the third time: "at Burley, Bever, and now last at Windsor." Charles I. was at Windsor soon after his accession, and several times subsequently. He purposed repairing some of the old and adding new buildings, but troublous times interposed. He came here from Hampton Court in January 1642, as being, says Clarendon, "more secure from any sudden popular attempt," but left in February—not again to visit it as a free agent. The castle was taken possession of by the Parliament in Oct. 1642 without opposition, and an attempt to seize it made shortly after by Prince Rupert was unsuccessful. The castle was made one of the head-quarters of the Parliamentary generals; St. George's chapel was stript of its rich plate, and images, vestments, and fittings were destroyed; and the soldiers killed large numbers of the deer in the park and forest. Charles I. was brought here a prisoner from Hatfield, July 1, 1647, and remained till Aug. 16, when he was removed to Oatlands. After his execution, his body was ordered to be buried in Windsor Castle, "in a decent manner," the whole expense "not to exceed £500." It was brought in a hearse, Feb. 8, 1649, and the next day, in a bitter snowstorm, was carried from the great hall, where the unfortunate monarch had so often presided in state, to St. George's Chapel, and there, without any religious ceremony—the Governor of the castle refusing to allow Bishop Juxon to read the Burial Service of the Prayer Book—deposited in the vault of Henry VIII. On descending into the vault a large coffin was found which was assumed to be that of Henry, and on its left side the smaller coffin, as was supposed, of Jane Seymour. On the right was a vacant space just sufficient to receive the coffin of Charles. After the Restoration, Parliament voted a sum of £70,000 for the removal of the corpse of the king to a fitting mausoleum which was to be erected to receive it. Charles II. took the money, but nothing more was heard of the erection of the tomb or the removal of the body. It was said that the vault was searched for, but could not be found, and that the proposal to build the tomb was consequently abandoned: but Evelyn states distinctly enough the locality,* and when the Prince Regent (George IV.) wished the body to be examined, it was found without difficulty.

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* Richard Bowyer, quoted by Nichols, Prog. of Queen Elizabeth, vol. iii., p. 564, n.

* The originals are in the British Museum, Harleian MSS., No. 3749. The bird's-eye view of the castle and one or two of the maps are copied in facsimile in Tighe and Davis's Annals of Windsor.

Very soon after his restoration, Charles II. formed the design of renovating the castle and rebuilding the state rooms in the modern taste. He seems to have actually commenced the works in 1663, but they proceeded fitfully on account of deficiency of funds. The nominal architect was Sir John Denham, the poet, who held the office of surveyor-general, while the works were really designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren, first as Denham's assistant, and then as his successor. Chief among the additions made by Charles II. was the Star Building, so called from a large figure of the star of the order of the Garter on the N. front. It extends for 170 ft. along the Terrace, and had on the principal floor a suite of 17 state rooms, adorned by Verrio in his most exuberant style. He also renovated and Verrio decorated St. George's Chapel; but all that was done there has been happily swept away. The restoration of St. George's Hall was also commenced, but left for completion in a later reign. Evelyn visited Windsor in 1670, had some talk with the King, and learnt that the castle, that is the older part, was "now going to be repaired, being exceedingly ragged and ruinous." Already "Prince Rupert, the Constable, had begun to trim up the keepe, or high round tower." Whilst Evelyn was at Windsor "the King passed most of his time in hunting the stag, and walking in the parke, which he was now planting with rows of trees."* Besides erecting new buildings and restoring the old, Charles completed the terrace begun by Elizabeth by continuing it around the E. and S. fronts. Outside the castle he built Cumberland and Cranborne Lodges, besides minor structures. To Verrio he was a munificent patron. For his performances at Windsor the fortunate painter received £7000 in money, the place of master-gardener, and a lodge in the park (afterwards known as Carlton House), where he lived in great state. To adorn the walls of his royal apartments the King commissioned Sir Peter Lely to paint the Gallery of Windsor Beauties—now consigned to Hampton Court. Wissing's pencil was also much employed at Windsor.

It was at Windsor Castle that James II. received with ostentatious pomp and ceremony Abp. Adda, the Papal Envoy, July 3, 1687. He fitted up Wolsey's Tomb House as a Roman Catholic Chapel, and in a more splendid manner the private chapel next St. George's Hall. There Evelyn "went to heare a Frenchman preach before the King and Queen;" but "their Majesties going to masse," he "withdrew to consider the stupendous paintings of the Hall, which both in the art and invention deserve the inscription in honour of the painter, Signor Verrio."†

A little later (Dec. 17, 1688), and the Prince of Orange was sitting with the Peers in deliberation on the misguided King's fate, and sending him recommendations where to remove. William III. was little at Windsor. He preferred Hampton Court as a residence, and only came to Windsor occasionally. But he continued and completed the planting begun by Charles II., and he laid out the famous Long Walk. He also contemplated remodelling the castle, and converting it with Wren's assistance into a regular edifice in the modern taste. Wren proposed to remove part of the S. side of the Upper Ward, and to raise on the site a palatial structure having a façade 200 feet long, with a great gateway in the centre, precisely where George IV.'s Gateway has since been placed.* Happily the work was never executed, but the designs are in the library of All Souls' College, Oxford.

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* Diary, June 8, 1654.

* Evelyn, Diary, August 28, 1670.

† *Ibid.*, Sunday, Sept. 6, 1685.

Queen Anne made Windsor her summer residence, and employed Sir James Thornhill to complete the decorations on ceilings and staircases begun by Verrio. Herself she employed in the manner described by Swift, "hunting in a chaise with one horse, which she drives furiously like Jehu." In Dec. 1703 she entertained the Archduke Charles, the so-called Charles III. of Spain, at Windsor. Anne was popular, and the Corporation (1706) set up her effigy, at a cost of £40, at the N. end of their new Town Hall, a corresponding statue of her consort, Prince George of Denmark, being placed at the S. end (1713) by Sir Christopher Wren.

The next two monarchs lived chiefly at Hampton Court, and Windsor was neglected. In the reign of George II. the royal rooms were let as lodgings "during the absence of the royal family."† When George III. decided to reside at Windsor it was found that the castle was so much out of repair and so inconvenient an abode for a family that it seemed preferable to keep it for show and build a plain comfortable dwelling adjacent. The Queen's Lodge was accordingly erected (1778), near where are now the Royal Stables: and there, as long as he retained health and reason, the King and his family lived in a singularly homely, unostentatious manner, within daily view of the townspeople, seen by all and knowing every one. Madame D'Arblay has described minutely the royal life at Windsor; and Mrs. Delany, who lived in a house close by, where the King would drop in unpremeditatedly at any hour, has added many supplementary touches. On Sunday afternoons the Court used to assemble on the Terrace, where a couple of military bands played, and politicians, church dignitaries, naval and military officers, and expectant placemen collected in the hope of a chance word, or at least a nod of recognition from the good-humoured monarch, who with his queen, children, and royal *cortége*, "moved up and down amidst the double line of his subjects duteously bowing or curtseying"—for no one decently dressed was excluded from the Terrace or the presence of royalty, and none were too great to mingle with the throng. Mr. Knight records having (1804) seen Pitt, when at the summit of power and popularity, "waiting among the crowd till the time when the King and Queen should come forth from a small side-door, and descend the steps which led to the level of the Eastern Terrace."* George III. employed James Wyatt to restore and Benjamin West to decorate St. George's Chapel; but their performances, though costly, were very unsatisfactory, and have all been swept away. Wyatt also made various alterations in the castle, and gothicised after his fashion the north side of the inner quadrangle, the Star Chamber, the staircase, etc.; but most of his work was removed in the next reign.

George IV. dwelt in seclusion at Windsor, but to him is due the restoration of the castle to something like its ancient architectural eminence. Externally the castle had become a mass of incongruities, whilst the apartments were small, inconvenient, ill-connected, and quite inadequate to the requirements of a royal establishment. The King having in 1823 signified his desire to make Windsor Castle a suitable residence for himself and his successors, the Parliament voted a sum of £300,000 for the proposed improvements, and Mr. Jeffry Wyatt (afterwards knighted as Sir Jeffry Wyattville†) was appointed to carry them out. Wyattville took up his abode in the castle, devoted the rest of his life to superintending the works, and died in the Wykeham Tower in 1840. The private apartments were completed, and occupied by the King in 1828; but the operations were continued till what was virtually the reconstruction of the eastern half of the building was effected. The enlargement of the superficial area was "made principally within the quadrangle, on the exterior facing the North Terrace, to which the Brunswick Tower has been added, and by converting what were two open courts in that northern mass of building, viz. the Brick Court and Horn Court, into the State Staircase and the Waterloo Gallery." * Rooms were united and made of sufficient size for all domestic and ceremonial purposes, and a stately corridor 450 ft. long was constructed giving separate access to the rooms which had previously been all "thoroughfare" rooms; additional state and private rooms were built; St. George's Hall was enlarged by adding the royal chapel to it, and the Waterloo Hall formed. The exterior was remodelled and rendered uniform in character; the Round Tower was doubled in height, and made the central feature of the composition; other old towers were raised, and several new towers and a new state entrance erected. When George IV. died the works were not nearly finished, but they were continued under William IV. till Wyattville's scheme was in the main completed. To effect this Parliament had liberally furnished funds as called upon, and before all had been accomplished upwards of a million had been expended.

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* Poynter, Essay prefixed to Sir Jeffry Wyattville's Illustrations of Windsor Castle.

† Pole, Hist. of Windsor Castle, p. 19.

* C. Knight, Passages of a Working Life, vol. i., p. 42.

† Dec. 1828. The architect's elevation and change of name called forth the following epigram:—

"Let George, whose restlessness leaves nothing quiet,
Change, if he will, the good old name of *Wyatt*:
But let us hope that their united skill,
May not make *Windsor Castle—Wyattville!*"

In the present reign the improvement of the castle has been carried still farther. The Prince Consort took great interest in the building, and most of the recent works were suggested by him. Chief of these has been the restoration of the Lower Ward. The old walls and towers have been cleared of incongruous modern additions, and under the direction of Mr. Salvin have put on a uniform and somewhat stern mediæval aspect. As already mentioned, the houses at the foot of the castle have been cleared away, and the vast pile is revealed in all its sombre majesty. St. George's Chapel has been thoroughly restored; the Wolsey Chapel, or Tomb-house, gorgeously refitted as a memorial of the Prince Consort; and the other buildings mostly renewed.

In the Upper Ward, the Entrance Hall and State Staircase have been rebuilt, many of the Royal Apartments renewed or embellished, and alterations of various kinds made. Regret may perhaps be felt at the extent of some of the alterations, and objections be taken to the propriety of some of the 'restorations,' but having regard to the use of the castle as one of the principal residences of the sovereign, and the theatre of state banquets and ceremonials, the transformation of the interior must be accepted as a work of necessity; and there can be no question that externally, as a whole, the fabric has gained immensely in dignity, grandeur, and picturesqueness.

The *buildings* which constitute Windsor Castle stretch for nearly 1500 feet from E. to W. along the summit of a spur of high land, which is cut at its western extremity by a great bend of the Thames. The site commands a wide extent of country, and was at a very early period made a fortified post. With works at Old Windsor, it served to watch and control the highway of the Thames for a considerable distance. The early works consisted of embankment, fosse, and mound. Within and on these the Saxon or early English occupants erected their improved though still rude dwellings and defences. These gave way to the more advanced Norman works. Earl Harold made it his residence. How from these rude beginnings the castle grew up has been told.

Windsor Castle consists of three wards or courts: the Upper Ward, the eastern portion, occupied by the royal apartments; the Lower Ward, the western portion, in which are St. George's Chapel, the Deanery, and the Cloisters; and the Middle Ward, chiefly occupied by the Round Tower.

The *Lower Ward* is the oldest part of the existing castle. It is entered from the town by King Henry VIII.'s Gateway. The area is divided by St. George's Chapel, which, with the Prince Consort's Memorial Chapel and the Dean's Cloister, extends along the central line from E. to W. It is well defended by a wall and several towers. None of the masonry is of Norman date; but a subterraneous passage, rudely hewn through the solid chalk from an entrance 15 ft. below the surface to a postern in the outer fosse 30 ft. below the upper surface, has a Norman doorway at each end, and the vault of the passage as far as the buildings above extend is late Norm. carried on chalk walls. The earliest masonry, as in the Clewer (or as it is now called Bell or Cæsar) Tower, at the S.W. angle, and the Garter Tower, the largest of these early towers, is of the reign of Henry III. The Garter Tower has been ably restored by Mr. Salvin, and a wide and well-formed arch displayed. In the base of the Clewer or Bell Tower the prison chamber is still perfect, with a window and door opening to the fosse. It is generally said that there is a subterraneous prison beneath this tower, but search was made whilst the recent works were in progress, and none could be found. The other towers in the Lower Ward are those known as the Wardrobe Tower, nearly opposite the Deanery; the Salisbury Tower, the official residence of the Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; and the Wykeham or Winchester Tower, at the W. end of the North Terrace, the work of William of Wykeham.

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* Wyattville.

By the Clewer Tower was the King's Hall of Henry III. It has been at various times altered and modernized, and is now the College Library. It has a fine open timber roof, of the 15th cent., when probably the Hall and continuous Horse-shoe cloister were partially rebuilt. Beyond this was the Royal Kitchen. Still farther, N. of St. George's Chapel, and following the line of the N. wall, were the King's Chambers, completing the Domus Regis of Henry III. All but a few fragments of these were removed some years ago. Of this time are the S. ambulatory of the Dean's Cloister, which has some good shafts and mouldings, the Galilee porch at the W. end of the Memorial Chapel, and a doorway leading from the cloister.

St. George's Chapel, erected by Edward IV., is one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings of the Perp. period extant. Some details of an earlier ch. at the E. end excepted, the building is throughout of one date, and bears the impress of one mind. It was, however, at first covered with a wooden roof, but that was removed by Henry VII., and the present elaborate groined roof of stone substituted. Externally, from the chapel adjoining other buildings, only the S. front is properly displayed, but that is impressive though simple in character. The plan of the chapel should be observed. It is cruciform, the short transepts, near the middle of the building, consisting of little more than octagonal bays or chantrys, with two storeys of windows. Similar but smaller projections are at the angles of the building: all these are divided from the body of the church by screens, and serve as monumental chapels.

The interior is very striking. The walls are panelled throughout, the windows and doors forming parts of the design; the columns spread out into fan-like tracery and groining, of admirable proportions and studied richness. The roof is decorated with Edward IV.'s cognisance, the rose en soleil, and the arms of the Knights of the Garter fully emblazoned. The Choir, divided from the nave by a screen, is rich, with dark carved oak stalls of the knights, their helmets, banners, and mantles, suspended overhead, and all that could be devised to give dignity to the place where the ceremonies of installation are performed of the noblest order of knighthood in Europe. Brass plates at the back of the stalls bear the names of the knights who formerly occupied them, and include a remarkable list of foreign princes and illustrious Englishmen. On a stone in the centre of the choir is inscribed the names of those interred in the Royal Vault beneath: King Henry VIII.; Queen Jane Seymour; Charles I. Nearer the altar is the entrance to the vault in which are buried George III., George IV., William IV., Queens Charlotte and Adelaide, the Princess Charlotte, the Princess Amelia, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of York, and the Princess Augusta.

The great W. window occupies the entire end of the nave above the door; is of 16 lights in 5 stages, presenting a pierced panelling corresponding in style to the panelling of the walls. It is filled with fine old painted glass, and produces a surpassingly rich effect when the western sun streams through it. The great E. window was of similar character, but in 1787-90 the mullions, transoms, and tracery were partially removed to allow of the insertion of a transparent painting of the Resurrection by Benjamin West. At the same time an oil painting by him of the Last Supper was placed over the altar. These have, however, been removed; a reredos, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, substituted for the oil painting; the window frame and tracery restored, and mediæval glass painted by Clayton and Bell, as a memorial of the Prince Consort, inserted. The new window represents in the lowest tier subjects from the life of the late Prince; in that above it the Adoration of the Kings as the central picture, with on one side Old Testament Kings and Prophets, on the other Saints from the New Testament. The third tier upwards has the Resurrection in the centre, on one side Patriarchs and Prophets, on the other Apostles; whilst above is the Lord in Glory with the heavenly hierarchy laying their crowns before the throne.

The *Queen's Gallery* (usually called the *Queen's Closet*), on the N. of the altar, was originally erected for ladies and distinguished persons admitted to witness the installation of Knights of the Garter, and is now occupied by the Queen when she attends the service in the chapel. It is lighted by two fine oriel windows. Under this gallery is the tomb of Edward IV., despoiled of its royal surcoat and coat of mail, and defaced by the Parliamentary soldiers in 1643, and now only remarkable for the admirable Gothic iron *screen.* This has been usually ascribed to Quentin Matsys, the famous paintersmith of Antwerp, but is now with better reason believed to be the work of the King's smith, John Tresilan. The names of "Edward IV. and his Queen Elizabeth Wydvill" are inscribed on a slab within the tomb, and on the opposite side of the choir a plain slab bears the name of the rival King, Henry VI., who was buried on the S. side of the choir. A little W. is a black marble slab inscribed Charles Brandon, d. 1545. This was the Brandon Duke of Suffolk who married Mary, widow of Louis XII. of France, and sister of Henry VIII.

The chantry chapels beginning from the E. are—

The *Lincoln Chapel*, on the S., contains the magnificent altar tomb of Edward Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral, and distinguished as a statesman, in the reign of Elizabeth, d. 1584. It was erected by his widow; is of alabaster, with shafts of porphyry, and has recumbent statues of the Earl and Countess, with on the sides of the tomb the effigies in relief of their 5 sons and 3 daughters. On the W. of the chapel are the Lincoln arms carved in alabaster and richly emblazoned. Here also was buried Richard Beauchamp, Bp. of Salisbury and first Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. On the centre of the arch above are figures of Edward IV. and the Bp. kneeling on opposite sides of a crucifix. In a recess opposite the tomb is chained a black-letter Bible, which has taken the place of a breviary the Bp. directed to be placed there to assist "priestis and ministers of Godis Church, seying therein theyr divyne servyce, and for all other that lysten to sey thereby theyr devocyon," in return for which he asketh that they will say for him the "comune oryson." Here also was brought by Bp. Beauchamp, from North Marston, Bucks, the remains and shrine of Sir John Shorne, 1290, whose power over demons was celebrated in painted windows.

Opposite to this on the N. is the *Hastings Chapel*, dedicated to St. Stephen by Elizabeth, widow of William Lord Hastings, chamberlain to Edward IV., beheaded by Richard III. 1483, but permitted to be buried beside the tomb of his master. The chapel has a groined roof and some good carving.

Farther on the S. is the small *Oxenbridge Chapel*, founded 1522, by a canon of that name, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In it is a curious painting in three divisions of the Preaching of St. John; his Decollation; and Herodias' Daughter presenting his head to Herod—the persons being represented in the costume of the 16th century. Corresponding to this on the N. is the elegant little *Aldworth Chapel*, so called from several members of the Aldworth family being buried in it, but which is believed to have been founded by Oliver King, Bp. of Exeter 1492, and of Bath and Wells 1495, and Registrar of the Order of the Garter, the builder of Bath Abbey. Several members of the King family are interred here.

The S. transept is known as the *Bray Chapel*, it having been founded by Sir Reginald Bray, to whom is ascribed the beautiful groined roof of the choir, and who was buried in this chapel. 150

without a mont. In the centre of the chapel is a curious old font. Several monts. are worth noting. Dr. Brideoak, Bp. of Chichester, d. 1678, effigy in episcopal robes and mitre; crozier by side. Giles Thompson, Bp. of Gloucester, d. 1682; coloured bust. Sir Richard Wortley, d. 1603, mont. with some good carving. Tablets to Dr. Jones, Bp. of Kildare, d. 1804; Baron Clotworthy, Lord Langford, d. 1825; Henry Emlyn, F.S.A., architect, d. 1815. Beneath a black marble slab is interred the learned theologian and controversialist, Daniel Waterland, D.D., d. 1740.

The N. transept, called the *Rutland Chapel*, was founded by Sir Thomas Syllinger (St. Leger) to contain the remains and tomb of his wife, Anne Duchess of Exeter, sister of Edward IV.; their effigies, kneeling before a crucifix, are on a brass on the wall. Mont. with recumbent effigies of Sir George Manners, Lord Ros, d. 1513, and wife Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Syllinger, and niece to Edward IV. *Brass* of Robert Honeywood, Canon of Windsor, d. 1522, effigy kneeling before the Virgin and Infant Saviour; St. Catherine standing by. Marble tablets to Dr. Theodore Aylward, d. 1801, organist of St. George's Chapel, Gresham Professor of Music, and of some note as a composer; Major R. C. Packe, killed at the Battle of Waterloo.

At the S.W. angle is what has hitherto been known as the *Beaufort Chapel*, from its containing the tombs of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, 1526, who founded the chapel, and Henry, 1st Duke of Beaufort, 1699; but these were removed in 1874 and placed with the other family monuments in Badminton church. The Beaufort Chapel has been converted by the Queen into a memorial chapel of her father, Edward Duke of Kent. The tomb, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, is a sarcophagus of alabaster resting on a broad base of dark-coloured marbles, and surmounted with a recumbent effigy of the Duke by Mr. J. E. Boehm.

The corresponding chapel at the N.W. angle, of old the *Urswick Chapel*, is the memorial chapel of the Princess Charlotte, d. 1817. In it is the costly but unsatisfactory mont. to the Princess, raised by public subscription, and executed by Matthew Cotes Wyatt. On a bier, at the corners of which are weeping attendants, lies the body of the Princess, whose beatified spirit is represented rising in a golden light heavenwards, led by two angels, one of whom bears her infant. The intention is good, the chiselling skilful, but the sentiment and treatment border too closely on the dramatic, and the mont. is at best but a feeble reflex of the sorrow of a mourning nation.

Near the cenotaph of the Princess Charlotte is a memorial of her husband, Leopold I., King of the Belgians, erected by the Queen. The recumbent statue of Leopold is from the chisel of Miss Durant, and is esteemed an excellent likeness; a merit which was allowed to the portrait of the Princess Charlotte in the ascending figure in her mont. But the mont. of Leopold has an air of calm dignity and propriety which cannot be ascribed to that of the Princess.

Near the Aldworth Chapel is a graceful memorial "erected by Queen Victoria as a tribute of respect and affection to her beloved aunt, Mary Duchess of Gloucester, A.D. 1859." The Duke of Gloucester and members of his family are also commemorated. The tomb is of white marble and serpentine, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, and decorated with bas-reliefs by *Theed*, representing the Acts of Charity—'Clothing the Naked,' 'Giving Bread to the Hungry,' 'Relieving the Wanderer,' 'Visiting the Sick.' In the choir is a tablet to Princess Louisa of Saxe Weimar, niece of Queen Adelaide, who died at Windsor in 1817.

On the S., nearly opposite the Chapter Room, is a colossal marble statue by *Sevier* of Field-Marshal Earl Harcourt, d. 1830, who is habited in field-marshal's uniform, and the robe he wore at the Coronation of George IV., as the verger carefully informs visitors. Near this is a tablet to Lieut.-General Elley, K.C.B., and M.P. for Windsor, d. 1839, a good and gallant soldier, who rose from the ranks to one of the chief places in the service.

St. George's Chapel is open to visitors every week-day from 12 *till* 4 : *entrance by the S. door. "The officers of the chapel are forbidden to demand any gratuity."*

Immediately E. of St. George's Chapel is the *Albert Memorial Chapel*, known till recently as the *Wolsey Chapel*, or

Tomb House. The chapel was built, or rebuilt, on the lines of an earlier chapel, by Henry VII., with a view to its being a burial-place for himself and his successors; but, as already mentioned, he changed his mind, erected instead the splendid chapel at Westminster, and left this incomplete. In the next reign Wolsey obtained a grant of it, completed the chapel, and commenced the erection in it of a magnificent tomb for himself or his master—it is not quite clear which. His fall put a stop to the works, and during the Long Parliament the chapel was dismantled, the statues on the tomb broken for the metal, and the contents sold for £600. The only vestige of the tomb left was the massive black marble sarcophagus, which lay neglected till 1805, when it was appropriated as the tomb of Nelson. Charles I. was to have been reinterred in this chapel, which was to have been his memorial; but nothing was done towards carrying out the proposal. By James II. it was converted into a Roman Catholic chapel, and a mob demolished the windows and decorations. From his abdication it was unused, except for awhile in the reign of George II., when the Free School was kept in it. George III. caused a crypt to be constructed beneath the chapel as a burial-place for himself and family, and the chapel was now designated the Tomb House. But the entrance to the vault was made in St. George's Chapel, and the Tomb House was left as before, empty and unadorned, and only used as a robing room at the installation of a Knight of the Garter. Thus it remained until Her Majesty selected it for restoration and decoration by herself and her children as their tribute to the memory of the lamented Prince Consort.

To Sir Gilbert Scott was entrusted the restoration of the chapel and the general direction of the works, the Baron Triqueti, acting in conjunction with the architect, having charge of the decorations. After having been over ten years on hand, the chapel was completed in 1875, nothing that care and thought and the most liberal expenditure could supply having been left undone to render it worthy of its purpose. Every portion of the interior is covered with sculpture, mosaic, or other artistic decoration in some rich and costly material, and it is undoubtedly the most sumptuous work of the kind in England, if not in Europe. The chapel is comparatively small, but lofty, and has an apsidal chancel. The style is of course Perp. The nave is of 5 bays; and there are windows in the chancel—all filled with painted glass by Clayton and Bell. The groined roof, which is new, is entirely covered with mosaics executed by Salviati from designs by Clayton and Bell, those over the apse being symbolical of the Passion, those over the nave referring to characteristics of the Prince. The floor is a rich mosaic of coloured marbles. The windows of the apse, each of 4 lights, and divided by transoms into 3 stages, contain Scriptural subjects classed under 'The Garden of Eden,' 'The Garden of Gethsemane,' 'The Passion' (this is the central window), 'The Garden of St. Joseph,' 'The Garden of the Blessed.' The nave windows illustrate the genealogy of the Prince Consort by portraits and heraldic bearings. The blank window at the W. end is filled with mosaics, by Salviati, of the sovereigns and more distinguished persons who have borne a leading part in the history of Windsor Castle.

The most original decorative feature is the series of pictorial tablets, by Baron Triqueti, which fill the panels or wall spaces beneath the windows. These are 15 in number, the larger about 11 ft. wide and 9 ft. high, and are executed by inlaying variously coloured marbles and spars upon a slab of white Sicilian marble, coloured and dark cements being employed where deemed necessary to give firmness to the outline or depth to the shadows. The process, the invention of Baron Triqueti, is a revival and extension of the old Florentine tarsia work, and as thus developed gives much of the fullness, variety, and breadth of painting, while it promises to be as lasting as the walls on which it is executed. The tablets are set in a frame of mosaic, with illustrative rilievi, and over each tablet is a medallion, executed by Miss Durant, of the Prince or Princess by whom the tablet was presented. The tablets in the nave represent subjects from the Old Testament, chosen as illustrative of excellences or attributes of the Prince; those in the apse depict the Passion of the Saviour.

The tablets on the S. side of the nave, beginning at the W. end, represent—

'Daniel in the Lion's Den,' with the motto, "Fortitude;" 'Moses blessing the Children of Israel,' the motto, "Steadfastness and Truth;" 'Return of Abraham with Isaac from the Offering,' motto, "Duty and Obedience;" 'Joseph made Viceroy over Egypt;' 'Jacob on his Death-bed Blessing his Children.' On the N. wall, commencing at the W., are—'Nathaniel in his Garden, Praying,' the motto, "Sincerity;" 'David in the House of the Lord,' harp in hand amidst the musicians he is instructing, motto, "Eloquence and Harmony;" 'Solomon in all his Glory,' receiving gifts from the kings of the earth, motto, "Wisdom and Science;" 'Jehoshaphat sending Teachers to Judah;' 'Jerusalem Mourning over Josiah.' Between the tablets are marble rilievi of prophets and teachers.

The tarsia tablets in the apse depict the Entombment. In the centre is a costly reredos, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott and executed by Baron Triqueti. On a base of coloured marbles and alabaster are three panels with bas-reliefs in Sicilian marble of the Resurrection; above, are elaborately carved canopies; and over all, a large Greek cross, studded with agates and malachite.*

The sarcophagus of the Prince, the central object of the chapel, stands in the midst of the nave, close to the steps of the apse. It is of the usual altar-tomb form, and bears a recumbent statue of the Prince Consort, habited in a full suit of armour, with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The slab on which the statue rests is supported by angels; in niches on the sides are statues of the Virtues, at the ends are Mourners. Around is the insc.: "Albert Prince Consort: born August XXVI., MDCCCXIX: died December XIV., MDCCCLXI. Buried in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore. I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course." And thus we read that this splendid tomb is an unreality: the sarcophagus an empty show.

Visitors are allowed to see the Chapel on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 12 *till* 3 *o'clock. Admission is by tickets only, which can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of the Works at Windsor Castle.* "No more than 200 tickets will be issued for each day." The entrance to the chapel is in the covered way leading to the Cloisters, at the E. end of St. George's Chapel.

On the N. of the Albert Memorial Chapel are the *Dean's* or *Great Cloisters*, a work of much beauty, built for Edward III. by Robert of Burnham, before William of Wykeham was appointed Clerk of the Works. The arches are particularly fine. The S. wall is interesting as the only fragment left of Henry III.'s Chapel. On this wall is a portrait of Henry III. wearing his crown, executed, as an Exchequer record shows, by the monk William of Westminster in 1248. It was discovered on clearing away the plaster in 1859. The lower part of the figure was destroyed, but the head is tolerably perfect. In these cloisters are several tablets to the memory of Military Knights.

The large building E. of the Dean's Cloisters is the *Deanery*, erected by Dean Urswick in 1500, and bearing on the front his name and arms. It contains several handsome rooms. The Garter Room, in which Knights of the Garter robe at installations, contains a curious old screen, on which are emblazoned the arms of Edward III., and a large array of subsequent knights. Behind the Deanery is the Winchester Tower, built by William of Wykeham, and for a time his residence. The inscription, *Hoc fecit Wykeham*, was cut by direction of Sir Jeffry Wyattville.

A passage at the N.W. corner of the Dean's Cloisters leads to the *Canons'* or *Inner Cloisters*, of much less interest. Here are the Canons' residences and Library. A narrow passage on the N. leads to the castle wall, and by a flight of stone steps to a formidable looking postern gate, which opens on to the famous *Hundred Steps*, the delight of all Windsor boys. The steps, really 122 in number, wind round the slope of the hill to Thames Street, and are the shortest way between the interior of the castle and the L. and S.-W. Rly. Stat. They are closed at sunset. A passage on the l. leads by a good E.E. doorway to the N. of St. George's Chapel, where on the outside of one of the canon's houses may be seen the few remaining traces of the Domus Regis of Henry III. mentioned above.

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* The tablets are well illustrated in 'The Triqueti marbles in the Albert Memorial Chapel, Windsor: a series of (117) photographs executed by the Misses Davidson and dedicated by express permission to the Queen,' folio, 1876.

The *Middle Ward* lies E. of the Lower Ward, and between it and the Upper Ward. It is almost filled by the *Round Tower*, built by Edward III. to contain the Round Table. The mound on which it stands is entirely artificial, being formed of carried chalk, and was probably the mound of the original British or Roman fortress. That it was older than the tower, and that the tower was adapted to it, is evident, the tower being, not a perfect circle, but flattened on the E. side where the mound is flat: its greatest diameter is 102 ft., the smallest only 93. Further, as Mr. Parker has pointed out, whilst the rolls contain the weekly accounts of expenditure for building the tower, there is no entry for digging the moat or forming the mound.

Though commonly spoken of as the Keep of the Castle, the Round Tower was not, as we have seen, built for defensive purposes, and it may be doubted if it was at any time strong enough to withstand a determined assault. It was built in great haste, of hard chalk obtained from the royal quarries at Marlow and Bisham, faced with a better stone from Wheatley (Oxon), some stone which the Dean of St. Paul's had collected for his own building operations, but was persuaded to give up to the King, and three ship-loads brought direct from Caen. So impatient was the King, that he sent out Warrants to all parts of the country to impress masons and skilful artificers, and for a while several hundred workmen were actnally employed. Edward's Round Tower was low and dumpy, its height being less than half its diameter. Wyattville nearly doubled its height, and added the Watch Tower or Flag Turret—an alteration that has greatly improved the picturesque character of the castle, and rendered it much more conspicnous and imposing as a distant object. Wyattville found the old foundations to be too rotten, and the walls too weak, to bear the additional height; he therefore laid down a new foundation of solid concrete, upon which he raised a brick wall *within* the original stone wall, and upon that carried up the additional storey, which is quite unsupported by the old tower. New part and old, he faced alike with flints, so that the whole, though of such different character and dates, looks to be the work of one hand, The Round Tower is now 80 ft. high from the top of the mound; the Watch Tower 25 ft. higher; from the level of the Quadrangle the total height is 148 ft. From it a view of vast extent is obtained, embracing, it is asserted, 12 counties. But wide as it is, wanting the contrast of the neighbouring trees, the prospect is far less beautiful than that from the Terrace. But from no other spot can so good an idea of the *plan* of the castle, and the character and connection of the several buildings, be obtained. When the Queen is at Windsor, the Royal standard floats over the Round Tower—a flag 36 ft. long and 27 wide, but dwarfed by the huge structure. *Permission to ascend the Tower may be obtained on application on the days the State Apartments are open.*

The Round Tower is usually assumed to be the same as the Rose Tower, and is so described by the authors of the Annals of Windsor. But they were clearly different structures. The Rose Tower, there can be little doubt, was the octagonal tower at the S.W. angle of the Quadrangle of the Upper Ward—S.E. of the Round Tower, and between it and George IV.'s Gateway. The name, La Rose, was given from its decoration with Edward's badge, the rose en soleil. The tower was so much altered by Wyattville as to retain little of its original character; but the rose is still conspicuous on the central bosses of the vaulting in the two lower chambers—the only rooms left of the original fabric. The tower was an important portion of the Royal apartments, and against one of the great festivals, 1366, the exterior was made resplendent with colours and gold. The exact nature of the decoration is not told, but the painter, William Burdon, was with his assistants at work upon it for 123½ days, and consumed 67 lb. of white lead, 18 lb. of red lead, 12 lb. of green paints, 28 lb. of vermilion, and 1400 leaves of gold, besides oil and varnish. This was the Maiden's Tower of Surrey's days.

The entrance from the Middle to the Upper Ward is by what is miscalled the *Norman Gateway* on the N. of the Round Tower, but which is really the work of

William of Wykeham (1356-62). A passage on the l. leads to the Terrace.

The *Upper Ward*, the eastern division of the castle, comprises the site added by Edward III., and contains the royal apartments—the private as well as the state rooms—which are built about three sides of a great quadrangle, the Round Tower with its outworks occupying the fourth, whilst the Terrace is carried round the three outer sides of the royal buildings. Broadly speaking, the State Apartments occupy the northern side of the Quadrangle, the Queen's Private Apartments, including the royal drawing, dining, reception, and throne rooms, picture galleries, private chapel, and the like, the eastern side; and the more strictly private apartments, the rooms of the officials, etc., the southern side. On the S. side, between the York and Lancaster Towers, is the principal entrance to the Quadrangle, *George IV.'s Gateway*, which opens upon the Long Walk, and commands a full view of it from end to end. Directly facing this on the N. side of the Quadrangle is the *State Entrance* to the royal apartments, a boldly projecting carriage porch, which opens into a spacious vestibule, the new state staircase (designed by Mr. Salvin), and N. corridor. The Queen's Private Entrance is a projecting porch, under the Oak Breakfast Room, at the S.E. angle of the quadrangle. In the centre of the quadrangle formerly stood the equestrian statue of Charles II., which "Toby Rustate, a page of the back stairs . . . a very simple, ignorant, but honest and loyal creature,"* presented to his royal master. It was removed by George IV. to its present position at the W. end of the quadrangle. The statue was the work of Josias Ibach Stada, who has put his name on the horse's hoof; the pedestal was carved by Grinling Gibbons. "The fruit, fish, implements of shipping, are all exquisite; the man and horse may serve for a sign to draw a passenger's eye to the pedestal."† The statue cost Rustate £1000. The quadrangle is not open to the public, but it may be very well seen from the passage behind Rustate's statue. The quadrangle and the whole exterior of the buildings of the Upper Ward were remodelled and raised a storey by Wyattville, and now present a tolerably uniform architectural character. Objections may be raised to the style as a whole, to the intermixture of leading features and details of widely different periods and purpose: but with all its faults the royal ward proclaims its palatial character, and possesses a breadth and majesty which none of our other palaces approach.

The *State Apartments*, situate in the Stuart Building, the Star Building of Charles II., *are open gratuitously to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, when Her Majesty is not in residence. Visitors may obtain tickets in Windsor at the Lord Chamberlain's Office near the Winchester Tower, at the head of the Lower Ward of the Castle, or of Mr. W. F. Taylor, bookseller*, 13, *High Street. These tickets are only available for the day on which they are issued. The hours for admission are from* 11 *to* 4 *from April to October, and from* 11 *to* 3 *from Nov.* 1 *to the end of March. Tickets may also be obtained in London from Messrs. Colnaghi.* 14, *Pall Mall East; Mr. Mitchell*, 33, *Old Bond Street; and Mr. Wright*, 60, *Pall Mall. These tickets are available for a week; and, like those obtained at Mr. Taylor's, admit the visitor two hours earlier than those issued at the Lord Chamberlain's Office.* The Queen's Private Apartments can only be seen in the absence of the Court, by a special order from the Lord Chamberlain. The State Apartments are entered by a Gothic porch at the N.W. corner of the Quadrangle, before you to the rt. on passing through the Norman Gateway. The apartments are approached by a narrow staircase, and are shown in the following order:—

1. The *Queen's Audience Chamber*. The ceiling, painted by *Verrio*, exhibits Catharine of Braganza, as Britannia, seated in a car and attended by Ceres, Flora, and other goddesses, proceeding to the Temple of Virtue: other ceilings we shall come to are about equal to this in intelligence. The walls on three sides are hung with rich Gobelin tapestry, illustrating the life of Esther. Portraits, of little value, but in exquisitely carved frames by *Gibbons*, of—Mary Queen of Scots, *Fr. Clouet*, her execution represented in the background. The father and grandfather of William

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* Evelyn, Diary, July 24, 1680.

† Walpole, Anecdotes, vol. iii., p. 151.

III., Frederick and William, Princes of Orange, both full-length, by *Honthorst.*

2. The *Vandyck Room.* This, to the lover of pictures, is the most attractive of the rooms shown to the public. The portraits by *Vandyck* are more in number and finer than are brought together in any other room in Europe. There are no fewer than 22 of them, and several are of historical value, whilst others are admirable examples of his style. They are—1. Henri, Comte de Berg; half-length, oval; baton in hand. 2. Charles I. seated in robes of state, l. hand on table, on which are crown and sceptre; Queen seated on his l., Prince Charles standing on rt. A large and famous picture, and worthy of its fame, but somewhat injured by the restorer. 3. Mary Duchess of Richmond, only daughter of George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham; full-l., as St. Agnes, with the lamb and palm-branch. From the collection of Charles I. 4. William Killigrew and Thomas Carew, poets; dated 1638, the year before Carew's death; half-length, seated figures. Carew reading; a good head; Killigrew looks a debauchee. 5. Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.; full-l., in low white satin dress; countenance elegant, sensuous, intellectual; crown on table on rt. This picture hung in Charles I.'s bedroom. 6. Lady Venetia Digby, whom Clarendon describes as "a lady of extraordinary beauty, and of as extraordinary fame;" full-l., seated; Cupids holding a wreath over her head; Calumny bound at her feet: a picture in Vandyck's most grandiose style, and painted with more dash and vigour than usual. 7. George and Francis Villiers, sons of the 1st Duke of Buckingham; brilliantly painted; belonged to James II. 8. Thomas Prince of Carignan; ¾-l., in armour, with commander's baton: a duplicate at Berlin. 9. Queen Henrietta Maria; half-l., profile; painted for the sculptor Bernini to model from at Rome; formerly in the collection of James II. 10. Beatrice de Cusance, Princess of Cantecroix; full-l., charmingly painted. 11. Children of Charles I. One of Vandyck's great works; signed and dated 1637; a copy is in the Museum, Berlin. In centre Prince Charles with his hand on the head of a great mastiff; on his right are the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary; on his left the Princess Anne. Prince James is sitting on a stool, only partially dressed. This picture hung in Charles I.'s breakfast-room at Whitehall. 12. The head of Charles I., three times on one canvas—front face, profile, three-quarters—painted for the guidance of Bernini the sculptor, in executing his bust for Whitehall: the melancholy head which is stamped on the memory as that of the unfortunate king. 13. Queen Henrietta Maria; full face, painted for Bernini to model from. 14. Lucy Countess of Carlisle; full-l. 15. Sir Kenelm Digby, seated by table on which is his sphere; rt. hand on breast. 16. Charles II. at the age of 11; in armour, pistol in rt. hand. Belonged to James II. 17. Vandyck; painted when young; very fine. 18. Q. Henrietta Maria; full-length and very fine. 19. Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.), at the age of 9, the Duke of York (James II.), and the Princess Mary; full-l., standing, with two spaniels on the floor; dated 1638. 20. Mary Countess of Dorset; seated on a bank, rt. hand on lamb. 21. Charles I. on a grey horse, in armour, with broad falling ruff; l. hand resting on a truncheon. The Duc d'Epernon, Master of the Horse, is looking up to the King, whose helmet he is holding. The King sits his horse with consummate ease and dignity; and the horse is painted with great spirit. The picture, 12 ft. by 9 ft., one of Vandyck's most important works, was painted in the maturity of the artist's powers, and is executed in his best manner. A duplicate or copy, of somewhat smaller dimensions, is at Hampton Court, and there are repetitions at Warwick Castle and Lamport Hall. This copy was sold in the Commonwealth time to Remée van Leemput, the painter, for £200, but recovered through a lawsuit by Charles II. 22. Portrait; ¾-length; said to be of Jan Snellinck, a friend of Vandyck, but this more than doubtful.

3. The *Queen's State Drawing Room;* also known as the *Zuccarelli Room,* from its containing 9 large scenic landscapes by that painter. It also contains portraits of the first three Georges; Henry Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Charles I.; and Frederick Prince of Wales.

4. The *State Ante-Room* is chiefly remarkable for the beautiful carvings of fish, fruit, flowers, and birds by *Grinling*

Gibbons. The ceiling is decorated with a Banquet of the Gods by *Verrio.*

5. The *Grand Staircase* forms, with the vestibule, recently remodelled by Mr. Salvin, a splendid and effective feature of the palace. *Obs.* in the recess on the first landing *Chantrey's* colossal marble statue of George IV.

The *Grand Vestibule* is a noble hall, 47 ft. long, 28 ft. wide, and 45 ft. high, lit by an octagonal lantern. It contains some pieces of sculpture, and several suits of 16th and 17th cent. armour, and military trophies and weapons decorate the walls. Here too is *Boehm's* fine statue of the Queen with her favourite collie by her side.

6. The *Waterloo Chamber*, a magnificent room, 98 ft. long, 47 ft. broad, and 45 ft. high, used for state banquets. By day the room is lighted by a lantern of ground glass, at night by a range of sunlights. On the walls are portraits of the sovereigns, statesmen, and generals who bore a prominent part in the war which terminated in the victory of Waterloo. The portraits, 38 in number, were (with the exceptions named) painted by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, by command of George IV. Taking them in their order, they are—1. Duc de Richelieu; 2. General Overoff; 3. Duke of Cambridge; 4. Earl of Liverpool; 5. William IV. (by *Sir D. Wilkie*); 6. George III. (*Sir W. Beechey*); 7. George IV.; 8. Visct. Castlereagh; 9. Duke of York; 10. Baron Humboldt; 11. George Canning; 12. Earl Bathurst; 13. Count Münster; 14. Cardinal Gonsalvi; 15. Prince Hardenberg; 16. William III. of Prussia; 17. Francis I. of Austria; 18. Alexander I. of Russia; 19. Count Nesselrode; 20. Pope Pius VII.; 21. Count Capo d'Istrias; 22. Prince Metternich; 23. Visct. Hill (*H. W. Pickersgill*); 24. Charles X. of France; 25. Prince Schwartzenberg; 26. Archduke Charles of Austria; 27. Sir Thos. Picton; 28. Duc d'Angoulême; 29. Duke of Brunswick; 30. Leopold I., King of the Belgians; 31. Sir James Kemp (*Pickersgill*); 32. Count Platoff; 33. Duke of Wellington; 34. Prince von Blucher; 35. Count Alten (*Reichmann*); 36. Marquis of Anglesea; 37. Count Czernitshoff; 38. William Prince of Orange. *Obs.* the carvings by *Gibbons*.

7. The *Presence Chamber*, or *Grand Ball Room*, a very stately apartment, 94 ft. long and 34 wide, fitted in the style of Louis XIV. On the walls are six magnificent specimens of Gobelin tapestry, a present to George IV. from Charles X., representing the legend of Jason and the Golden Fleece. Here are also the two elaborately wrought granite vases presented by Frederick III. of Prussia to William IV.; and the great malachite vase, the gift of the Emperor Nicholas to Her Majesty.

8. *St. George's Hall*, a spacious gallery fitted by Wyattville especially for festivals of the Order of the Garter, but used also for state banquets when on a large scale. The room is 200 ft. long, but only 34 wide and 32 high. On one side is a range of 13 lofty windows, which look into the great quadrangle; on the other are portraits of the sovereigns of England from James I. to George IV. Trophies of arms and armour are hung between the pictures. On 24 shields behind the throne are the arms of the Sovereigns of the Order from Edward III. to William IV. The panels of the roof are emblazoned with the arms of all the knights from the foundation of the Order, the numbers on them corresponding to the names of their respective owners, painted between the panels of the windows. Galleries of dark oak, for musicians, are at each end. The portraits of James I. and Charles I. are by *Vandyck;* Charles II. and James II. by *Lely;* Mary II., William III., Anne, and George I. by *Kneller;* George II. by *Zeeman;* George III. by *Dupont;* George IV. by *Lawrence*.

9. The *Guard Chamber*, a great Gothic room of somewhat irregular form, being 78 ft. long, 26 ft. wide at one end and 21 at the other, with a groined ceiling (of plaster), is filled with a rich collection of armour. Life-sized figures display the suits of the Duke of Brunswick (1530); Lord Howard of Effingham (1588); the Earl of Essex (1596); Henry Prince of Wales (1612); Charles Prince of Wales (1620); and Prince Rupert (1635); and suits of armour, breastplates, helmets, shields, and a great variety of weapons are ranged on the walls. At the end of the room, on a pedestal formed by a portion of the mast of the *Victory* perforated by a cannon ball, is a colossal bust of Nelson by *Chantrey*. Rt. and l.

of the great admiral are busts of Marlborough, a copy by *Sevier* from Rysbrack, and Wellington by *Chantrey;* over them being suspended the small banners presented by their representatives to the sovereign on the anniversaries of Blenheim and Waterloo, in satisfaction of the tenure of the estates of Blenheim and Strathfieldsaye. Various military trophies occupy places on the floor, and within a glass case over the chimneypiece is the matchless shield by *Benvenuto Cellini*, presented by Francis I. to Henry VIII. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

10. The *Queen's Presence Chamber* has one of Verrio's refulgent ceilings, representing Catherine, Queen of Charles II., as the central figure, surrounded by all the Virtues, "Fame proclaiming the happiness of the country," and Justice driving away Envy, Hatred, and Discord. On the walls are four large specimens of Gobelin tapestry, setting forth the history of Queen Esther. The portraits are, the Princesses Elizabeth and Dorothea of Brunswick, by *Mytens*, and Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, youngest daughter of Charles I., by *Mignard*.

These are all the State Rooms now shown to the public. Five or six others which used to be shown, and in which is the general collection of pictures, are now included in the *Queen's Private Apartments*, and can only be seen, in the absence of the Court, by *an express order from the Lord Chamberlain.*

The *Queen's Closet*, a pretty room overlooking the North Terrace, contains a number of fine pictures, mostly of cabinet size, including the popular 'Misers' (or 'Money Changers') of *Quentin Matsys*, and several heads attributed with more or less probability to *Holbein*. Of these, that of Sir Henry Guildford, a gross yellow-visaged personage, is undoubtedly from the master's own pencil. So also, though not so good a picture, is Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, father of the poet. Others are more open to question, and one or more (as the Edward VI.) seem irreconcileable with the dates of Holbein's decease. The portrait of Erasmus by *Pens* is full of character and well painted, whether an original likeness, or, as said, a copy from Holbein. Small landscapes by *Claude Lorraine*, interiors by *Teniers*, and others ascribed to *L. da Vinci*, *Titian*, *Rembrandt*, *Rubens*, *Honthorst*, *B. Van Orley*, etc., fill the room.

The *King's Closet*. St. Catharine, *Domenichino:* a characteristic example. Portraits of the Emperor Charles V., and of the Duke of Alva, *Sir Antonio Moro*. 'Holy Family,' *Tintoretto*, admirably painted. 'Mary Magdalen anointing the Feet of the Saviour,' *Rubens*, brilliant and characteristic. Portrait of the artist and his wife, *J. Van Cleef*, a very good example of a painter whose name seldom occurs in catalogues. Interior, *Jan Steen;* 'The Woman of Samaria,' *Guercino;* two or three roadside groups by *Wouvermans;* a Prison by *Steenwyck;* Landscapes by *Gaspar Poussin*, and a couple of Views of Windsor Castle, 1674, by *Jan Vostermann*, will repay examination.

The *King's Drawing Room*, best known as the *Rubens' Room*, from the pictures in it being entirely by that master, is a magnificent room alike from its appearance, contents, and the grand view obtained from the great oriel at the end, overhanging the best part of the North Terrace. The chief paintings are—Portrait of Rubens, the picture, so well known by the engravings, of the painter in a broad hat and gold chain, painted for Charles I.; an inimitable work, to which there is here an equally admirable and famous companion, the Portrait of Helena Fourment, his second wife. The large group of Rubens' friend Sir Balthasar Gerbier and his Family is now usually attributed to Vandyck, but it is very much in Rubens' manner. St. Martin dividing his Cloak with the Beggar, a large and vigorous work, in Rubens' broadest style. Holy Family, with St. Francis of Assisi, a masterly production. Philip IV. of Spain on horseback, Victory awarding him the palm—a court picture; as is also, though a more remarkable work, the equestrian portrait of the Archduke Albert of Austria as Governor of the Netherlands. Two large landscapes (7 ft. 7 in. wide, by 5 ft. high), called respectively Winter and Summer, painted by Rubens to decorate his own house at Antwerp, and purchased with the rest of his Antwerp collection by George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, are brilliant pictures, quite unlike the landscapes of any other painter, and full of power. The broad expanse of low level country is wonderfully well rendered in the Summer (more correctly 'Going to Market'), but the scene is marred by an ungainly group of cattle in the foreground.

The *Council Chamber*.—'St. John,' in a landscape, *Correggio*. A Sibyl, *Guercino*. 'Silence: Virgin and Child, St. John Approaching,' *A. Carracci*, the well-known picture. Magdalen, *C. Dolce*. Two Interiors of Churches, by *Peter Neefs*. Duke of Marlborough. *Kneller*. Duke of Cumberland, *Reynolds*. Prince Rupert, *Lely*.

The *Throne Room*, a superbly decorated apartment, has some remarkably fine carvings by *Gibbons*, and full-length portraits of George III. by *Gainsborough;* George IV. by *Lawrence;* and William IV. by *Shee*.

The remainder of the rooms on the N. side of the castle, and those on the E. of the quadrangle—the Private State Rooms proper—are right royal rooms, large, stately, sumptuously fitted and furnished, and withal have a thoroughly comfortable aspect. The *Corridor*, which gives access to them, and affords an indoor promenade (with the North Corridor) 520 ft. long, is lined with busts of sovereigns, nobles, statesmen, warriors, writers, and other distinguished persons; statues, the most important being the group of the Queen and the Prince Consort by *Theed;* portraits by *Lawrence* and other eminent artists; views of Venice by *Canaletto;* of London, Windsor, etc., by *Zuccarelli* and others; and numerous beautiful cabinets, including one which belonged to Wolsey. The *North Corridor* has been fitted in a particular manner with arms and armour of exceptional rarity and value; the swords of remarkable personages—among others those of Columbus and of Sobieski, that carried by Charles I. at Naseby, and that worn by Hampden at Chalgrove Field; the footstool of Tippoo Saib's throne, a tiger's head of gold with teeth of crystal, and the peacock set with precious stones which decked the same potentate's state umbrella; various costly oriental objects, presents chiefly from Eastern Princes; and several richly wrought mediæval shields and weapons. The *Great* or *Crimson Drawing Room* is very splendid, but chiefly remarkable for its hangings and furniture of red silk. The names of the *White* and the *Green Drawing Rooms* bespeak their respective characteristics. The *Queen's Drawing Room* is the room in which George IV. and William IV. died. The *Private Drawing Room* is noted for its mirrors, the gilded tracery of its walls and ceilings, and as containing the large and elegantly wrought silver-gilt wine-cooler designed by *Flaxman* for George IV.

But to see what treasures in plate the Castle possesses, a *special order for the Plate Room must be obtained of the Lord Steward*—which is not often granted. Windsor is famous for its gold (or silver-gilt) plate, which embraces an almost endless variety of articles, and is probably in extent and richness unequalled. Many of the cups, vases, salvers, candelabra, and shields are of extreme beauty; others are equally remarkable for massiveness or quaintness. When the dinner-service is laid out at a state banquet, and the buffets are loaded with the larger and choicer objects, the effect is described as surpassingly fine. In point of art the highest places are assigned to the Nautilus Cup of *Benvenuto Cellini*, some 16th century cups of exquisitely carved ivory mounted in gold, and the Achilles Shield of *Flaxman*. Greatly prized is the silver fountain designed by the Prince Consort, and made by Messrs. Garrard. For their rarity, or associations, are pointed out the silver wine fountain taken from the Spanish Armada; a cup made of Spanish dollars captured at Havannah in 1702; Nell Gwynne's golden bellows; a salver with the arms of Elizabeth of Bohemia; the St. George candelabrum of silver, 4 ft. high; and an almost endless variety of objects equally rich and rare.

The *Royal Library* is exceedingly interesting. George IV. having given (or sold) the royal collection of books to the British Museum, William IV. determined to found a new Royal Library at Windsor. The more valuable books remaining in the several palaces; MSS., including the Stuart Papers; the Royal Miniatures; and the magnificent collection of drawings by the great masters, were brought together and deposited in the Castle.

The library as thus formed was of great value and extent, but incomplete and ill-arranged; and the Prince Consort devoted himself with rare ardour to remedy its deficiencies, and to render its stores available. He was not spared to accomplish all he purposed, but his plans have been faithfully followed, and the library reconstructed as he designed it. The printed books now number some 40,000 volumes, are comprehensive in range, include choice editions and rare old copies, and many are of great interest to the bibliographer and lover of binding. But the glory of the library is the almost unrivalled Collection of Drawings. Curiously enough, the foundation of the collection was laid by Charles II., who was persuaded by Sir Peter Lely to purchase at the sale of Lord Arundel's collection in Holland the drawings and MSS. of Leonardo da Vinci and Holbein, with many by Michel Angelo, Raphael, and other great Italian masters. They seem, however, to have been little regarded, were laid aside, and after a time forgotten, and only in the reign of George II. were they by accident discovered packed away in a bureau at Kensington Palace. About the same time Frederick Prince of Wales bought the extensive collection of Italian and French drawings and miniatures formed by Dr. Mead; and with these two collections as the basis, George III. formed the Royal Collection as it now exists at Windsor. By his agents on the Continent, and in England, George III. purchased very largely, though not always with judgment, and the collection as he left it contained no fewer than 15,000 drawings. They were in a chaotic condition when deposited in the library at Windsor, but, following the directions of the Prince Consort, they have been reduced to order, their relative place and value as far as practicable determined, and every important drawing remounted so as to display it to the best advantage, and preserve it from injury. In this process of examining and remounting, many precious works were discovered. Unknown treasures were brought to light in looking through portfolios; and often in removing drawings from their mounts, sketches, studies, variations of figures, or parts of figures, were disclosed.*

The drawings by *Leonardo da Vinci*, originally mounted in 3 volumes, form a collection only rivalled by that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and that in the Ambrosian Library, Milan. The range of subjects is extraordinary, and not less so the power and grandeur of some of the drawings, and the delicacy and refinement of others. *Michel Angelo's* drawings, with some miscellaneous Italian drawings, also filled 3 volumes. Many of those attributed to him are certainly not by the mighty Florentine, but enough are indubitable to make the series of great value. Several are studies for the frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, and other important works. To Raphael 53 drawings are attributed, but Passavant admits only 19 as genuine.

The *Raphael Cabinet*, a handsome piece of furniture in the Print Room, well exemplifies the Prince Consort's anxiety to make the royal collections subserve thoroughness in the study of art. The object was to see how far it would be possible to illustrate the life and works—the mental processes and modes of operation—of a great artist, and Raphael was selected for the first experiment. In order to procure "the best possible representation of every picture or other work of the master," copies were obtained of every engraving of value of the several works; and where no sufficient engraving existed, or was obtainable, a photograph was, if possible, secured. With this was arranged whatever of value could be brought together respecting the particular work. The sketches and studies for each composition, and for every group and separate figure in it, were collected and placed with the representation of the finished work, photographs being for this purpose procured of nearly all the known drawings by Raphael in the public museums and private collections throughout Europe. Then prints, drawings, or photographs, were obtained, and duly arranged, of all the earlier works which may be supposed to have influenced the master in the composition, or suggested any incident, attitude, or figure. A somewhat similar but supplementary series follows of subsequent works of accepted value, which appear to have been suggested by, or are imitations of, Raphael's work. Finally, there is a complete collection of the portraits of Raphael—photographs and engravings. The several specimens were uniformly mounted, and the Raphael Cabinet was designed and made by Mr. Crace for the reception of this unique collection—which will eventually, it is assumed, form 50 great volumes. Similar illustrations of Michel Angelo and Da Vinci, and probably of other great artists, were to have followed, but for the Prince's too early death.*

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* E. B. Woodward, F.S.A., Librarian to the Queen and Keeper of the Royal Prints and Drawings, Papers on the Drawings in Windsor Castle, in the Fine Arts Quarterly Review, and in Gent. Mag. 1866; Waagen, Treasures of Art in Great Britain, vol. ii.; MS. Notes.

There are many drawings by Fra Bartolommeo, Correggio, Parmigiano, Luca Signorelli, Fra Filippo Lippi, a large number by Guercino and Domenichino, and others by Guido, Andrea del Sarto, and other of the chief Italian painters. There is also an exceedingly interesting series (part of Dr. Mead's collection) of over 1500 beautifully finished antiquarian drawings by *Sandro Bartoli*, embracing, among other things, drawings of 900 antique bas-reliefs, then in Rome, and accurate representations, many coloured, of all the ancient paintings and mosaics which had been discovered in Rome before the end of the 17th century.

Of drawings by *Holbein* there is a magnificent collection, numbering 87 examples, many of them heads drawn from the life, of eminent historical personages. Like the Raphael drawings, these have been photographed, and are familiar to the art-student. Many drawings by Albert Dürer, Lucas Cranach, and other famous masters of the early German school, as well as a large number by Nicolo Poussin, Claude Lorraine, and the leading masters of the half-Italian early French school.

The collection of Prints has been greatly augmented and entirely rearranged since the accession of Her Majesty, and is now one of the finest in the kingdom, rich alike in the works of the great early engravers and of the more eminent moderns. The classification of the collection of engraved historical portraits was one of the first steps taken by the Prince Consort in the reconstruction of the Royal Library.

Before quitting the Castle, the *Terrace*, some 2500 ft. long, which surrounds it on the N., E., and S. sides, should be visited. The North Terrace is open every day; the East Terrace only on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, from half-past one to sunset, during summer: on the Sunday evenings military bands play. The formation of the Terrace has been told, and how George III. walked his hour daily along it, to the great delight of his subjects, as Elizabeth, Charles I., and Charles II. had done before him, and as Cromwell used to do whilst he dwelt in Windsor Castle. The North Terrace affords the finest views. The prospect may not be, as Evelyn asserted, one of the finest in the world, but it would be difficult to find one in this country to surpass it.

> "Where is there any worse land in the world than some parts of Windsor Forest?—whereas I myself have spoken with Italians upon the Terrace at Windsor, who looking about and seeing all the country did compare it to Lombardy." *

From the East Terrace, the prospect, wanting "Eton, the meandering Thames, and the sweet meadows" through which it flows, cannot compare with that from the North Terrace; but it commands a wide stretch of sylvan scenery, the Home and Great Parks, Windsor Forest, and Virginia Water, and is only bounded by the hazy Surrey hills. Below the Terrace are the *Queen's Private Garden* and the carefully tended *Slopes*, running gently into the level meadows of the Home Park. At the foot of the Slopes was the Tournament Ground of the early Festivals of St. George, and there Edward III. challenged all comers, his shield bearing his cognizance of the White Swan, with the motto—

"Hay, Hay, the white swan;
By Goddes Soul I am thy Man."

South of the Castle, the entrance from Castle Hill, are the *Royal Stables*, erected in 1840 at a cost of about £70,000. They are built about several open courts, and are "castellated so as to accord in style with the castle," but are of little architectural value. They are, however, said to be well adapted to their purpose, and are of course fitted with the most approved appliances. Stabling is provided in them for over 100 horses, and there are coach, harness, and saddle departments, veterinary houses, etc. The *Riding House*, near the centre of the stables, is 170 ft. long, 52 wide, and 40 high, and has at one end a

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* Becker and Ruland (Librarians to the Prince Consort), On the Raphael Collection at Windsor, in Fine Arts, Quart. Rev., vol. i.

* Bishop Goodman, Court of King James, vol. i., p. 169.

Royal Gallery, whence the exercises may be witnessed. *The Stables and Riding House may be visited on application any week-day between* 1 *and* 3 *o'clock.* A small gratuity is expected by the person showing them. The grooms are not allowed to uncover the horses.

The *Home Park* (formerly known as the *Little Park*) lies E. and N. of the Castle, with the Thames as its outer boundary.* The area is about 500 acres, the circuit somewhat over 4 miles. It is for the most part level, but contains many noble trees standing singly, in groups, and in long and stately avenues of the times of Charles II. and William III., and now at their fullest growth. The Home Park has been much altered of late years, and is now a strictly private park; the road and paths across it having been diverted, and the park closed to the public. It was in the Home Park, about Frogmore, that Shakspeare laid many of the scenes of his 'Merry Wives of Windsor.'

Herne's Oak.—A tall, withered, and barkless tree stood till lately within a railing in the line of the avenue of elms, near the park wall, and not far from the footpath to Frogmore, which, under the name of *Herne's Oak*, had a wide renown from the belief that it was the veritable "oak with great ragg'd horns" which Herne the hunter all the winter time at still midnight walked round about, and under which Sir John Falstaff was so unmercifully handled. The tree, which had long leant over, fell on the 31st of August, 1863. A young oak has been planted to mark the site. But the tree was of more than doubtful verity. Neither in size nor appearance did it correspond to the tree described by Mrs. Page, and it was not known as Herne's Oak in the beginning of the present century. That name was then and long before given to a larger oak some 30 yards distant, which had "great ragg'd horns," and which was cut down by order of George III., along with some other decayed and "unsightly trees," the King not knowing when he gave the order that Herne's Oak was of the number.*

Frogmore House and grounds were granted (47 Geo. III., cap. 45) on lease for 99 years, at a nominal rent, to Queen Charlotte, who lived here, and here had a private press, with which she amused herself by printing some poetry. It was afterwards the residence of the Princess Augusta, and later of the Duchess of Kent. It is now held by the Queen; and here is the *Royal Garden*, of about 30 acres, famous for its fruits and flowers. The *Royal Dairy* is a daintily ornamented little model dairy, but like all else at Frogmore strictly private.

On an artificial mound by the Ornamental Water at Frogmore is the *Mausoleum of the Duchess of Kent* (d. 1861). The building, a circular temple of Portland stone, with a cupola of copper, is surrounded by 16 Ionic columns, the shafts of polished grey granite, the bases and capitals of bronze. The frieze beneath the dome, the doorway, and door are also of bronze. The interior has a lower chamber in which is the sarcophagus, of polished granite, containing the remains of the Duchess of Kent, and an upper chamber in which is her effigy by *Theed.* The architect was Mr. A. J. Humbert. A marble bust, by *Theed*, of her daughter the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, was placed "beside the tomb of the Mother, lamented by both, by her only sister, Victoria R.," 1873.

Not far from the above, and within sight of Windsor Castle, stands the *Royal Mausoleum*, erected by the Queen, 1862-70, to contain the remains of the Prince Consort. The building, designed by Mr. A. J. Humbert, is cruciform in plan, the limbs of the cross being of equal length, and small chapels filling the interspaces. The centre rises as an octagonal lantern, and is surmounted by a large gilded cross.

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* The name Home Park is sometimes confined to "the low ground between the N. side of the Castle and the river, in contradistinction to the *Little Park*," which includes the rest of the tract included under the name of the Home Park; but no such distinction was formerly made. (See Tighe and Davis, Annals of Windsor, vol. i., p. 31, n.)

* Mr. C. Knight, Local Illustrations to 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' has discussed the subject with the advantage of early local knowledge, and has given engravings of both the trees. The question is also fully examined in Tighe and Davis's Annals of Windsor, vol. ii.; and see Gilpin, Remarks on Forest Scenery; Gent. Mag., April 1841, and Jan.—April 1868. Mr. Jesse in the 2nd series of his Gleanings, 1834, and Mr. Perry in a Treatise on the Identity of Herne's Oak, 1867, maintain the authority of the tree that fell in 1863.

At the E. end is an entrance porch. The external dimensions are 80 ft. by 70; the height to the top of the lantern 83 feet. The walls are of Portland stone, with polished granite columns on a basement of granite. The interior decorations, designed by Prof. Grüner, in the Italian Cinque-Cento style, are of exceeding richness. The walls are lined with a great variety of coloured marbles; the columns, cornices, etc., are of white statuary marble, with bases, capitals, and other ornamental features of bronze gilt. Arabesques occupy the interspaces. The pendentives of the lantern are filled with pictures executed by Salviati in mosaic. Along the vaulting ribs of the lantern are gilded statues of angels. In the chapels are large paintings—that over the entrance being by the Princess Royal (the Princess Imperial of Germany). Statues of prophets, frescoes of the Evangelists, mosaics, and elaborate ornaments in gilt bronze, fill every remaining portion of wall space. The windows have Munich painted glass. The pavement is a mosaic of coloured marbles. In the centre, under the lantern, on a base of polished black marble, stands the massive sarcophagus, wrought from a block of grey Aberdeen granite—the largest ever quarried. At the angles are bronze statues of kneeling angels. On the lid of the sarcophagus is a recumbent statue of the Prince Consort in white marble, from the chisel of Marochetti. On the W. is an altar of marble and mosaic, and above it a large painting of the Resurrection. (These monuments are not accessible to the public.)

Windsor Great Park stretches away for 4 or 5 miles southward of the town, castle, and Home Park. Norden in 1607 estimated it at 3650 acres, and the Parliamentary Survey of 1649 at 3670 acres. William III. threw into it 390 acres of the Moat Park. But on the death of the Duke of Cumberland, ranger of Windsor Park, in 1791, George III. took the management into his own hands; disparked all but 1800 acres of the Great Park, and converted the larger half into farms. The area of park land has since been somewhat extended by annexing a portion of the disafforested Windsor Forest. The Great Park abounds in rich sylvan and wild forest-like scenery; pleasant walks and drives extend in every direction, and large herds of deer wander at will over the broad heathy slopes and ferny dells. A recent parliamentary return shows that the number of deer kept in Windsor Great Park, on an average of the last 10 years, is 1658; the number killed annually is 128; the number required for the Royal Hunt, 16.

From the castle the Great Park is traversed by the famous avenue known as the *Long Walk*, begun by Charles II. and completed by William III. The Long Walk is a perfectly straight road, nearly 3 miles long, with on each side a double row of noble elms, now somewhat past their prime. Many of the elms are decaying, and several have fallen, but every care is taken to preserve them, and to maintain as far as practicable the matchless avenue. On Snow Hill, at the end of the Long Walk, is a colossal equestrian statue, by Sir Richard Westmacott, of George III. in a Roman habit. From it there are fine views of the castle, and close at hand some beautiful forest walks.

On the W. of the Long Walk, stretching from Hudson's Gate at the bottom of Sheet Street to the southern boundary of the park, is a still longer single avenue of elms, called *Queen Anne's Ride*, from having been planted by Q. Anne in 1707.

About a mile S. of the Long Walk is *Cumberland Lodge*, built originally by Charles II., but which received its present name from having been for many years the residence of the Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, when ranger of the parks. The lodge was nearly destroyed by fire, Nov. 14, 1869, but has been rebuilt, and is now the residence of the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

Between Cumberland Lodge and the statue is the *Royal Lodge*, known as the *King's Cottage* in the days of George IV., who built it, and spent his last years secluded in it. After his death the larger part was pulled down; but it has been partially restored and fitted for the occasional residence of the Prince of Wales. Near it is a pretty little Gothic Chapel, rebuilt in 1866.

Cranborne Lodge, on the W. side of the park, one of the lodges built by Charles II., and the residence of Lord Ranelagh, afterwards of the Duke of St. Albans, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, for awhile of the Princess Charlotte, and later of Nash the architect. It was some years since pulled down, except a sort of tower, but it has recently been refitted as a royal resting-place on occasional excursions from Windsor Castle. It is pleasantly placed on a moderate elevation, and commands extensive prospects. The vicinity is famous for its oaks. One great tree is known as *William the Conqueror's Oak.* Within a clearing in the wood, on the other side of the Winkfield road, is a splendid oak, the trunk rising straight and clean for some 50 ft. before the branches spread out into a stately head. On the trunk is a brass plate inscribed *Queen Victoria's Tree.* From it there is a charming wild walk for nearly two miles along the sides of a steep ravine.

On the eastern side of the park by Bishopsgate are some delightful woodland solitudes. "In the summer of 1815, after a tour along the southern coast of Devonshire, and a visit to Clifton," Shelley rented a house on Bishopsgate Heath; "spent his days under the oak shades of Windsor Great Park," and found in "the magnificent woodland a fitting study to inspire the various descriptions of forest scenery we find in the poem" of Alastor which he there composed. And now, as then, one who wanders there will find that

> "Silence and Twilight here, twin sisters, keep
> Their noonday watch."

By *Sandpit-gate*, famous for its beeches, is a noted heronry, "a noble appendage to the park," Mr. Jesse truly terms it, "and any monarch might well be proud of it, as well as of the trees on which the nests are built." *Blackness* is hardly less rich in noble trees and lovely scenery, and all the way thence is beautiful to Virginia Water.

Windsor Forest, the chase of the Conqueror, and other mighty hunters of the ages past—

> "A dreary desert and a gloomy waste
> To savage beasts and savage laws a prey,
> And kings more furious and severe than they "*—

extended far beyond the precincts of the Great Park to the W. and S.; but it may be doubted whether in the Norman times there was any division into park and forest, the whole district being the royal hunting-ground. The circuit of the Norman forest is stated to have been over 180 miles. In Norden's Survey of the forest, 1607, the circuit is given as 77½ miles. In Rocque's Map it is reckoned at 56 miles. As time went on enclosures were made and cultivation advanced, but the forest was still a broad open tract of woodland heath and waste, the home of a wild and reckless race, who gained a precarious livelihood by poaching and other lawless practices, and were the terror of their more quiet and industrious neighbours. At length, in 1806, a parliamentary commission was appointed to inquire into the condition of the forest, and during the following years, 1807-10, they made several reports. From these it appeared that in 1790 the forest was reputed to contain 59,600 acres, of which 24,628 acres were open forest and waste. Deer killing was rampant, and in 1806 only 318 deer were left in the forest. At this time the forest included the whole of 11 parishes and parts of 6 others.

In 1813 an Act was passed for enclosing Windsor Forest, by which all the lands within the parishes and liberties of Windsor Forest were declared to be disafforested and all forestal rights abolished from the 1st of July, 1814. Of the open land 6665 acres were allotted to the Crown. Of these about 3000 acres were enclosed and planted with oak, fir, and larch; the rest was for the most part brought under the plough. Eight years later (Oct. 1822) the radical Cobbett found little to admire in its aspect. "On leaving Oakingham for London, you get upon what is called *Windsor Forest;* that is to say, upon as bleak, as barren, and as villainous a heath as ever man set his eyes on. However, here are *new enclosures* without end. And here are *houses* too, here and there, over the whole of this execrable tract of country." * The forest soon disappeared as a forest. With the exception of the irreclaimable heath, the Crown enclosures, now a sea of firs, and some few fragments of woodland left open on the skirts of the Great Park. the district is everywhere enclosed and cultivated, Pope's 'Windsor Forest' would not now serve as a pocket guide. All that is beautiful or characteristic of the ancient Forest of Windsor now lies within the Great Park or close upon its borders.

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* Pope, Windsor Forest.

* Cobbett, Rural Rides, p. 59.

WINDSOR, OLD, **Berks**, a village on the rt. bank of the Thames, 2 m. S.E. from the town and castle of Windsor, and 3 m. N.W. of Egham. Pop. of par. 2112, but this includes 619 in the eccl. dist. of Holy Trinity, Sunningdale, formed in 1841, and 23 in that of St. Peter, Cranborne; 252 in the Union Workhouse, and 170 in Beaumont College. Inn, the *Bells of Ouseley.*

As the name implies, Old Windsor is the parent of the neighbouring town, New Windsor. *Windlesora*,*—according to some authorities the winding shore, from A.-S. *windel*, to wind, and *or*, a shore, in allusion to the serpentine course of the Thames here,—was the seat of a royal residence in A.-S. times. In May 1061, Æthelsige was consecrated Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, by the Archbishop Stigand, at the royal house at Windsor. Edward the Confessor kept court here occasionally. At a banquet given by him is said by some to have occurred the death of Earl Godwin, but the better reading of the legend gives Winchester as the place. On another occasion the quarrel between Harold and his brother Tostig, in 1064, is placed in the royal hall at *Windleshores*.† Edward gave the manor to the Abbot of Westminster, but it was resumed, in exchange for other lands, by William I., who liked the place on account of its proximity to the river and to the great Forest of Windsor, to which he desired to resort for hunting, But he disliked the low and exposed situation of the house, and built for himself a castle on the high ground within the Forest where now stands Windsor Castle: or it may be only appropriated and extended one, which had belonged to Harold there. (*See* Windsor.)

The old palace continued to be used as a residence till the castle was completed—occasionally perhaps till the reign of Henry I. Its site is uncertain, but "a farm, which till recently stood W. of the ch., and near the river, surrounded by a moat," has been pointed out by the local historians as "the probable site" of the Confessor's residence.* Moat and mounds are still traceable, and it is quite possible that they may mark the site of the early English palace, which is not likely to have been a very substantial structure, but would no doubt have a moat and some defensive works. The place has no subsequent independent history.

Old Windsor is now a pretty, secluded, scattered and thinly populated place, with the Thames, here very beautiful, on one side of it, and on the other the grand old trees of Windsor Park, and rising high above them the towers of Windsor Castle. On every hand are stately houses and gay villas, with wide and well-planted grounds.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is of the 13th cent., but has been much altered. The original building consisted of a nave and chancel of equal width, and a tower at the W. end. In 1864 it underwent a complete renovation, and partial transformation, at the hands of Sir Gilbert Scott. The tower and original E.E. windows were retained, but all else was altered. A chancel aisle was added on the N., and a new porch on the S. Inside a new solid oak roof was erected; the old pews were removed, and open oak seats substituted, and several of the windows were filled with painted glass, by O'Connor.

There are no monts. calling for notice within the building. In the ch.-yard, *obs.* at the N.E. end, the altar tomb, overhung by a yew-tree and fir, of Mrs. Mary Robinson, d. 1800, æt. 43, the celebrated and unfortunate actress who, as Perdita, in the 'Winter's Tale,' won the heart of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. At the W. end of the ch.-yard a flat cross marks the grave of Charles Brinsley Sheridan, d. 1843, second son of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. On the S. side of the ch.-yard is a very fine yew-tree.

Among the old mansions the most conspicuous was *Beaumont*, on high ground, overlooking the Thames, ¾ m. S. of the village, which was in the last century the seat of Warren Hastings. It has been remodelled and added to, and is now the Roman Catholic *College of St. Stanislaus,* for young gentlemen.

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* A.-S. Chron., An. 1061; Kemble, Cod. Dip. Ævi Sax., vol. iv., pp. 178, 209, etc.

† Henry of Huntingdon, Hist. Angl., Lib. vi.; Mon. Hist. Brit., p. 761.

* Tighe and Davis, Annals of Windsor, vol. i., p. 10.

Other seats are *The Friary* (F. Ricardo, Esq.); *Runnimede House* (Rev. W. Kitching); *The Priory* (G. Romain, Esq.)

In 1865 two Roman tombs were discovered in the course of some drainage operations at a farm called Tyleshod. Both contained charred bones, and in one was found a glass bottle of elegant shape, but broken; in the other a well-shaped cinerary urn 14 inches high.

WOBURN FARM; WOBURN PARK, SURREY (*see* ADDLESTONE).

WOLDINGHAM, SURREY, a settlement of the *Wealdingas* (Kemble), Dom. *Wallingham*, a secluded little village 3 m. N.E. of Godstone, 2 m. E. of the Caterham Rly. Stat. To reach Woldingham from Caterham take the path up the hill, nearly opposite the stat., to *Tillingdown Farm* (which leave on rt.); then cross the bottom (where is the rifle ground—look out for the red flag), and go past the barn, and at the end of the field take the path which *eaters* (as they say hereabouts) to the rt., and cross the Deer Park (the N. end of Marden Park—*see* GODSTONE), a wild-looking place, half forest skirt, half common, and very picturesque—through Nether Court Farm Yard, and to the rt. by the *Hop Pole;*—but some of these ways may be stopped; they are stopping many of the field-paths in this neighbourhood just now.

By the Hop Pole are the houses—scarcely a village. The whole parish in 1861 contained only 8 houses and 67 inh., but these had increased in 1871 to 13 houses and 82 inh., so that the population is not stationary; in 1811 there were only 58 inhabitants.

The *Church* (dedication unknown) is ½ a mile S. of the Hop Pole, in a field on the rt. of the road, and far away from any house. When John Evelyn was here, just two centuries ago, with Sir Robert Clayton, then owner of the property, he says, "I earnestly suggested to him the repairing of an old desolate dilapidated Church, standing on the hill above the house, which I left him in good disposition to do, and endow it better; there not being above foure or five houses in the parish besides that of this prodigious rich scrivener." * But the good disposition went where many other good dispositions of prodigious rich scriveners have gone, and the ch. remained desolate and dilapidated. It was only a room, without tower, bell-cote, or bell, about 30 ft. long and 17 wide, divided by a screen into nave and chancel. At last, about 1830, getting too dilapidated, it was taken down, and the present unsightly structure substituted. It is of flint and brick, a mere oblong room, capable of holding between 30 and 40 people, without ornament outside, except a porch, and inside, without even the screen to mark off a chancel. In the ch.-yard is a grand old yew-tree, and fronting the porch is an ash of great size and still handsome, though it has lost some of its upper limbs.

From the brow of the hill beyond the church—the best point is at the turn of the road, somewhat less than ½ a mile S. of the ch.—is a wide and splendid view over the Weald of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex. The walks from Woldingham, E. along the ridge of the hill, or S. and E. by Oxtead and Limpsfield, are very beautiful.

Aubrey records the finding, early in the 17th cent., of a coin of Constantine at Woldingham; and on the Upper Court Lodge Farm, the farm nearest the ch., and of old the manor-house, several iron arrow heads, celts, and two bronze fibulæ were found in the early part of the present century. Other remains have been found in the neighbourhood. A rental of Upper Court Lodge Farm, of 1402, mentions a place there as "quondam Campes," and it again occurs as "Campis" in a survey of 1577. No vestiges of camp or barrow appear to have escaped the plough, but there are two fields on Upper Court Lodge Farm called respectively the "Great" and the "Little Barrow Leys," names which seem to imply the former existence of one or other—perhaps of both.† Barrow Green and Botley Hill—very suggestive names—are not far off.

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* Evelyn, Diary, 12 Oct., 1677.

† Aubrey, Surrey, vol. iii., p. 6; Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surrey, vol. ii., p. 416; Brayley, Hist. of Surrey, vol. iv., p. 213; Proc. of Soc. of Antiquaries, vol. vi., p. 395.

WOOD GREEN, Middx. (*see* Tottenham).

WOODFORD, Essex (Dom. *Wodeford*), a district of citizens' villas, on the Epping road, 7½ m. from London by road, 8½ m. by the George Lane Stat. (for Church End), 9½ m. by the Woodford Stat. (for Woodford Green and Woodford Bridge), of the Epping and Ongar branch of the Grt. E. Rly. Pop. 4609, of whom 1188 were in the eccl. dist. of St. Paul Woodford Bridge, and 106 in public institutions. Inns: *White Hart*, *George*, Church End; *Castle Hotel*, Woodford Green; *Horse at Well*, Woodford Wells.

Woodford, so named from the ford over the Roding, at what is now known as Woodford Bridge, lay wholly within the Forest of Waltham. It was one of the manors given by Harold to his abbey of Waltham Holy Cross, and amidst all changes was held by the abbey till the Dissolution. Granted to John Lyon in 1546, it was resumed by Edward VI. in exchange for other lands, and given to Edward Lord Clinton and Say, who in 1553 sold it to Robert Whetstone. In 1640 it was alienated to Sir Thomas Roe or Rowe, Queen Elizabeth's celebrated ambassador. On the death of Roe's widow in 1675 it was sold to Sir Benj. Thorowgood, and by his son sold to Sir Richard Child, afterwards Earl Tylney. It is now the property of Earl Cowley. (*See* Wanstead.) Borough English prevails within the manor.

The parish is of great extent. There is no village proper, but instead are four distinct and widely separated clusters of houses — Woodford, or Church End, Woodford Green, Woodford Wells, and Woodford Bridge.

Woodford Church End consists of little more than a dozen commonplace houses by the ch., with a few great houses standing apart in elm-bordered grounds. Many new houses have, however, been built lately within the ch. district, but to the W. of the highroad. The *Church*, St. Mary, is a very poor specimen of the Gothic of 1817. It is of brick covered with stucco, and consists of nave, aisles, and short chancel, S. porch, and tall battlemented W. tower. The interior has galleries and pews, a wretched painted glass E. window, and is nearly as ugly, though not quite as mean, as the exterior. There are several monumental tablets, but none of much interest. Sir Thomas Roe, who has been mentioned as lord of the manor, and who was born in the neighbouring parish of Leyton, was buried in the chancel, Nov. 8, 1644, but has no memorial. At the S.W. corner of the ch.-yard is a conspicuous tall Corinthian column of veined yellow marble, with a disproportioned capital bearing an urn. On the pedestal is a long insc. commemorating "the ancient and knightly family of Godfrey, which flourished many years in the county of Kent," and "of whom the most distinguished character" was Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, Knt., "descended according to tradition from Godfrey le Fauconer, son of William Fitz Balderic, to whom Henry II. granted the manor of Herst and other lands in Kent;" but the column is raised to the particular honour of Peter Godfrey, Esq., M.P. for the City of London, d. 1742. Sir Thos. St. George, Principal Garter King of Arms, d. 1703, has a tomb; the others are mostly to local magnates. S. of the ch. is a yew-tree, the trunk of which is over 14 ft. in girth at 3 ft. from the ground.

Immediately N. of the ch., with a doorway from the grounds into the ch.-yard, is *Woodford Hall*, a large brick mansion standing high, like the ch., in pleasant grounds, and having a cheerful outlook. Of old the seat of Wm. Hickman, Esq., ancestor of the Earl of Plymouth, of Sir N. H. Hickman, and afterwards of the Maitlands, and having grounds of much greater extent, it is now *Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home.* About 80 inmates, chiefly though not exclusively from the East of London, are received from the hospital or sick room; admission is free; and the management is praised alike by visitors and inmates. Like most similar institutions, the great difficulty is that of raising sufficient funds. (Office, 30, Clarges Street, W.)

At *Woodford Green*, ½ m. N. of the ch., are the best shops, many of them large and well-stocked, with good plate-glass fronts, ranged about two sides of a very large green; on the farther side is the Castle Hotel, a large and good house. Bordering the green are several mansions standing within elm-lined grounds. On the N.E. is an early Dec. church, with a tall tower and shingled spire; and the rapid increase of the population is shown by the fact that though the ch. is almost new, it is being enlarged (May 1876) by the addition of a N. aisle. Not far from it is a large and handsome Congregational ch., of stone, E.E. in style, cruciform, with a tower and spire 145 ft. high. The noticeable Byzantine building of coloured bricks, on the opposite side of the Green, is a Methodist Free Church.

Woodford Wells, about ½ a mile N. of Woodford Green, and connected with it by modern cottage and villa residences, owes its name to medicinal springs formerly in repute for many diseases, but which were a century ago already neglected.* The hamlet, which has a cheerful, old-fashioned, country aspect, lies at the foot of Buckhurst and Chigwell Hills, and the southern edge of the open part of Epping Forest; and though the wells are neglected, an ornamental drinking fountain, with a tall roof of enamelled tiles, on the Green, by the Horse at the Well inn, serves to recall their memory. At Woodford Wells is the Rescue Society's Home for Girls.

Woodford Bridge, on the Ongar road, 1½ m. E. of Woodford Green, and 2 m. N.E. of Woodford ch., is an outlying hamlet, which was created an eccl. dist. in 1854, and had 1188 inhab. in 1871. The houses line the road up the slope of the hill, N. of the bridge over the Roding, from which the place takes its name. The *Church* (St. Paul) lies off the road, on the rt., by the 9 m.-stone, on the edge of Wilcox Green. It is a plain early Dec. building of stone, erected in 1854, and comprises nave, deep chancel of a lower pitch, and tower and short spire at the N.W. The Woodford Rly. Stat. is midway between Woodford Green and Woodford Bridge.

Hearts, or *Harts*, N. of Woodford Green (J. Spicer, Esq.), is a good old house, built in 1617 by Sir Humphrey Handforth, Master of the Wardrobe to James I. When hunting in the forest, James was on several occasions entertained here by Sir Humphrey. Hearts was afterwards the seat of Foot Onslow, father of the Speaker. Later it was the seat of Richard Warner, who made the grounds famous by his publication, 'Plantæ Woodfordiensis,' 1771, to which Forster published 'Additions' in 1784. Warner was also distinguished as a book-collector, for his critical knowledge of Shakspeare, and by translations from Plautus; and did what he could to advance and perpetuate after his death the tastes he cultivated in life, by bequeathing his fine library to Wadham College, Oxford, and a sum of money for founding a botanical lectureship.

Ray House, Snake's Lane, W. of Woodford Bridge (G. T. Benton, Esq.), was the seat of the Clevelands and Hannots, and was purchased in 1770 by Sir James Wright, Bart., Governor of Virginia, and afterwards minister at Venice, who, "at a great expense," established here a manufactory of artificial slates, by a process he had learned at Venice. The slates were light and fireproof, and the manufacture excited much interest, but was commercially unsuccessful, and after several years' perseverance was abandoned.

Grove House, W. of the ch., was another interesting old house. Tradition said it was a hunting lodge of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, but there is no other authority for the assertion. It was spacious and some of the rooms were large and curiously fitted. One, known as the ball-room, had on the walls 12 paintings in tempera of landscapes and subjects of rural life—the "water-work" for the walls Falstaff recommends to Mrs. Quickly as a substitute for her tapestry. The house was taken down in 1832, and the site and grounds built over.

Higham Court (F. Puckridge, Esq.) is a large square brick mansion, with wings, built in the last cent. by Anthony Bacon, and sold by him to Governor Hornby, The house stands high, the grounds are extensive and well planted, and the prospects much admired. *Monkhams* (H. F. Barclay, Esq.), on the slope of Buckhurst Hill, is another mansion noted for its site, prospects, and grounds. Other good seats are *Knighton House* (Edw. North Buxton, Esq.); *Claybury Hall*, S. of Woodford Bridge; *Elmshurst* (Harrison Smith, Esq.); *The Manor House*, Woodford Wells (Thos. Read, Esq.); *The Shrubbery* (Barclay Reynolds, Esq.)

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* Morant, Hist. of Essex, 1768, vol. i., p. 39.

Among the eminent inhabitants of Woodford, Holy George Herbert is assigned a prominent place; but he was a visitor rather than inhabitant:—

> "About the year 1629, and the 34th of his age, Mr. Herbert was seized with a sharp quotidian ague, and thought to remove it by a change of air; to which end he went to Woodford in Essex, led out thither more chiefly to enjoy the company of his beloved brother, Sir Henry Herbert, and other friends then of that family. In his house he remained about twelve months and there became his own physician." *

William Master, rector of Woodford 1660-84, was author of 'Drops of Myrrhe,' and of a volume of Moral and Theological essays. Nicholas Lockyer, who succeeded Rous as Provost of Eton, and was ejected at the Restoration for nonconformity, spent his last years at Woodford, where he died in 1685. James Greenwood, author of a collection of poems entitled 'The Virgin Muse,' and of other works, was a schoolmaster at Woodford. The Rev. Thomas Maurice, the learned author of 'Indian Antiquities,' translator of the 'Œdipus Tyrannus,' and assistant librarian at the British Museum, was for several years curate of Woodford. The Rev. Sydney Smith was born at Woodford in 1771.

WOODMANSTERNE, Surrey,

(Dom. *Odemerestor;* anc. *Wodemerethorne*, *Wodemerston*, and *Woodmanston*,) a secluded little village on the Surrey Downs, 1½ m. E. from Banstead vill., and 2½ m. E. from the Banstead Stat. of the Epsom Downs branch of the L., Br., and S. C. Rly., 16 m. from London by road. Pop. 276.

The little village is on the highest part of the Banstead Downs. Local authorities say that the floor of the Rectory is on a level with the cross of St. Paul's. The Downs are delightful—whether for a stroll or a gallop—and afford views of great extent and some variety. The vill. lies quite away from any main road. The occupations are agricultural and pastoral. The *Church* (St. Peter) is small, plain, and unassuming. Old, but much altered, and the exterior covered with plaster, and splashed to imitate granite, it hardly looked the model village ch., but within the last few years it has been repaired and somewhat improved in appearance. It comprises nave and chancel, with wooden bell-cote and short shingled spire. The interior is neat, has open benches, and the Perp. windows have painted glass—some of it old.

Among the seats, one is a house of fame—*The Oaks*, which gave its name to the Ladies' Stakes at Epsom. The house was originally built as a club and meeting-house during the hunting season by "the Hunters' Club." It was afterwards occupied by Sir Thomas Gosling, the banker, and then by Lieut.-General Burgoyne, who enlarged the house, improved the grounds, and built a dining hall that excited much admiration. Burgoyne transferred the lease to his father-in-law, Edward, 11th Earl of Derby, whose parties made the house famous. Of these the most celebrated was the *Fête Champêtre*—the first in England under that name—given in June 1774, in honour of the approaching nuptials of Lord Stanley, grandson of the Earl, with the only daughter of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

> "The Duke of Devonshire and Georgiana Spencer were married on Sunday; and this month Lord Stanley marries Lady Betty Hamilton. He gives her a most splendid entertainment to-morrow at his villa [The Oaks] in Surrey, and calls it a *Fête champêtre*. It will cost £5000. Everybody is to go in masquerade but not in mask. He has bought all the orange-trees round London, and the haycocks, I suppose, are to be made of straw-coloured satin." *

The fête was very splendid and very successful. A large proportion of the fashionable world was there. Besides the minuets and country dances of the visitors, a corps of ballet dancers was brought down from the Opera House with the ballet master as director; and General Burgoyne wrote for the occasion a Sylvan Masque, in honour of the bride-elect, entitled, 'The Maid of the Oaks.' The rooms were splendidly illuminated, and the trees in the grounds and gardens hung with festoons of flowers, and myriads of coloured lamps, some thousands of persons being admitted as spectators of the festival. Nor was the public curiosity sated with the display. Garrick reproduced General Burgoyne's masque as an operatic drama at Drury Lane, with a brilliant representation of the scene at The Oaks, and the piece had a great run; the 'Gentleman's Magazine' gave an elaborate account of the proceedings, and large and costly engravings were published by Grignion and Caldwell of the interiors of the ball and supper rooms. But the ending was hardly so happy. The Maid of the Oaks died on the 14th of March, 1797, and the Earl of Derby married, as his second wife, Miss Farren, the actress, on the following 1st of May.

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* Isaac Walton, Life of George Herbert.

* H. Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, June 8, 1774; Letters, vol. vi., p. 88.

The Earl of Derby continued The Oaks as a sporting seat; kept there a pack of stag-hounds; and maintained great hospitality, holding more than 50 bed-chambers at the service of his guests.

"*May* 27*th*, 1833.—I went to the Oaks on Wednesday, where Lord Derby kept house, for the first and probably (as the house is for sale) for the last time. It is a very agreeable place, with an odd sort of house built at different times and by different people; but the outside is covered with ivy and creepers, which is pretty, and there are two good living rooms in it. Besides this there is an abundance of grass and shade; it has been for thirty or forty years the resort of all our old jockeys and is now occupied by the sporting portion of the Government. We had Lord Grey and his daughter, Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Lord and Lady Errol, Althorp, Graham, Uxbridge, Charles Grey, Duke of Grafton, Lichfield and Stanley's brothers. It passed off very well—racing all the morning, an excellent dinner, and whist and blind hookey in the evening." *

The Earl of Derby died Oct. 21, 1834, and the estate was transferred to Sir Charles Grey. In 1842 it was sold to Joseph Smith and John Jones, Esq., brothers-in-law, who made it their joint residence. It is now the property of Joseph Smith, Esq., lord of the manor of Woodmansterne, but is at present (May 1876) advertised for sale.

The name of The Oaks is said to have been taken from a grove of ancient oaks called *Lambert's Oaks*, after the Lambert family who owned the estate. The Lamberts were said to have lived and held property in Woodmansterne "in regular descent ever since the Conquest." Mrs. Lambert, the last of the name, resided in the house by the ch. within the last 20 years.

Other good seats are—the *Manor House* (H. A. Wedd, Esq.), a quaint old mansion by the church; *Court Hawe* (Mrs. Mildred); *Stagbury* (Rev. T. Walpole); and *Fairlawn House* (Fredk. Chapman, Esq.)

WOOLWICH, KENT, (A.-S. *Wulewic*, Dom. *Hulviz**), a garrison town, the seat of the Royal Arsenal, and a member of the Parliamentary borough of Greenwich, is situated on the rt. bank of the Thames, 8 m. from London by road, 10 m. by water. The Mid-Kent line of the S.-E. Rly. has Stats. at the Dockyard and Arsenal. The Grt. E., N. London, and L. and N.-W. Rlys. run trains to North Woolwich, and thence steam-ferries to Woolwich Pier; and steamboats run regularly through the day from the Westminster and City piers to Woolwich. Pop. of the Parl. borough 34,162; of the parish 35,557, of whom 4110 were military. Inns, *Crown and Anchor*, High Street; *Royal Mortar*, by the Arsenal gates, Beresford Square; *King's Arms*, near the Barracks; *Cambridge*, by the Dockyard Station.

Nearly half the area of Woolwich par. is on the Essex side of the Thames, constituting what is now the eccl. dist. of NORTH WOOLWICH; whence arose the local proverb or witticism, "More wealth passes through Woolwich than any other town (or parish) in the world," referring to the ships that sail along the Thames between the two halves of the par. Woolwich is commonly spoken of as having been at no very remote period merely "a small fishing village," but from an early date Woolwich had a weekly market, which by an Act of 1807 was made to be held twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Apart from the Dockyard and Arsenal, the history of the town is a blank. The parish is held to be within the royal manor of Eltham, but the sub-manor of Southall in Woolwich was early alienated, and has passed through a great number of undistinguished hands.

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* Greville' Journal, vol. ii., p. 374.

* Mr. Taylor (Words and Places, p. 164), assigning the name to the Danes, explains it—"Woolwich, *the hill reach*, so called apparently from its being overhung by the conspicuous landmark of Shooter's Hill." This may be correct, but when he adds in a note, "The etymology is confirmed by the fact that Woolwich is written *Hulviz* in Domesday," we feel that he is on unsafe ground. A comparison of the names in Domesday with the earlier A.-S. forms shows that in a large number of instances the Domesday spelling—at first sight often very startling—is merely the attempt of a Norman clerk to represent the, to him, strange English pronunciation. The English called Woolwich, *Wulewic* (which we are afraid will not help Mr. Taylor's etymology); this the Norman scribe represented by *Hulviz*, just as in the 17th cent. we find a French ambassador writing *Oulmulton* for *Wimbledon* (see p. 701).

The Town owes its growth and importance to the foundation and progress of the Royal Dockyard and Arsenal. Apart from these, it is singularly uninteresting. It extends for over two miles along the Thames, but for nearly all the way the Dockyard and Arsenal are between it and the river, and where they are not the streets are low, narrow, and dirty. The High Street, and the streets which diverge from it, are alike narrow, irregular, and lined with mean brick dwellings and small shabby shops. Larger shops are intermingled with the small ones, but hardly in sufficient numbers or close enough together to relieve the dull monotony. The public buildings are few and mean; the churches poor; there are literary and other institutes, but they occupy inconspicuous buildings; the banks make no show; the theatre looks dirty and degraded; and though there are many inns and some hotels, none are even moderately good. Outside the town there are, however, good houses, and about Woolwich Common some noteworthy buildings. Two newspapers are published weekly. The Town Hall and Police Court stand together in Wellington Street. The open Market-place is in the High Street.

The parish *Church* (St. Mary Magdalen) stands on Church Hill, the highest ground by the river, midway between the Arsenal and Dockyard, and is conspicuous from the river as well as from many parts of the town. It is of brick, quite devoid of ornament or distinctive feature, except the ugly square W. tower. It was built in 1733-40, as one of the fifty new churches erected in pursuance of the Act 9 and 10 of Queen Anne: the old ch. stood a few yards N. of the present building. It has nave, aisles, and chancel; the interior "is fitted up in the Grecian style," with galleries supported on pillars of the Ionic order. There are no monts. of interest. In the northern part of the ch.-yard lies Andrew Schalch, from 1716 to his death in 1776 director of the gun foundry, whose name is intimately associated with the early history of the Royal Arsenal; and near him is buried Henry Maudslay, d. 1831, the engineer, who was a native of Woolwich, and began life as a powder boy in the Arsenal. The most conspicuous mont. in the ch. part of the burial-ground (E. of the ch.)—marked by a colossal lion resting his fore-paw on an urn—is that of Thomas Cribb, b. 1781, d. May 8, 1848. This was the "Tom Cribb, the champion" of the pugilistic ring. "A great man," as Byron wrote of him, "and converses well . . . very facetious though somewhat prolix."* He began life as a coal-heaver, was a sailor and in actions at sea, turned pugilist and publican, and I fear, adds Byron, sinner, and died at Woolwich, "the respectable and respected" proprietor of a baker's shop in the High Street.

Holy Trinity Church, Beresford Street, by the entrance gates of the Royal Arsenal, is a bald semi-classic white brick building, with Ionic portico, erected about 1834. It serves as a chapel-of-ease to the mother ch. St. John's, Wellington Street, is a district ch., E.E. of the year 1847. St. Thomas, Maryon Road, New Charlton, is also a district ch.; and of a better type of Gothic. There are besides St. George's, Garrison ch., Woolwich Common, to be further noticed presently; the Dockyard ch., built by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1859—the best Gothic building in the town; and the Arsenal and the Ordnance chapels. Denominational places of worship are very numerous, but they are almost without exception devoid of architectural character or historical interest.

The *Royal Dockyard*, extending along the Thames for about a mile on the W. side of Woolwich, like that at Deptford (*see* p. 141), was founded early in the reign of Henry VIII. There has been some question as to which was the first dockyard and naval station, but they were called into existence by the same circumstances, and seem to have been as nearly contemporaneous in their beginning as they were in their close. It is certain, however, that the great 'Harry-grace-a-Dieu,' which has been assigned both to Erith and Deptford, was really built at Woolwich, payments for "shippewrights, and other officers working upon the Kinges great shippe called the Harry-grace-a-Dieu at Wolwiche," and for the materials used in its construction, being regularly entered, from the 4th December, 1512, in a book kept for the purpose, and now deposited in the Record Office. The

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* Moore, Life of Byron, vol. ii., p. 277.

"summa totalis of this Boke" amounts to £6472 8*s.* 0¾*d.*, but timber is not charged for, that being supplied by various monasteries and other corporate bodies, and noblemen and bishops, whose names, with the particulars of their several gifts, are duly specified. The King often visited the ship whilst it was building, and John Wodowse, "steward in the Henry-grace-a-Dieu" is paid 16*d.* for "creme by him purveied at sundry tymes for the Kinges grace" when he came to Woolwich. The great ship was launched in Oct. 1515, in presence of the King and Queen, and "well nigh all the lords and prelates of the kingdom, and all dined on board at the Kinges charge." The Great Harry, as she was called, was of 1500 tons burden, and when launched it took 400 men 4 days to work her to Barking. Before the launch took place we find (April 1515) entries of charges for bringing the Sovereign "from Erith to Woolwich and so into her Dock," and in 1521 it is reported that "the Sovereign, being of the portage of 800 tons, lyeth in a Dock at Woolwich." Clearly, therefore, Woolwich was by this time established as a naval dockyard as well as a building-yard. The progress of the royal yard was probably slow, but in 1546 the King purchased of Sir Edward Boughton two parcels of land called Boughton's Docks, and two other parcels called Our Lady Hill and Sand Hill, for its extension. Queen Elizabeth witnessed, May 3rd, 1559, the launch of a great ship which had been built at Woolwich, and to which she gave her name. The Royal Sovereign, a splendidly decorated vessel of 1637 tons, and pierced for 116 guns, which distinguished itself so much under the Parliamentary captains as to win from the Dutch the name of 'The Golden Devil,' was built here in the reign of Charles I., and launched Oct. 7, 1637.

In Charles II.'s time there was a great deal of work done at Woolwich Dockyard, which included also a Victualling and Rope-yard. Pepys as Clerk of the Acts of the Navy, with the regulation of the Dockyards devolving upon him, was often at Woolwich, examining the houses, stores, and ships, and doing there "a great deal of business," though he at first found the stores "in very great confusion for want of store-houses." The Rope-yard greatly interested him, and appears to have been even then of considerable extent. He looked carefully into the various processes, and the modes of "working and experiments of the strength, and the charge in the dressing of every sort," which he was able to bring "to so great a certainty" as to "have done the King some service in it," but comes to the sorrowful conclusion—"I see it is impossible for the King to have things done so cheap as other men"—very much as dockyard experience in our own day teaches.

When the Dutch threatened the Thames, 9 large ships with their loads on board were hurriedly sunk "in the river off Woolwich to prevent their coming up higher if they should attempt it," and batteries were thrown up, "which, indeed, are good works to command the River below the ships that are sunk, but not above them. It is a sad sight to see so many good ships there sunk in the River, while we would be thought masters of the sea." *

Prince Rupert was placed in command at Woolwich, and constructed a battery of 60 guns. The passage in the rear of it, where is now the Control Wharf, was long known as Prince Rupert's Walk. The Prince was probably much at Woolwich, and the building on the W. side of the Arsenal, now used as the Laboratory Museum, is said to have been erected by him, and used as his residence. It is more probable that it was built for the use of Charles II. and the Duke of York on their frequent visits to the Dockyard. By it was a lofty tower or observatory, known as Prince Rupert's Tower, demolished in 1786.

Great additions were made to the works in the latter part of the 18th cent., and new building slips, docks, and mast ponds were constructed. But the protraction of hostilities created an ever-growing demand for ships of war and warlike stores, and Woolwich Dockyard was in the early part of the 19th cent. again greatly enlarged and improved. The skill of the Rennies (father and sons) was called into requisition; new granite wharfs and docks, and immense ranges of workshops and warehouses, were constructed, and the dockyard became one of the most extensive and complete in existence. Then came steam and iron, and the docks and workshops were again remodelled under Sir John Rennie, a great steam reserve basin, two building slips for first-rates, mast slip, and river wall were constructed at a cost of £300,000, and powerful machinery erected. Woolwich Dockyard was as much a model establishment for building and fitting the giant iron war-steamer as it had been for the wooden first-rate. It could not, however, keep pace with the growth of the armour-clad ships. Vessels of such enormous tonnage could not, without increasing risk and difficulty, be launched in so shallow and crowded a river, and economy and convenience alike pointed to the importance of concentrating as much as possible our great naval yards. A Parliamentary Committee (1864) recommended that the dockyards at Deptford and Woolwich should be closed. Their recommendation was adopted, and, the works on hand being completed, Deptford was closed as a dockyard in May 1869, and Woolwich on the 17th of Sept., 1869. A small portion of the yard has been sold; the rest has been transferred to the War Department of the Government, and is used for stores,—building slips, basins, and factories, as well as warehouses being adapted to the purpose. The torpedo stores, including the multiform cases, insulating wire, and all the varied apparatus, are now deposited here. Occasionally a dock is lent for the repair or temporary housing of a vessel, where private yards are not available, as in the case of the Brazilian war-steamer injured in the unsuccessful attempt to launch, and a recently launched Turkish man-of-war.

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* Pepys, Diary, vol. iv., p. 87.

The **Royal Arsenal** stretches for a mile along the Thames E. of the Dockyard. It is the only arsenal in the kingdom; the smaller establishments at the other dockyards are called *gun-wharfs*, and receive their supplies from Woolwich. To see the Arsenal is usually the chief object of a visit to Woolwich, and few establishments are better worth a visit. *It is necessary*, however, *that an order be first obtained from the War Office, Pall Mall. On either the written or personal application of a British subject* (a foreigner must apply through the consul or representative of his country), *a card will be given for admission any Tuesday or Thursday within* 14 *days from the day of issue. The hours of admission are from* 10 *till ½-past* 11 *in the forenoon, and from* 2 *till ½-past* 4 *in the afternoon:* but the visitor who may find the morning hours too short—as he assuredly will if he makes even a cursory examination of the principal works—may, by mentioning his intention when he gives up his card on leaving the Arsenal, return at 2 o'clock, and continue his studies till ½-past 4 or 5. And this he will find his best course. A day industriously employed will be only too short for an intelligent examination of the marvels of the Arsenal. There is no official guide to the Arsenal; the best substitute is Mr. W. T. Vincent's 'Warlike Woolwich: a History and Guide,' 1875.

Until questioned recently by Lieut. Grover,* a somewhat romantic legend was generally accepted as to the foundation of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. On the 10th of May, 1716, there was to be a great casting of cannon at Mr. Bagley's foundry, Moorfields, the Master-General of the Ordnance having directed that the cannon taken by the Duke of Marlborough should be recast. The principal officers of the Ordnance and a numerous assembly were present. Among the visitors was a young German, Andrew Schalch, of Schaffhausen, a journeyman founder, travelling according to the custom of his country prior to working as master. Schalch, observing that the inside of the mould was damp, called the attention of Col. Armstrong, the Surveyor-General, to it, and warned him that if the metal were poured into it while in that state an explosion would inevitably occur. No notice was taken of the warning; Schalch withdrew; and the explosion happened as he had predicted. The master-founder and his son, the Clerk of the Ordnance, and 14 other persons were killed, or so much burnt that they died shortly afterwards. General Borgard was among the injured, but recovered. Inquiry was made for the young German, but he could not be found. Advertisements were then issued requesting the "young foreigner" to call on Col. Armstrong, "as the interview might be for his advantage." He did call; inquiries respecting his capacity and character were satisfactory; he was appointed master founder, and directed to choose a spot within 12 miles of London suitable for a new foundry and gun factory. He selected the Warren at Woolwich, on account of the abundance of loam in the neighbourhood suitable for making the moulds, and its proximity to the river affording facilities for transport. The selection was approved. Vanbrugh designed the foundry, and the works were speedily brought into operation. This, it is added, was the origin of the Royal Arsenal.

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* Historical Notes on the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. By Lieut. G. E. Grover, R.E. (Proc. of R.A. Institution), 1869.

It is a pretty story, but it is not true. The explosion undoubtedly happened as stated, but neither in General Borgard's account of the accident, the official minute book, or the notices in the newspapers, does Schalch's name occur in connection with it; nor has the most diligent search brought to light the advertisement so specifically described. The earliest version of the story that has been discovered in which Schalch plays any part was printed in 1802.

In fact the Arsenal, though under another name, was in existence long before the explosion at Moorfields. Lysons, writing from official information, says "the Gun-Wharf at Woolwich is of very ancient date; it formerly occupied what is now the site of the market-place. When removed to the Warren, where it now is, it was for some time called by that name, but is now called the Arsenal, or Royal Arsenal." Its name in the 17th cent. was the Tower Place. Between 1668 and 1695 the guns and artillery stores were removed to it from Deptford and the Tower of London; a laboratory and workshops were erected; and proofing parapets and butts for artillery practice formed. A plan of the Royal Warren, made by General Borgard in 1701, and now in the Royal Military Repository, shows laboratory, powder house, "firework barne," carriage yards, shot yards, shot piles, gun and mortar "for experiments," proof parapets and butts, master-gunner's and storekeeper's houses, smiths' shops, and the various other requisites of an arsenal. The gun-foundry was established at Woolwich after the Moorfield's explosion, but it was in consequence of "the most experienced officers" being of opinion that "the Government ought to have a foundry of their own," and the Tower Place, Woolwich, was fixed on because of the vicinity of the gun-wharf and proofing butts.

The site having been chosen, and the gun-foundry commenced, an advertisement was inserted in the 'London Gazette' of July 10, 1716, notifying that "all founders as are desirous to cast Brass Ordnance are to give in their proposals forthwith," etc. To this advertisement Schalch replied, his testimonials and references proved satisfactory, and he was appointed master-founder at a salary of £5 a week. This post he held for 60 years; he died at Charlton in 1776, æt. 84, and was buried, as we have seen, in Woolwich ch.-yard.

It is unnecessary to follow the progress of the Arsenal. During the French wars of the last and the first 15 years of the present century, it grew to be a place of great extent and importance; but the tools and processes were comparatively primitive, and it is only since the introduction of machinery that any great advance has been made. Indeed the most remarkable development has taken place within the last 25 years, and has been a consequence of the rapid improvement in artillery and the materials of war, and in armour plates and the means of defence.

Without including the powder magazines in Woolwich Marshes, the Arsenal as now constituted occupies an area of 333 acres, about half of which is in Plumstead parish. Within the Arsenal are made the heavy artillery for our land and sea service, the carriages on which they are borne, the shot, shell, and cartridges with which they are fed, the ammunition for our small arms, the torpedoes that are to protect our coasts, and whatever, in fact, is included under the name of material of war. It is also the great repository and storehouse, as well as manufactory, of guns and warlike materials. Usually about 10,000 workpeople are employed in the Arsenal, but in "busy times," as during the Crimean war, the number reaches 14,000.

As now arranged, the Royal Arsenal comprises four departments: the *Laboratory;* the *Gun Factories;* the *Carriage*

Department; the *Stores*, or *Control Department*. These we proceed to notice, of necessity briefly, but sufficiently to indicate their extent and distinctive features. The buildings, erected at different times for manufacturing and warehousing purposes, make no pretensiod to architectural style or symmetry, but without any very scientific grouping, appear to have arranged themselves in a tolerably convenient manner. Broadly it may be said that the Laboratory occupies the W. side of the Arsenal, the Gun Factories the E., the Carriage Department the S., and the Store or Control Department the N., whilst there is some intermingling of the first three in the centre: one great section of the Laboratory Department, the *Composition Establishment*, where the explosive compositions are prepared, and caps, shells, and cartridges filled, is placed altogether apart from and E. of the Arsenal proper, with which we are at present concerned. A *Narrow-guage Tramway* traverses every part of the Arsenal, and is carried to the Cannon Cartridge Factory and Powder Magazines far away in the Marshes. It has a gauge of only 18 inches, and the little locomotive, with its goods trucks or passenger cars, turns the sharpest curve easily, safely, and silently. The whole is formed of solid slabs of wrought iron, with grooves for the wheels of the engine and carriages to run in. Projecting rails would have been not only inconvenient but dangerous in the level ways of an establishment like the Arsenal. The grooves offer no impediment, and they are equally available for hand and horse trucks. The saving of labour effected by the tramway is enormous. It is said to have repaid the cost of construction and material in a year. It was wholly made within the Arsenal.

The *Laboratory*, which lies before you to the l. after passing through the entrance gates, may be conveniently visited first. To reach it you pass the old Brass Gun Foundry, Vanbrugh's original building, but of course much altered. Brass guns are no longer made, but the old foundry, with its odd cannon-shaped chimneys and great furnace, is preserved as a relic. The Laboratory Workshop is generally visited first, but it is better to begin with the *Laboratory Pattern Room*, or *Museum*, which contains patterns, duplicates, or models of all the objects made by the department. Here are the old bar and chain shot, grape shot, and shells of obsolete patterns side by side with the formidable Palliser shot and shell, broken, to show the remarkable alteration which the metal undergoes in the process of chilling, and the destructive shrapnell, the construction of which is made clear by sections. Cartridges and fuzes whole and in section, and not least noticeable the great sack-like cartridges, nearly 4 ft. high and 250 lb. weight, that feed the monster 81-ton gun. The 'grains' of powder in these are cubes of 1·5, 1·7, or 2 inches each, about the bulk of a moderate potato. A great variety of torpedoes, with buoys and connected apparatus. Models of rockets and rocket-apparatus, alike for saving and destroying life. The very curious Boxer parachute light shell, a section of which exhibits the ingenious way in which the parachute is packed into the upper half of a spherical shell, while the light-giving composition fills the lower. When discharged, the time-fuze ignites the composition; this causes the outer halves of the shell to fall away; the parachute expands, and the apparatus floats in the air, casting a brilliant light over the enemy's quarters. An example of the shell in this state, with the parachute fully expanded, is suspended from the ceiling. The Gatling, an improved mitrailleuse of great power, adapted by the military authorities for special service, will be observed with interest. There is besides a great number and variety of modern as well as obsolete warlike appliances, and descriptive labels enable even the uninitiated civilian to appreciate their peculiarities.

The *Laboratory Workshop*, or *Main Factory*, is, however, the chief attraction in this department. It is situated between the Brass Gun Factory and the Pattern Museum, and is said to be the largest workshop under one roof in existence. It will at once remind the visitor of the great 'Action Room' at the Enfield Small Arms Factory (*see* p. 183), but is larger, though, as it seemed to us, not so wide as that remarkable room. It is hard to say in which the extent, complexity, and ingenuity of the machines, and the orderly working of the whole, are the more admirable. Here there are said to be over

500 machines of various kinds in operation, most of them to a great extent automatic, motion being given to them by some 4000 feet of revolving shafts overhead.

The Martini-Henry bullet is made in this shop at the rate of a million a week, but the machines are capable of turning out thrice that number. After leaving the furnace, the molten metal, a mixture of lead and tin, is driven by hydraulic pressure through an aperture in the top of the *lead-squirting machine*, and issues in the form of an endless rod the thickness of the bullet. This is coiled as it issues, and conveyed to the *bullet machine*, which cuts off a piece of the proper length, compresses one end into a cone and hollows the other, and drops it into a box below a perfectly formed bullet. A second machine, of like simplicity and rapidity of action, makes the grooves, or cannelures, round the bullet, and completes it. The various solid parts of rockets, fuzes, discs for cartridges, and many other articles, are wrought here by the aid of machines of more or less ingenuity and beauty; and as all the parts of every instrument are interchangeable, all have to undergo a system of gauging which, however various, is in every instance simple and rapid in application, and as interesting to watch as the motions of the machines.

Close by is the *Cap Factory*, where percussion caps required for the cartridges are made with marvellous celerity. Ribbons of copper pass swiftly through a machine which at one blow punches out circular discs, and shapes them into straight-sided caps, the ribbon emerging in the semblance of a Jacquard card, the caps falling into a box below. Each machine produces 30,000 caps an hour. At other machines boys feed with both hands these caps, the closed end downwards, into suitable receptacles, a punch descends upon them, forms the projecting lip, and delivers them as finished caps: with a nimble-fingered feeder, each machine completes 60,000 caps a day. Paper discs for the cartridges are made by machines like those which make the metal discs. Other machines make the plugs of compressed clay now fitted to the base of the bullets. Others, again, make the anvils and cups which fit into the caps. The finished caps must be *exactly* of the same size, and are rapidly gauged. The gauger has a brass plate pierced with 1000 holes of the right size; this he drives into a box of caps, and with a turn of the wrist, the holes are at once filled, and all with caps of the right calibre. The plate is turned to the light, and any defective cap instantly detected; and thus, in a hardly appreciable space of time, 1000 caps are gauged and counted.

The *Rifle Shot and Shell Factory* belongs to this department, though situated some distance E. of the other laboratory buildings. It is a large and rather ornamental structure, and will be distinguished by the great chimney-shaft of its furnaces, which rises 220 ft. high in the rear of the main building. Here, whilst the furnaces, and the easy nonchalant way in which the molten iron is carried about in buckets, will most astonish those unaccustomed to visit great foundries, the feature of greatest interest is the casting of the Palliser shells. These shells are intended to pierce the thickest armour plates; the point therefore has to be of the intensest hardness, the body at once hard and brittle, so that after piercing the plate it may break up into a shower of fragments. To attain this double quality the point of the mould is an "iron chill," the body of sand, the object being that the point shall cool rapidly, the body more slowly. The moulds are arranged vertically in circles; by means of a crane and cradle the molten iron is poured in; the holes for the studs are made by a special mechanism; and after standing till the metal is set, the moulds are carried to the cooling ground, and buried for two days to ensure the gradual cooling necessary to the perfection of the implement. The shells being now too hard to be smoothed or brought to gauge by even the most powerful lathes, grindstones of enormous size, and of course worked by steam, are employed. Other machines test them; steam them preparatory to japanning the insides; drive in and trim the bronze studs which fit into the rifle grooves of the great guns, and do apparently all that is necessary to prepare the shells to receive their deadly charge.

The *Saw Mills*, with their wonderful array of circular, vertical, and horizontal saws; and the Carpenters' shop, with its planing and dovetailing machines; the Coopers' Shop and the Tinmans', however interesting to the mechanic, will probably be passed over by the visitor. One shop just by (Shed 45) he would probably like to look into, when told that there the Whitehead fish, or some other mysterious torpedo, is in process of incubation: but the door is hermetically closed against a stranger; the most he can hope for is to be in the way at the right moment to catch a glimpse of the monster as emerging from his lurking-place, he makes his hasty way (by rail) to his "run" in the marshes.

The *Gun Factories* are usually the first places to which an Emperor of Germany or Russia, a Shah of Persia, or other mighty potentate is conducted when he visits Woolwich. In them are carried out all the processes of making our field and naval artillery, from the light mountain gun, 200 lb. in weight, to the giant of 81 tons. The guns on which attention is at present most fixed are those known emphatically as *the Woolwich Guns,* the 38-ton gun, the favourite for general service, which, with a charge of 130 lb., will discharge a Palliser shell of 800 lb. with an "initial velocity" of 1425 ft. per second, or a force sufficient to carry it through an armour plate 14 inches thick, with all its wood and iron backing; and the 81-ton gun, which, with a charge of 300 lb., will send a shot of 1460 lb. with an initial velocity of 1540 ft. per second; and when enlarged, as it is to be, to a calibre of 16 inches, will with the full charge send a projectile of 1650 lb. at a muzzle velocity of 1470 ft., sufficient to pierce, at 1000 yards' distance, armour-plated vessels of 22 inches thickness. The 81-ton gun is 26 ft. 9 in. long, has a calibre of 15 inches (to be increased to 16 inches); takes a charge of 310 lb. of gunpowder; and throws a shot of 1466 lb. (to be increased eventually to 1650 lb.)

The Woolwich Gun consists of a tube of toughened steel ending in a massive solid iron breech-piece, surrounded by two or more coils of wrought iron, and a jacket-piece which encloses the breech end of the tube, and carries the trunnions. The cost of the Woolwich Gun is about £70 a ton; the 81-ton gun is at present exceptional.

Visitors are usually taken first to the *Coiling Mills,* and the coil is so distinctive and essential a feature of the Woolwich Gun, that it is well to begin with it. A furnace, 200 or 250 ft. long, extends the whole length of the shop. In this a bar of iron of the requisite length and thickness (150 to 250 ft. long, 4 in. or 7 in. thick) is heated to a white heat; the end is then fastened to a catch on the side of a huge mandril which revolves in front of the furnace door, and the bar winds round it without hitch or hindrance till the whole lies coiled round the core like a colossal armlet. Rolling and welding the iron into these monster bars, preparatory to the coiling, may be seen in other shops, and are interesting as showing how entirely these great masses of molten and red-hot metal are under control, and the certainty and order with which the successive operations are conducted. By the coiling furnace is a huge pair of shears, which clips off a piece of the 7-inch bar as glibly and noiselessly as a tailor's shears cuts through a piece of cloth.

Following the great coil, the next stage brings us to the *Great Furnace* and the *Forty-Ton Hammer.* These are in a large building of corrugated iron, the hammer being near the centre, the furnaces near the ends. The great furnace, as big as a moderate-sized dwelling-house, has a doorway through which an omnibus might be driven. The door, of fire-bricks in an iron frame, weighs 7 tons, but slides open—it is lifted by steam and hydraulic pressure—seemingly with as much ease as an ordinary door, or, what it more resembles, an iron shutter. In order to bring the coil to welding heat, it remains in the furnace, heated many times more than Nebuchadnezzar's, from one to three days, the "jacket-piece" which carries the trunnions requiring an exposure of 60 hours.

Let us turn now to the Forty-Ton Hammer. The name is given to it because the hammer, or falling portion, weighs within a few pounds of 40 tons; but that as little represents the force of the blow as the weight of an ordinary hammer would the force of a blow from it when wielded by a stalwart smith. The actual or "striking fall" of the great hammer is 15 ft.; but by the injection of steam into the cylinder above, it is driven down with immensely increased force, the impact being then equal to what it would be if the hammer fell of itself from a height of 80 ft. To sustain this ponderous mass aloft, with all the connected apparatus, requires an enormous framework. This takes the form of two immense iron piers, which at about 10 ft. from the ground bend over to form an imperfect arch, open in the centre for the rise and fall of the hammer, and bearing the open turret-like frame and apparatus. The whole height is 45 ft.; the base covers an area of 120 ft. square; and the entire structure weighs 550 tons. But to support this structure, the anvil, and the tremendous thumps of the great hammer, requires a still bulkier mass below, and foundations of unusual magnitude. An area 30 ft. square was obtained by driving 100 foot-square piles 18 ft. into the ground, at a depth of 15 ft. from the surface. Concrete was poured all round them, making a solid bed 42 ft. square. Upon the piles were placed three cast-iron plates, weighing together 115 tons; upon these planks of rock elm, then oak baulks, again plates of cast iron, and so by stages—liquid grouting being poured between plates and timber, and concrete all around—it was built up to receive the anvil-block, an enormous mass which weighs 103 tons, and when cast took six months to cool. The anvil itself, which rests on this block, weighs 60 tons. The entire weight of iron in the underground foundation is about 660 tons. The hammer was manufactured by Messrs. Nasmyth, the patentees, and cost altogether about £50,000. On either side of it is a correspondingly Titanic steam crane, worked by friction gearing throughout, which can lift 100 tons, and slew round with it with perfect ease.

When the coil is sufficiently heated, an enormous pair of tongs—they weigh some 50 or 60 tons, and take several men to manœuvre—is, with the aid of the ever-ready crane overhead, brought in front of the furnace. The door moves slowly up, and the interior of the furnace stands revealed in all its terrible majesty. An Oriental prince to whom it was lately shown, said, "It is the very gate of Hell;" and the spectacle is indeed awe-inspiring. But the workmen move about unconcernedly, regardless of the sight, and not mastered by the heat, which at their distance would seem to be unbearable. The tongs are thrust into the midst of the fire, the arms opened and brought together; there is a backward movement; from the centre streams out a fiercer and more vivid glare, at first utterly intolerable to the eye, but presently allowing you to see the giant coil, an intense, glowing, upright mass, slowly gliding forth from the midst of the burning fiery furnace, and then gently guided to its place on the anvil. After two or three partial movements, like the preliminary swayings of a smith, the hammer slowly descends, and the coil settles into form. The hammer is raised, driven down, again and again, with increasing impetus, the vast coil visibly shrinking, and sending forth showers of sparks and flame, at every blow. When the process has been carried far enough, the tongs again clip hold of it, now a red-hot cylinder rather than a coil, lift it tenderly on to three blocks, give it a slight trip, and lay it at length on its back, as readily and softly as a Westmoreland wrestler does his rival champion at a fell-side gathering. But here the prone giant is not left to recover himself. He is rolled to the centre, and his ribs unmercifully thumped. Again set upright under the hammer, an enormous punch, a gauge, as it were, of the interior, is driven into and through the centre of the coil, and with a few more parting taps the cylinder is completed. Twenty-four large boilers furnish steam for the great hammer, cranes, and rolling mills.

In other shops may be seen the *boring* of the toughened steel tube which forms the lining of the great gun; the *rifling* of the tube, of all the operations that, perhaps, which requires the most skill and watchfulness; the cutting and fitting the screws to the breech pieces, the lapping, gauging, testing, and a great many other processes.

The *Turnery*, close by the boring shop, should on no account be left unvisited. In it are 4 of the largest and finest turning lathes yet made. At one, revolving as easily between the centres as a hand-rail in a wood-turner's lathe, is seen perhaps the tube or breech-piece of a 38-ton gun, or it may be the great gun itself, shavings of the rough iron three or four inches wide and ¼ of an inch thick peeling off as readily as though they were wood shavings. But delicate turnings are more common, and as effective, as these coarse ones; and all are executed with a degree of accuracy of which the ordinary turner has no conception.

Turned, tempered, gauged, and tested, the parts have to be fitted, by *shrinking on* the outer coil upon the toughened tube or inner cylinder. This with the great guns is performed in the open air. The outer coil, the bore of which is smaller than the outer diameter of that it has to enclose, is made red-hot, expands, and is lifted by the great hydraulic crane, and dropped upon the inner cylinder and set to cool—the process being hastened by copious jets of water. The pressure exerted by the shrinking mass in cooling is so great that the inner cylinder would be crushed out of shape but that it is kept cool by a jet of water constantly playing inside it.

The great operations, such as the rolling, coiling, welding, and shrinking on, of the several portions of the 81-ton gun are of course of comparatively infrequent occurrence, and, as the presence of a crowd of spectators is inconvenient, no announcement is made of the hours at which they are to take place, and the visitor must not reckon on witnessing them. But he will see the machines, and in or outside the shops he will see the various parts of the great gun in their several stages, and be able to form a tolerably clear conception of the different processes. But in other shops and forges he may see the various processes themselves, though on a smaller scale. Thus in the *West* or *Old Forge* are two great hammers, one of 12 tons, the other of 14 tons, at which the operation of welding the coils may frequently and conveniently be witnessed. In the *Rifled Ordnance Factory* all the operations of boring and rifling the steel tube, turning, and the like, are constantly in progress, and every variety of the smaller ordnance of the service made. The fittings are made in the upper rooms. In the *Uniting Furnaces*, the short coils used for lining old smooth-bore guns, and converting them into rifled guns on the Palliser system, are united, shrunk, and toughened, by plunging at a regulated temperature into a vertical bath of oil, where they remain till cold.

After the guns are built up, bored, and rifled, they are taken to the *Sighting Room*, where they are fitted with the sighting apparatus, go through the several finishing processes, and leave the room ready for service or store.

Having thus seen all the stages of making a gun, the *Pattern Room* will be visited with great interest. In this "sealed patterns"—that is, exact duplicates—are exhibited of every kind of gun made in the Arsenal, from the elegant little 7-pounder mountain gun to the giant of 12½ or 20 tons. The Woolwich Infant, 38 ton, and 81 ton guns, are not yet in duplicate here, but there are beautiful sectional models showing their construction.

Further, as he has seen the gun in its germ, growth, and maturity, so he may if he please visit what in the Arsenal is designated its cemetery, an enclosure N. of the Pattern Room and Proof Square, overshadowed by a grove of elms. Here in regular rows are deposited the remains of the guns burst in testing and experimenting, and over the worthiest are inscriptions setting forth their age, conditions of service (number of rounds fired), and the circumstances under which their existence terminated.

The *Royal Carriage Department* is hardly less interesting than either of the preceding departments. In it are made all the gun carriages, limber equipments, and the like required in the sea and land services. It employs some thousand hands, and has perhaps a greater variety of automatic machinery than any other department. The several parts of the carriage may be traced here through the successive stages of manufacture, in the same manner as the gun, by one who has time and attention to spare. We can glance at but one or two of the salient features. The large field will be noticed. A great variety of woods lie there, and more down on the marsh. But of late years in one and another division iron has been supplanting timber, and thus far it is believed with great advantage as to cost and wear.

The *Saw Mills* contain some very ingenious tools. The great cross-cut saw, 7 ft. in diameter, which rises from the floor, slices off the rough end of a log of timber in a trice, and then quietly sinks out of sight, and the vertical saws, that cut the log into planks, are curious; but the visitor will be more struck with the endless band and ribbon saws, and oscillating platforms, in the *Machine Shop* adjoining, where those marvellous implements adapt themselves to any line, and cut wood, as in another room we may see one of tougher fibre cut iron, into any shape required. Other machines in this shop for shaping, planing, boring, and the like, are somewhat similar in plan and purpose to those used for shaping rifle butts and stocks at Enfield (*see* p. 183); but here they are in greater variety. Among the machines that particularly deserve notice are the lathes, which are of great excellence, and the very ingenious riveting machines.

In the *West Forge* will be seen some very pretty forging and stamping operations under the steam hammer, the variety of articles made being so great that it is said the number of stamping tools exceeds that in any other shop in the kingdom. Nut and bolt forging by machinery may also be witnessed. The finishing is carried on in the room adjoining. The *Main Forge* is, however, the more remarkable. It contains steam hammers, 60 forges, 3 furnaces, a powerful travelling crane, several large forging machines, duplex and other planing machines, boring machines, radial drilling and slotting machines, a great variety of lathes, and a very clever machine for fastening the brackets of gun-carriages; but the most novel and attractive of all are De Bergue's shears, a cutting and punching machine which slices or punches holes through, or pieces out of, plates of iron 2 inches thick with the greatest ease and celerity. Here also may be seen Moncrieff's gun carriage and hydro-pneumatic apparatus, in which the heaviest gun after discharging has the recoil brought perfectly under control, and the gun, after gliding with a stately measured motion up the incline platform, returns of itself, slowly and almost gracefully, to its normal position.

The *Wheel Factory*, in which wheels are manufactured almost wholly by automatic machinery, is the most generally attractive section of the carriage department. In it, from rude blocks of wood, the spokes, naves, and felloes are shaped by means of steel guides (as rifle butts and stocks are fashioned at Enfield), smoothed, the tongues cut, and every part finished by self-acting machines, and turned out so exactly to gauge, that if at any time a part is injured it may be removed and another at once substituted. The finished parts are taken to what is called the *Shoeing Pit*, and fitted rudely together on a circular iron plate over a tank. The tire is brought from a furnace close by, and by a dexterous turn flattened on the iron pavement. It is then lifted, still red-hot, dropped over the wheel, and by a few brisk blows driven into its place, when the wheel with its tire sinks bodily into the tank. The sudden plunge into cold water causes the iron to contract with such irresistible force as to compress the tire irremovably upon the felloes, and the whole together as though made of a single piece.

In the *Pattern Room*, as in the Pattern Rooms of the previous departments, are finished duplicates of all the articles manufactured in the shops.

The *Stores*, or *Control Department*, comprises a very extensive range of buildings extending along the greater part of the river front of the Arsenal, with others on the East Wharf and in the Marshes. In them are stored, ready for immediate use, war material of every kind, from guns and gun-carriages, shot and shell, tents and military equipage, to pails, brushes, and stable fittings. The supply is constantly being drawn upon, and as constantly replenished. In illustration of the character of the department, the more important visitor is usually conducted through the *Harness Stores*, in which is a seemingly inexhaustible display of saddles, bridles, collars, traces, bits, curbs, and stirrups, all in perfect order, and arranged with no little taste—the stirrups, for example, being stacked in shining columns, the bits and bridles pendent from the ceiling in endless festoons. From these stores 10,000 troops could be at any moment supplied.

The *Wharf* extends for about a mile along the river, and is at times a very busy place. Here troops land and embark, and stores are shipped, the Shipping or T Pier being opposite the central offices of the Control Department. A new iron pier has been constructed about 250 yds. farther E., especially for embarking heavy guns. Along the wharf are numerous hydraulic cranes, some of them for lifting the heaviest weights. The various houses seen along here are the Engine-House, for furnishing power to the hydraulic machinery, the Chain Cable Testing House, etc. Before quitting this part of the Arsenal may be noticed the Russian and Chinese bronze guns and mortars—some of the latter beautiful examples of metal casting, and the statue—not exactly Phideian in execution—of the Duke of Wellington.

East of the departments we have visited, and shut off from them by walls or canals, is the *East Laboratory*, a series of detached and to a certain extent isolated buildings, in which cartridge cases are made, the various explosive compositions mixed, and percussion-caps, fuzes, and small-arm cartridges, etc., filled. Girls and boys are largely employed in these operations, but a rigorous supervision is exercised, and every provision made against accidents. The rocket and detonating sheds are beyond the canal; the shell sheds, cannon-cartridge factory, and gun-cotton sheds are in the marshes farther down the river. In these marshes too are the practice ranges for small-arms and ordnance, and the great Butt, at which such monsters as the 38 or 81-ton guns send their quarter or half-ton shots. Here also the gun-cotton and torpedo experiments are carried out. The fish torpedo's "run" is the long canal immediately E. of the East Laboratory.

The *Garrison Buildings* are mostly grouped about or near the Common. Between the Dockyard and the Common are the Red or *Royal Engineer Barracks*, a very extensive range, in large part of recent erection and well planned. The *Royal Artillery Barracks* are however the more important, as the head-quarters of the Military Staff at Woolwich, and the most imposing building in the town. The building has a frontage of over 1200 ft., facing the Common, and, in four divisions, has an equal depth. In it are included administrative offices, and the mess and club rooms—perhaps the finest attached to any barracks in the kingdom, as in them are received and entertained royal personages and distinguished foreign officers on occasions of reviews on the Common or visits to the Arsenal. Opposite the centre of the façade is the *Crimean Memorial*, "erected by their Comrades, to the Memory of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, who fell during the War with Russia," 1854-56. The memorial is a bronze statue, by John Bell, of Victory, holding the laurel crown, on a lofty granite pedestal, on the front and back of which are bronze shields bearing the inscriptions. Close to the Memorial is a remarkable bronze gun, captured at Bhurtpore in 1828, and given by George IV. to the officers of the Royal Artillery. The gun is 16 ft. 4 in. long, has a calibre of 8 in., and weighs nearly 18 tons. The view from the front of the barracks is very fine. The *Royal Horse Artillery Barracks* and the *Grand Depôt* form a part of the establishment; as do also the *Riding School*, 150 ft. by 63 ft., and the *Ménage*, where the soldiers practise their sword exercise. Connected with the barracks, but in a distinct building, E. of the main building, is the *Royal Artillery Institution*, with its library, museum, reading rooms, lecture theatre, studios, and laboratory, magnetic and meteorological observatory, etc.; an admirable institution, and one in which much good work has been done. For the instruction and amusement of the men, there have been provided well fitted and furnished *Recreation Rooms*, and a *Theatre* for amateur performances. St. George's Church, the garrison chapel, erected in 1863, the richest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Woolwich, faces the end of the Artillery Barracks. It is large and lofty, of coloured bricks with stone dressings; the style, as described by the architects, Messrs. T. H. and Digby Wyatt, "an adaptation of Lombardic architecture to the materials and processes in use in the 19th century;" but it suffers externally from the absence of a campanile, a necessary adjunct to a church in that style. The interior is more striking from its space and loftiness, the area being unimpeded save by the light iron columns which carry the gallery and the arches of the clerestorey. Coloured decoration is freely employed, and most of the windows are filled with memorial painted glass.

On the W. side of the Barrack Field, beyond the Battery, and enclosed within a line of field-works, is the *Royal Military Repository*, where all artillery officers have to pass through a course of instruction, and the soldiers are taught to mount, serve, and dismount heavy guns, the use of pontoons and whatever is required in field service. The grounds are extensive, much broken, laid out with earth-works, have large sheets of water for pontooning, and are provided with all requisite military and mechanical appliances.

The Repository is of course not open to visitors, but within its boundaries, in the building known as the *Rotunda*, is the *Royal Artillery Museum*, which is *open to the public every week-day without tickets, from* 10 *till* 12.45 *in the morning, and from* 2 *to* 4, 5, *or* 6, *according to the season, in the afternoon.*

The building will be recognised by its unusual appearance: the walls a polygon of 24 sides; the roof a circular tent. It was originally designed by Nash and erected by George IV. (then Prince Regent), in the grounds of Carlton House, as a supper-room, for an entertainment given to the Allied Sovereigns in 1814: it was applied to its present purpose in 1820. As a temporary expedient, it may have been suitable enough; but the museum has outgrown its capabilities. The articles cannot be properly arranged, and the light is insufficient.

The Museum is no longer a mere "collection of naval and military models" and miscellaneous curiosities; but aims to be, and in a great measure is, a comprehensive museum of military arms and appliances, ancient and modern. It comprises a large and valuable, though incomplete, collection of early arms and armour, including such things as a complete suit of armour, said to have belonged to the mirror of knighthood, Bayard, and which good judges have pronounced to be certainly of his time; a large number of tilting helmets, salades, basinets, vamplates (some of them unique), shirts and sleeves of mail, and the other equipments of the knights of the middle ages. The arms and armour of the Cavaliers and Roundheads of the 17th. cent. are also very fairly illustrated. There is a good collection of early swords, and a collection, not less complete, of rapiers and modern dress swords. But it is, as might be expected, —the museum being essentially an artillery museum,—in gunnery that it is exceptionally rich. Here, for example, is the earliest English gun known. It is believed to be of about the middle of the 14th cent., a short thick mortar-like weapon, strengthened with rings, and made to throw stone balls; it was found in the moat of Bodiam Castle, Sussex, and was doubtless intended for its defence. Of nearly equal antiquity are several guns found, with their ammunition of stone balls, in the sands of the island of Walney, Lancashire: long ungainly instruments made of bars or plates of wrought iron, bound together and strengthened by iron hoops. There are also several very curious and very interesting hand-mortars, fire-arrows, and hand-grenades.

But the most interesting, just now, are the early breech-loading and rifled guns, in which, however rudely, almost every modern contrivance seems to have been anticipated—at least in principle. One of the most remarkable is an English breech-loader of the 15th century, very rudely forged, and as would seem a very wild shooter; but the breech arrangement is simple (something after the Krupp principle), and it is noteworthy that in this, as in some other early examples, a duplicate breech-piece was provided to save time in loading. A smooth-bore arquebus, dated 1537, and said to have belonged to Henry VIII., is remarkable for the resemblance of the breech mechanism to that of the Snider breech-loader of the present day.* Some of the early Italian breech-loaders are very superior implements. A French double-barrel breech-loading wall-piece, of about 1690, is particularly noteworthy. The barrels are placed one above another, and each rifled with 12 rectangular grooves. The barrel is formed of an inner rifled tube and outer coating, and the muzzles are ornamented with brass heads of animals. There are also German and French breech-loading wall-plate and rampart guns of the 17th cent.; Chinese bronze breech-loading swivel-guns with their tripod stands; various Indian bronze breech-loading guns; and, indeed, a surprisingly large variety of breech-loaders of widely different countries and times. Contrasting with these are the Armstrong breech-loaders of our own day and service, a handsomely finished Krupp's 12-pounder, and the breech arrangement of his 100-pounder in its latest form.

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* Brig.-General Lefroy, R.A., in Archæol. Journal, vol. xxiv., p. 71.

Rifling is equally well illustrated. Here is a rifle with the barrel dated 1547, being the earliest *dated* rifle barrel known, and 42 years earlier than the next in order of time, one in the Paris collection dated 1589. It has seven grooves, and one turn in 22 inches. From these the progress of rifling, both in ordnance and small-arms, may be followed pretty closely in examples from various countries. The rifle was adopted in the English army in 1792, and here are several of the arms used, clumsy instruments with flint locks which continued in use, with few alterations, till 1839. Of subsequent kinds, down to the Enfield, Snider, and Martini-Henry, there is a complete series; as well as the needle-guns of the German, and Austrian armies, and the Chassepôts of the French.

The ordinary service arm may be here traced downward from the wheel-lock arquebuses, of which there is a large number, and some highly enriched and in various ways remarkable dated specimens by Kotter, Seffler, and other noted German gunsmiths; carbines, petronels, matchlocks, and so on, down to our once familiar, but now discarded, Brown Bess. Of pistols there is of course a large and wide variety. As an example, *obs.* in central glass-case the pair of Spanish holster-pistols, elaborately wrought in silver; but these, rich as they are, are far surpassed by several Oriental examples. Of modern work, revolvers, repeaters, and the like, the specimens are numerous.

As illustrating foreshadowings of recent inventions and processes, *obs.* the two early Chinese cannon of which there are longitudinal sections. One 9 ft. long consists of a tube of wrought iron about 2¼ in. thick, with a bore of 5½ in., surrounded by an outer casing of bronze 4 in. thick. The tube has been wrought on a mandril, but the welding is imperfect, the bore very irregular, and the firing consequently must have been very wild. The other is a bronze howitzer, with an inner iron tube which the section shows to have been in like manner rudely wrought on a mandril, but it has the peculiarity that whilst the bore for the shot is 9·2 in. in diameter, the powder chamber (which is 28 in. long) is contracted to a diameter of only 4·5 in.

Another division displays shot and shell of all times, concluding with sections showing the form and composition of most recent varieties of shells used in the British service, as well as models, sections, etc., illustrating their penetrative and destructive effect. Rockets may be traced from Congreve to Hale; their value for warlike purposes and for saving the shipwrecked is variously illustrated; and there are models of rocket trains and rocket apparatus.

Among the almost endless military models, notice the Russian Field Battery presented to the Duke of Wellington by the Emperor Nicholas in 1834. It comprises 22 guns, each drawn by 16 horses—the whole finished with minute accuracy.

Another noticeable feature is the collection of models of English, colonial, and foreign dockyards, harbours, fortresses, and military works, some executed on a large scale. The most remarkable perhaps is that of Gibraltar, 36 ft. long, the scale 1 in. to 100 ft., a work of great labour and minutely correct.

War trophies from China and Abyssynia; South African and American Indian war implements; pre-historic stone instruments; the guns and shot raised from the wreck of the 'Mary Rose' (1545), and the 'Royal George;' "infernal machines" of various sorts; the cinder that represents the 56,000,000 one-pound notes burnt when recalled from issue; the trophy of relics—guns, bayonets, swords, etc., curiously molten and intertwisted—from the great fire at the Tower of London, Oct. 1841, and hundreds of other "curiosities," serve as popular counterfoils to the more strictly scientific and antiquarian portion of the Museum. An excellent Official Catalogue may be had at the Rotunda, but as it is sold at the unusual price of 3*s.* 6*d.*, few visitors purchase it: the Museum is so interesting and instructive, if intelligently examined—and to do this a good catalogue is indispensable—that it is to be hoped the authorities will soon issue a descriptive catalogue—even though it be less elaborate than the present—at a moderate price.

Outside is an open-air collection of armour plate targets which have been subjected to the blows of shot and shell, each hole or dent having its record of the occasion, size of shot, etc.; Palisser and other shot and shell as fractured by impact; Chinese and other remarkable guns, and gun-carriages; and relics from the 'Mary Rose' and 'Royal George.'

On the opposite side of the Common, about a mile S.E. from the Rotunda, is the *Royal Military Academy*, which originated in a grant of £1000 by George II., April 30, and Nov. 18, 1741, for the military education of gentlemen cadets. The original school was the house known as Prince Rupert's, within 'Woolwich Warren,' now the Laboratory Museum. The present building was erected in 1804, at a cost of £150,000, from the designs of Sir Jeffry Wyattville. The façade towards the Common consists of a square castellated centre, with cupola-crowned turrets at the angles and wings, united with the centre by corridors, and enclosing an inner quadrangle. The style was described by the architect as partly E.E., partly Elizabethan; and if not very pure, is, like most of Wyattville's work, fairly picturesque. On the 1st of Feb., 1873, the central portion was destroyed by fire, and some damage done to other parts of the building; but the whole has been restored, and additions made to the main structure. The instruction in the Woolwich Academy is preparatory for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers: the scientific corps of the British army, and the staff of professors and officers is large, and particularly strong on the scientific side. Students are admitted between the ages of 16 and 18, after a preliminary examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, in which, besides ancient and modern languages, "a thorough knowledge of each of the four branches of mathematics" is required. In April 1876 there were 205 gentlemen cadets in the Academy. The Duke of Connaught, and the Prince Imperial of France, it will be remembered, completed their military education, as Queen's scholars, at the Royal Military Academy.

Woolwich Common is about a mile across; the area 185 acres, of which 60 acres are in Woolwich, and 125 in Charlton parish. It is the property of the Government, the manorial rights having been purchased early in the present century, and is used for exercising the troops and reviews; but there is an open road across it, and the public have free access to it, except when any part is required for military purposes.

Herbert's Hospital, the noble Garrison Hospital on the western slope of Shooter's Hill, faces the south-western end of the Common: it is noticed more fully under SHOOTER'S HILL (p. 554).

On the Thames, W. of the Dockyard, off Charlton Pier, was moored the old man-of-war 'Warspite,' the training ship of the Royal Marine Society. It was destroyed by fire on the morning of Monday, the 3rd of Jan., 1876, only 11 days after the burning of the 'Goliath' training ship at Grays (*see* p. 245), which was burnt on the 23rd of Dec., 1875. Both ships will be replaced by larger vessels. The new 'Warspite,' formerly the 'Conqueror,' is now at her moorings.

WOOLWICH, NORTH, KENT, a modern vill. in Woolwich parish, but on the l. bank of the Thames, opposite Woolwich, and the terminus of the Victoria Docks and N. Woolwich br. of the Gt. E. Rly. over which the N. London Rly. also runs trains. Pop. 1455. Inn: *Royal Hotel*.

Though a detached portion of Kent, North Woolwich is locally within the county of Essex. The village is of quite recent growth. A very few years ago there were only a few cottages and the Old Barge House, whence the ferry boats crossed to Woolwich. The formation of the railway and pier, and the establishment of a regular steam-ferry to Woolwich, the construction of the Victoria Docks, and the opening of extensive manufacturing establishments in the immediate vicinity, caused the influx of a large number of working men, and of necessity the building of houses for their accommodation; and whilst the greater number settled in the district known as London over the Border, on the London side of the Victoria Docks, a little town sprang up at North Woolwich. A portion of the great Beckton Works of the Gaslight and Coke Company is in North Woolwich, and there are extensive Electric Telegraph and Submarine Cable, American Leather, Creosote, and other works. North Woolwich is a part of the eccl. dist. of St. Mary, Victoria Docks, for which a spacious Gothic church has been erected.

The *North Woolwich Gardens*, attached

to the Royal Hotel, are a popular place of summer resort.

WORCESTER PARK, SURREY (*see* MALDEN).

WORMHOLT (popularly WORMWOOD) SCRUBS, MIDDX., celebrated for duels, rifle ranges, and pigeon shooting, is about ¾ m. N. by W. of Shepherd's Bush; there is a stat. on the N. London and N.-W. Junction Rly.

Wormholt Barns, a sub-manor of Fulham, was leased by Bp. Bonner, in 1549, "on the eve of his first deprivation," to Edward Duke of Somerset, for a term of 200 years. On Somerset's attainder, it became vested in the Crown, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1559, to Simon Willis. It afterwards passed to George Penruddock and others, and on the termination of the lease was divided into two parts, which have since been leased to private persons.

The waste called *Wormholt Scrubs* was formerly a wood (*holt*) of over 200 acres; Old Oak Common (*see* ACTON) being an extension of it. Along its N. border runs the G. Western Rly. and the Grand Junction Canal. At the commencement of the present century about 140 acres remained unenclosed, and was used by commoners for pasturage; by the Government for military exercises, and occasionally for militia encampments; and by duellists and highwaymen for less innocent purposes. Now it is nearly all enclosed, though not built over. Some sections have been appropriated for the rifle ranges of the Queen's and other volunteer corps; a portion is occupied as the pigeon shooting ground of the Gun Club; and the remainder is reserved by the Government for drilling grounds. A large convict prison was erected in 1875, on Wormholt Scrubs, in place of Millbank Prison.

WORMLEY, HERTS (Dom. *Wermelai*), a vill. on the Ware road, 1½ m. beyond Cheshunt, and 1 m. S. by W. from Broxbourne Stat. of the Gt. E. Rly. Pop. 692. Inn: *White Horse*.

Wormley belonged to the Canons of Waltham Holy Cross from before the Conquest till the Dissolution. The manor was given by Henry VIII. to Edward North, has since passed through a succession of private hands, and is now the property of Mrs. Grant. The vill. consists mostly of small houses placed irregularly along the highroad. The church stands by the manor-house, ¾ m. W. of the village. The occupations are agricultural: vegetables are largely raised for the London market.

The *Church* (St. Lawrence) is small but interesting, and very prettily placed. It consists of an ancient nave and chancel, and a S. aisle of recent erection. The old walls are low, covered with rough-cast, and have tall tiled roofs; the aisle is of flint and stone. Above the W. gable is a bell-cote containing two small bells; on the S.W. a wooden porch. The chancel has 2 original lancets on each side, but the triplet at the E. end was inserted at the recent enlargement of the ch. The nave windows are insertions of Perp. date. At the N.W. is a small plain Norman doorway. The interior has a W. gallery and pews. The font is Norman, and worth examination. Over the altar is a painting of the Last Supper, attributed to Palma. *Monts.*—Marble tomb with recumbent alabaster effigies of Wm. Purvey, d. 1617, auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Dorothy his wife. *Brasses.*—John Cleve, rector, d. 1424; Richard Rufton, rector, d. 1457. Brass on tomb in chancel of man, wife, and 12 children, insc. lost. Tablet on S. wall to Richard Gough, the famous antiquary, who d. at his house, Enfield, Feb. 20, 1809, and was buried by his own desire in Wormley ch.-yard. On the N. wall of nave, tablet, with relief of kneeling female, by Westmacott, to Charles Lord Farnborough, d. 1838, and his wife, Amelia Lady Farnborough, d. 1837. Also tablet to Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., of Wormley Bury, d. March 24, 1838, in his 90th year. *Obs.* in the ch.-yard, the large yew-tree opposite the N.W. door, and a smaller one E. of the ch. Also the great elm at the entrance to the ch.-yard.

The manor-house, *Wormleybury* (Mrs. Grant), E. of the ch. is a large brick mansion of three storeys, with, in the centre, a tetrastyle Ionic portico and pediment reaching to the roof. It stands in a small but pleasant park, with a little stream flowing along the bottom, which, opposite the house, expands into a broad sheet of water. W. of the ch. is an attractive country district. *West Lea* is the seat of G. Boulnois Ireland, Esq.; *Wormley House* of J. F. Johnson, Esq.

WROTHAM PARK, MIDDX. (*see* MIMMS, SOUTH).

WYRARDISBURY, BUCKS, pronounced, and now commonly written, WRAYSBURY (Dom. *Wereceshberie*), lies in the meadows, ½ m. from the l. bank of the Thames, and a little to the W. of the Colne; 1½ m. S.W. from Horton, and 3 m. N.W. from Staines; a vill. and a stat. on the Windsor branch of the L. and S.-W. Rly. Pop. 731. Inn: *The George.*

The vill. is a long straggling collection of small houses, with a few of a better description, and two or three good seats. The pursuits are mainly agricultural, but there are paper and millboard mills by the Colne, and the vill. is in some favour with anglers. The country is level, but green, pleasant, well-watered (in winter subject to floods), abounds in trees, and has Cooper's Hill and the towers of Windsor Castle near enough to form important features in the landscape. Charter or Magna Charta Island lies off Wraysbury, and Runnimede is on the opposite bank of the Thames.

Wyrardisbury *Church* (St. Andrew) was rebuilt in 1862, under the direction of Mr. Raphael Brandon, only the chancel and the nave arcades of the old ch. being retained. The tower and spire were added in 1871. It is of square hammered Kentish rag and Bath stone. The nave has E.E. windows; the chancel Dec.; the vestry, on the N., Perp. The doorway in the N. aisle is a copy of that of the old ch. The interior has a good open-timber roof, painted glass in the windows, and low open seats. Obs. *brass* of a youth, — Stonor, 1512, in a kind of academical habit; said to be of an Eton boy, but this is doubtful: nothing on the brass supports the belief; the college rolls for the period are imperfect, but no such name occurs on them. There are mural monts. to the Stonor, Hassel, Harcourt, and Gyll families, but none of general interest.

In the ch.-yard, W. of the ch., are the tombs of the Harcourt family. On the W. is a good-sized yew-tree. The entrance is by a 17th cent. lich-gate.*

Remingham House is the seat of G. W. J. Gyll, Esq., lord of the manor of Remingham and Cow (holding it on lease of the Dean and Canons of Windsor), and author of the 'History of Wraysbury' (4to, 1862). *Place Farm*, on the road to Datchet, the picturesque old grange popularly known as *King John's Hunting Lodge*, is noticed under DATCHET (p. 138). It is the property of Mr. Gyll, and carefully preserved by him. *Ankerwyke House* and the great yew-tree are described under ANKERWYKE (p. 13).

Charter Island, or *Magna Charta Island*, is an eyot of about 2½ acres, lying off the upper end of the grounds of Ankerwyke House. In Aubrey's day the tradition ran that the treaty between John and the Barons was made "in an eight (eyot) over against Yard-Mead, which is Runny-Mead, and the Great Charter sealed there." Accepting the tradition, Mr. G. Simon Harcourt, then lord of the manor, erected in 1834 a Gothic cottage on the island, fitted it with old carved oak wainscoting, and adorned windows and walls with a portrait of John and the arms of the associated Barons. In the centre of the room, set in a massive oak frame, he placed a stone inscribed "Be it remembered that on this Island, in June 1215, John, King of England, signed the Magna Charta": but as to that see RUNNIMEDE (p. 516); where also is noticed a later treaty which was signed on the island. Charter Island is united with the mainland by a causeway at the upper end.

YEADING, MIDDX. (*see* HAYES).

YIEWSLEY, MIDDX. (*see* HILLINGDON).

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* It is engraved in Lipscomb's Hist. of Buckinghamshire, vol. iv., p. 612.

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CORRECTIONS.

Page 2, col. 2, for Lord *Abbot*, read Lord *Raymond.*
,, 6 ,, 1, l. 35, for 1848, read 1845.
,, 8 ,, 1, l. 13, for *Payne*, read *Paine.*
,, 10 ,, 1, l. 38, for *division*, read *brigade.*
,, 15 ,, 2, last line, for 1644, read 1664.
,, 17 ,, 2, l. 21, for 1736, read 1733.
,, 19 ,, 2, . 33, for *Maudesley*, read *Maudslay.*
,, 27 ,, 2, l. 22, for 1712, read 1727.
,, 29 ,, 1, The restoration of Barnet church was completed, and the church re-opened, May 25, 1875.
,, 38 ,, 1, l. 42, for *Elizabeth*, read *Queen Mary.*
,, 57 ,, 1, l. 43, for *Poole*, read *Peele.*
,, 73 ,, 2, l. 45, for *Earl* of Abercorn, read *Duke.*
,, 74 ,, 1, l. 30, for 1747, read 1744.
,, 77 ,, 2, l. 34, for *Gibbon*, read *Gibbons.*
,, 92 ,, 1, l. 29, for *Payne*, read *Paine.*
,, 106 ,, 1, l. 31, for *1st* Earl, read *4th.*
,, 128 ,, 1, Croydon pleasure fair was prohibited October 1875.
,, 148 ,, 2, l. 42, Lord St. Leonards died Jan. 29, 1875.
,, 150 ,, 2, l. 51, for *Mason Good*, read *John Mason.*
,, 166 ,, 2, l. 20, for 1437, read 1347.
,, 174 ,, 1, l. 31, for Hatfield *Hall*, read Hatfield *House.*
,, 245 ,, 1, l. 22, The Goliath Training Ship was destroyed by fire, December 23, 1875, but has been replaced by a larger ship, The Exmouth.
,, 278 ,, 1, l. 25, for Sir *Christopher*, read Sir *Clifton.*
,, 337 ,, 2, l. 41, for Sir *John*, read Sir *Joseph.*
,, 407 ,, 2, last line but one, for *4th* Duke, read *3rd.*
,, 427 ,, 2, l. 18, for *George* Lovell, read *Gregory.*
,, 451 ,, 2, l. 6, for 1710, read 1707.
,, 508 ,, 2, l. 14, for *Rospigliari*, read *Rospigliosi.*
,, 639 ,, 2, l. 34, for *John*, read *William.*
,, 641 ,, 2, l. 47, for 1758, read 1785.
,, 648 ,, 1, l. 37, for *Paul* Sandby, read *Thomas.*
,, 714 ,, 1, l. 1, for 1547, read 1457.
,, 732 ,, 1, l. 49, dele "*in* 1791."

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